My PENNSYLVANIA

PERRY FLAGSHIP THE NIAGARA AT ERIE

USS WOLVERINE FIRST IRON WARSHIP 1843

GENERAL WAYNE BLOCKHOUSE ON THE BLUFFS AT ERIE HARBOR

ERIE

CRAWFORD

PYMATUNING LAKE

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

CORNPLANTER INDIAN GRANT

WHITE PINE TREES 400 YEARS OLD

WARREN

Mc KEAN

FAMOUS BUCK TAIL REGT. ORGANIZED HERE

POTTER

HARRIS STATE PA

KIE BULL

STATE PARK

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY

FOREST

COOK FOREST STATE PARK

DRAKE OIL WELL MEMORIAL PARK FIRST PRODUCING WELL IN AMERICA, TITUSVILLE, 1859

VENANGO

FRENCH FORT MACHAULT 1754

THIEL COLLEGE GREENVILLE

MERCER

ELK

ST MARY'S

GERMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT

EMPORIUM HOME OF GEN'L McNARNEY

CAMERON

ELM AT

JERSEY SE

TIADAGHTEN

JEFFERSON

OIL WELLS

CLARION

SITE OF NUMEROUS EARLY IRON FURNACES

PUNXSUTAWNEY INDIAN VILLAGE

CLEARFIELD

CHINKLACAMOOSE SITE OF HISTORIC INDIAN TOWN

28TH DIVISION MEMORIAL SHRINE

BOALSBURG

CLINTON

LAWRENCE

MORAVIA - SITE OF ZEISBERGER MISSIONARY TOWN

FIRST SETTLEMENT HARMONY SOCIETY IN AMERICA

BUTLER

KITTANNING DELAWARE INDIAN TOWN

ARMSTRONG

GRADY'S BEND BLAST FURNACE

INDIANA

HOME OF GOV. JOHN FISHER 1927 - 1931

OLD ECONOMY AT AMBRIDGE

BEAVER

CARNEGIE TECH

PITT

UNIV

PITTSBURGH · BIRTHPLACE OF STEPHEN FOSTER

OLD BLOCKHOUSE PART OF FORT PITT

ALLEGHENY

INDIAN CEREMONIAL HUT IN BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD PARK

WESTMORELAND

LOG ACADEMY AT CANONSBURG - PARENT OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE 1780

BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM McGUFFEY OF McGUFFEY'S READER FAME

WASHINGTON

CAMBRIA

BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT E PEARY AT CRESSON

DISCOVERER OF NORTH POLE

FORT ROBERDEAU 1777

BLAIR

HUNTINODON

THE NARR

LEWISTOW

MIFFLIN

STANDING STONE MONUMENT

FRIENDSHIP HILL

FAYETTE

HOME OF ALBERT GALLATIN

FORT NECESSITY

GREENE

GARARD'S FORT 1782

ROUTE OF INDIANS INTO PENNA.

GREAT CROSSINGS AT SOMERFIELD

SOMERSET

FT. BEDFORD

OLD COVERED BRIDGE

PRES. BUCHAN BIRTHPLAC

ESPY HOUSE 1794

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

BEDFORD

FULTON

FRANKLI

MASON DIXON MARKER

PENNSYLVANIA'S
Pageant of County History

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY

TIOGA

1840
ONE OF EARLIEST RAILROADS

BRADFORD

FORT SULLIVAN

ASYLUM INTENDED FOR MARIE ANTOINETTE

WYALUSING ROCKS

SUSQUEHANNA

HOME OF GALUSHA GROW FATHER OF "THE HOMESTEAD ACT"

THE "STOURBRIDGE LION"

FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE ON RAILS IN U.S.

WAYNE

WALLENPAUPACK LAKE

"CELESTIA" - LAND DEEDED TO GOD

SULLIVAN

NICHOLSON HIGHEST CONCRETE BRIDGE IN THE WORLD

WYOMING

LACKAWANNA

WORLD'S ANTHRACITE COAL CENTRE

LYCOMING

WILLIAMSPORT, ONCE CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

WILKES-BARRE
SCENE OF MASSACRE 1778

FT. DURKEE-1769

EARLY DUTCH SETTLEMENT

PIKE

MONROE

CHATHAM RUN
COUNCIL GROUND FOR INDIANS

WHITE DEER GUN BARRELS BORED HERE BY WIDOW SMITH 1777

C. SHOLES PIONEER INVENTOR OF TYPEWRITER LIVED IN DANVILLE

COLUMBIA

MONTOUR

CATAWISSA QUAKER MEETING 1787

LUZERNE

CARBON

TEEDYUSCUNG INDIAN LEADER LIVED IN THIS AREA

CENTRE

UNION

SNYDER

HOME OF GOV. SIMON SNYDER

SITE OF FORT AUGUSTA

SCHUYLKILL

FT. ALLEN 1756

NORTHAMPTON

BETHLEHEM GREAT MORAVIAN CENTER

NORTHUMBERLAND

FIRST ANTHRACITE COAL

ALLENTOWN
LIBERTY BELL HIDDEN HERE
1777

FORT PATTERSON

JOHN HARRIS MANSION

BERKS

LEHIGH

DELAWARE CANAL

BUCKS

GOV. JAMES A. BEAVER 1887-1897
GOV. WILLIAM BIGLER 1852-1855

PERRY

CORNWALL FURNACE 1741

COLEBROOKDALE FURNACE
FIRST IRON FURNACE IN PENNSYLVANIA

NEW HOPE ARTIST COLONY

MONTGOMERY

"PENNSBURY" WILLIAM PENN'S MANOR

DAUPHIN

LEBANON

LANCASTER

VALLEY FORGE
WINTER 1777-78

AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH BUILT IN 1743

FIRST WROUGHT IRON CANNON MT. HOLLY GAP

DR BENJAMIN RUSH ONE OF FIRST DICKINSON COLLEGE TRUSTEES
PRES. JAMES BUCHANAN STUDIED HERE

TOBACCO

THE CLOISTERS AT EPHRATA

FIRST "FRANKLIN" STOVE CAST HERE

WARWICK FURNACE 1742

CONTOUR PLOWING IN AMERICA STARTED HERE

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE BARRACKS OLDEST MILITARY POST IN UNITED STATES

YORK

YORK CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1777-78

ADAMS

CHESTER

DELAWARE

PHILA.

BIRTHPLACE OF CONESTOGA WAGON

WRIGHTSVILLE

EARLY FERRY ACROSS SUSQUEHANNA

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK

LONGWOOD GARDENS

PENNS LANDING AT UPLAND (CHESTER) 1682

INDEPENDENCE HALL
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNED HERE JULY 4, 1776
PHILADELPHIA

DELAWARE RIVER

MARYLAND
STATE LIBRARY

MARYLAND
STATE LIBRARY

WILLIAM PENN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-TWO

Reproduced from a painting in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, presented by Penn's grandson, Granville Penn in 1833. Painted in Ireland and regarded as the most authentic early portrait.

MY PENNSYLVANIA

A Brief History of the Commonwealth's Sixty-seven Counties

Published by the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared and Produced by the
State Department of Commerce with the Assistance of
the State Historical and Museum Commission,
State Department of Public Instruction,
Department of Internal Affairs and
the Department of State

Entire contents copyrighted 1946

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Property and Supplies

Bureau of Publications

317.3
RECEIVED
MAY 22 1947
MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

CONTENTS

WILLIAM PENN . . . . . Frontispiece
THE CAPITOL X
INTRODUCTION 1

THE COUNTIES

Adams 2
Allegheny 4
Armstrong 8
Beaver 10
Bedford 12
Berks 14
Blair 16
Bradford 18
Bucks 20
Butler 22
Cambria 24
Cameron 26
Carbon 28
Centre 30
Chester 32
Clarion 34
Clearfield 36
Clinton 38
Columbia 40
Crawford 42
Cumberland 44
Dauphin 46
Delaware 48
Elk 50
Erie 52
Fayette 54
Forest 56
Franklin 58
Fulton 60
Greene 62
Huntingdon 64
Indiana 66
Jefferson 68
Juniata 70
Lackawanna 72
Lancaster 74
Lawrence 76
Lebanon 78
Lehigh 80
Luzerne 82
Lycoming 84
McKean 86
Mercer 88
Mifflin 90
Monroe 92
Montgomery 94
Montour 96
Northampton 98
Northumberland 100
Perry 102
Philadelphia 104
Pike 108
Potter 110
Schuylkill 112
Snyder 114
Somerset 116
Sullivan 118
Susquehanna 120
Tioga 122
Union 124
Venango 126
Warren 128
Washington 130
Wayne 132
Westmoreland 134
Wyoming 136
York 138

PENNSYLVANIA—1643 TO 1946 141
PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNORS 143
CHRONOLOGY 158
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 164
BIBLIOGRAPHY 165

MARYLAND
STATE LIBRARY

MY PENNSYLVANIA

THE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG

The majestic dome, seen from the flower-banked approach of Capitol Park, is symbolic of the spaciousness and dignity of the State Capitol —one of the most impressive public buildings in America.

MY PENNSYLVANIA

"We lay a foundation for after ages to understanding and liberty, as men and Christians, that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent."

From William Penn's Letter to Richard Hartshorn

WHEN William Penn wrote to Richard Hartshorn he could not see down through the long years to our day and time. He could only dream of a great Commonwealth built on the foundations he had laid. His dream and purpose was to establish in this new land a government where the people would rule. Today we know how well the foundations were laid, how well the building was done and how much the people "by their own consent" have achieved. History has recorded their accomplishments.

From three original centers along the shores of the Delaware, pioneers pushed along Indian trails, across mountains, over pleasant streams, by horse, on foot and in wagons, to build their cabins on an ever-widening frontier. Churches and schools, mills, factories and turnpikes followed until today in the 67 counties that make up this Commonwealth, Pennsylvania is pre-eminent in culture, industry, agriculture, in its historic backgrounds and in its network of highways and railroads that are the marvel of the world. Our airports, seaplane bases and airplane productions are important in a growing, new era.

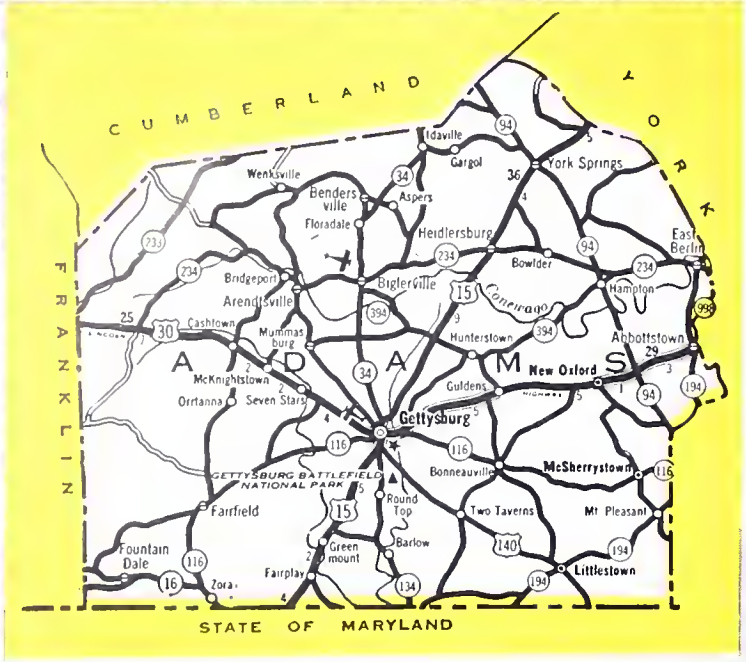
More than 10,000,000 of us call this land "My Pennsylvania" and are proud of it. The name sings itself into our pride and affection, as the home in which we live, the place in which we work, the Pennsylvania all of us know.

This book limits itself to a brief description of Pennsylvania's 67 counties and the major contributions each county has made and is making to our total accomplishments. Each county is rich in history, rich in traditions, rich in the things that fuse everyday living into the running record of a splendid past and the preparation for a secure future. Each county is rich in natural beauty—and in man-made beauty seen in the homes, the schools, the churches, the industrial plants, the farms, the towns and the great cities. While this book limits itself to dates, facts, statistics, illustrations and brief descriptions, we believe it will achieve a larger purpose. We feel it will reveal the character of our people, the power of our religious and racial traditions, the glamor of our history, the skill and diversity of our craftsmanship and the romance of our industry. We believe it will portray the beauty of our scenery and the richness and dignity of our farms. It foreshadows something of the sweep, promise and daring of our future, where "the best is yet to be."

For Pennsylvania—the land wherein we work, live and pursue our happiness—is part of everyone. And Pennsylvania is America.

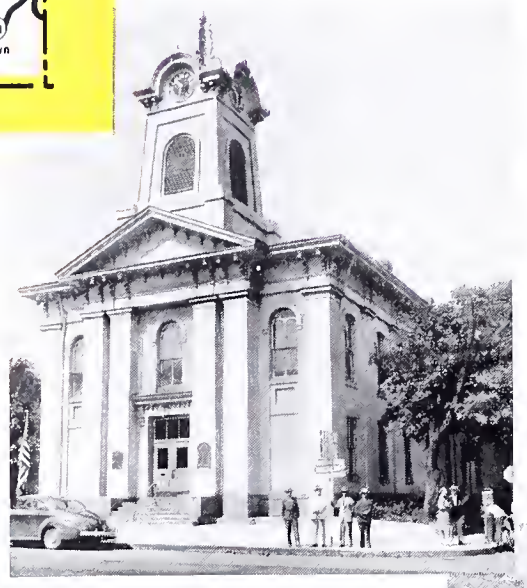
Edward Martin

Governor of Pennsylvania



ADAMS COUNTY

Named for John Adams, second president of the United States
Land area: 526 square miles
Population: 39,435 (1940)
Roads: 436 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Reading Company, Western Maryland
Value of all products: $31,206,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $13,946,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,483,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $7,891,920 (1943)
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,751,080 (1943)
Industrial wages and salaries: $8,037,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 6,618 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 100 (1944)
Sales: Wholesale, retail, and service: $9,934,000
Stores and service shops: 622
Principal industrial products: Canning, shoes.
Principal agricultural products: Apples, corn, hay, wheat, peaches, livestock. County ranks first in state in production of apples, second in peaches and cherries.
Points of historical interest: Gettysburg battlefield; Carey House; Jennie Wade House; Dobbin House, 1776, second oldest classical school in the region west of the Susquehanna River; Oldest Lutheran College in the United States; Statue of Mary Jemison, famous white woman captured by Indians; Conewago Chapel, oldest Catholic church in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river.
Recreation: In addition to the battlefield, Adams county has many places of interest. Mountains are not high and are inviting to hikers. Caledonia State Park and State Forests offer outdoor facilities and scenic trails. The Appalachian Trail on South Mountain cuts across the county.



The picturesque old County Court House is a landmark of historic Gettysburg.

ADAMS COUNTY was settled by Scotch-Irish about 1740. In 1800 a separation was forced from the German-settled county of York and being strong supporters of the Federalist Party, the settlers named their new county Adams, after John Adams, then President. The sturdy Scotch-Irish preferred the red and slaty soil to the limestone lands farther south which were the choice of the Germans.

Gettysburg, the county seat, was laid out by James Gettys in 1780. With about 6,000 population in 1940, it is the largest of the eleven boroughs in a county of approximately 40,000.

The Lutheran Theological Seminary was established in 1826. A Liberal Arts School was founded in 1832 as Pennsylvania College, which in 1921 became Gettysburg College.

Devil's Den, on the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Most of Adams county is gently rolling land which rises in the southeast to an elevation of over 1000 feet in the Pigeon Hills, and on its north and west borders to a height of 2100 feet on South Mountain. These wooded and hilly areas in the county are today largely occupied by portions of Caledonia State Park and Michaux and Mont Alto State Forests.

Mining of deposits of iron ore was one of the earliest

Old Dorm, Gettysburg College, used as a Hospital after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Apple blossoms festoon the springtime orchards for which county is famed.

High Water Mark, turning point of the War between the States.

The Pennsylvania State Memorial on the Battlefield, Gettysburg.

industries. This industry was practically abandoned in the 1870's when large limestone quarries were opened to supply flux stone for steel plants in large manufacturing centers.

Among the interesting industries, based on the natural resources of the county today, is the manufacture of roofing granules from ancient basaltic rocks and the production of high-grade lime used for the finishing of wall plaster and for paper manufacture.

Fruit growing in late years has come to be of dominant importance in the agriculture of Adams county, which is the leading apple producing county in the State and one of the leading apple counties in our Nation. In the spring mile upon mile of rolling land presents billowing displays of apple, peach and cherry blossoms, attracting people from many states and many climes. In the autumn bountiful trees on many hillsides offer thousands upon thousands of bushels of colorful, luscious fruits known around the world.

On July 1, 1863, the advance of General Robert E. Lee's Confederate armies into Pennsylvania through the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains turned the little college town of Gettysburg and the surrounding countryside into the scene of one of the decisive battles of the world.

For three days on the fields and hills to the north, west and south of the town, the men in Gray and the men in Blue engaged in the heaviest artillery duel and one of the most desperate infantry engagements ever fought.

The final retreat of Lee's armies from this battlefield marked the turning point in the War Between the States.

On this field of honor, where thousands died, grateful Federal and State governments have lavishly marked the land with monuments honoring valor of North and South.

Bivouac of the dead in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

A reminder of a bygone era—this covered bridge humps over a county creek.

Bridge over Marsh creek built 1812. General Lee used this bridge in retreat.

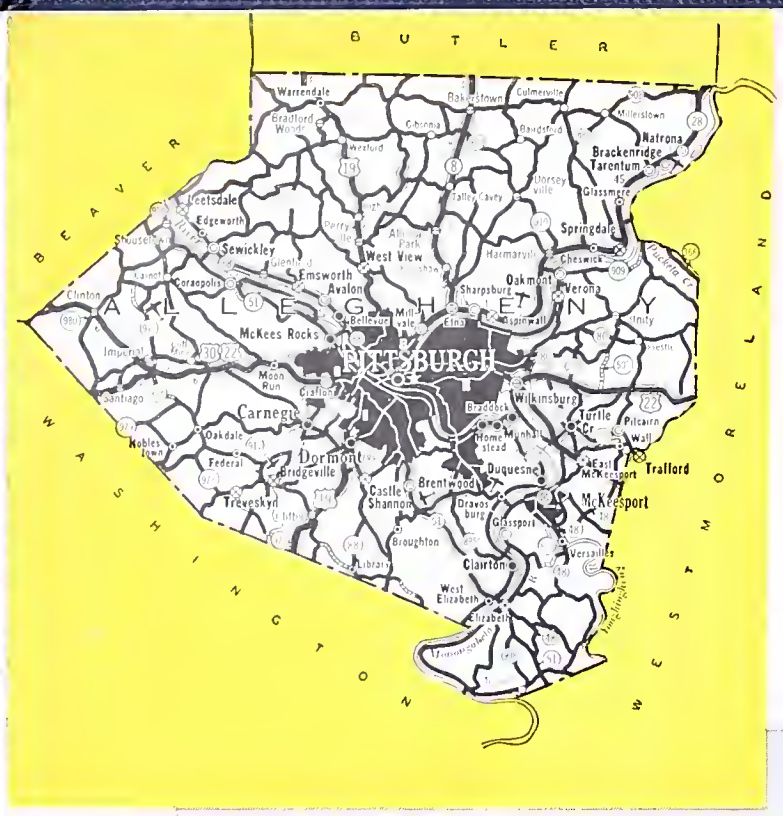
Here Abraham Lincoln, in dedicating the National Cemetery November 19, 1863, delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address. Thousands of persons from our own and many foreign lands come annually to visit this field and to follow the lines of the three-day struggle which decided the destinies of our Union.

Whether they travel in their own groups or under the direction of licensed, uniformed guides they traverse the hallowed acres where brother fought against brother for the cause each felt was right.

School children, too, make annual pilgrimages to the scene to gain on the spot fresh knowledge of those stirring days of early July, 1863 and to gain new insight into the fundamentals that have "made and preserved us a nation."

Presidents, governors and other high national and state officials come to Gettysburg to speak on Memorial Day.

Military historians, strategists, officers and enlisted men come to Gettysburg to traverse the battle lines and study the movements of the armies in the conflict.



Fort Pitt Blockhouse, built in 1764.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Name possibly derived from Allegewi Indian tribe
Land area: 730 square miles
Population: 1,411,539
Roads: 775 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, B. & O., Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Pittsburgh & West Va., Bessemer & Lake Erie
Value of all products: $2,761,561,000 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $1,270,778,700 (1944)
Value mine and quarry products: $52,776,700 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $1,873,490
Value milk and eggs produced: $3,366,690
Industrial wages and salaries: $778,971,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 286,047 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 1,945
Sales: Wholesale, Retail, Service: $1,451,066,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 23,495 (1940)
Principal agricultural crops: Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, apples.
Principal industrial products: Metals and metal products, food, chemicals, paper, printing, mine and quarry products, electrical machinery, cars, iron and steel and railroad supplies.
Points of historical interest: Sites of Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt at "The Point," some remains of the foundation of the latter visible, Fort Pitt Blockhouse, Washington's Crossing at or near present Washington Crossing Bridge, Braddock's defeat on site of Braddock and North Braddock, Stephen Foster Memorial, University of Pittsburgh campus, and Cathedral of Learning, Allegheny Arsenal in Arsenal Park used in Mexican and Civil Wars, Chartier's Old Town, Shawnee Indian Site at Tarentum, Elizabeth Boat Yards at Elizabeth were one of major centers for boat building for western pioneers, Grant's defeat on Grant's Hill above Smithfield and Allegheny County Courthouse.
Recreation: Allegheny County's rivers provide water sports and transportation. There are many recreational areas and parks, Pittsburgh alone having 24. The State Recreation Area at Raccoon Creek has facilities for organized camping.

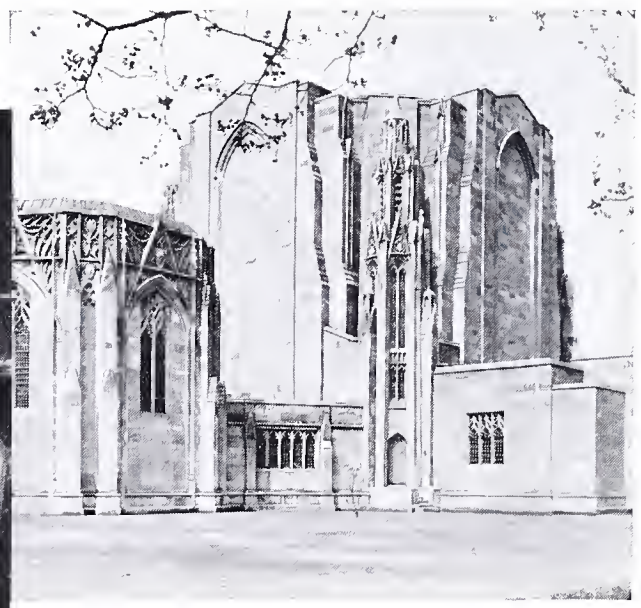
The County Court House dominates the sky line in Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY and a great portion of the southern and western country developed from commercial and industrial activity at "The Point" where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers meet to form the Ohio. Pittsburgh, the county seat, stands at the gateway of one of the greatest drainage systems in the world, and through its port passes river tonnage exceeding the peacetime records of the Panama Canal.

The confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers was considered of greatest strategic value during the French and British struggle for possession of the Ohio Valley in the middle 18th century. Today the site is one of the world's greatest business and industrial centers

George Washington, in 1753, was the first to point out the

Open hearth furnaces bloom against the night on the Monongahela.



Stephen Collins Foster Memorial Hall on the University of Pittsburgh campus.

strategic importance of this location, and as a result of his recommendation the first fort was built on the site of present-day Pittsburgh in 1754, by a detachment of troops from Virginia sent out by the Ohio Company. However, the French explorer Celoron de Blainville had claimed the area for France in 1749, and ordered English traders away. Before the Ohio Company fort was completed, its garrison was expelled by a French expedition under Contrecoeur, who completed the fort on an enlarged plan and named it Fort Duquesne.

Fort Duquesne then became a major British objective in the French and Indian War which followed. The first expedition under General Braddock, advancing by way of the Cumberland Road from Virginia, was overwhelmingly defeated by the French and Indians at the Battle of Monongahela in 1755. A second expedition under General

Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Pittsburgh's "Golden Triangle" where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers unite to form the Ohio.

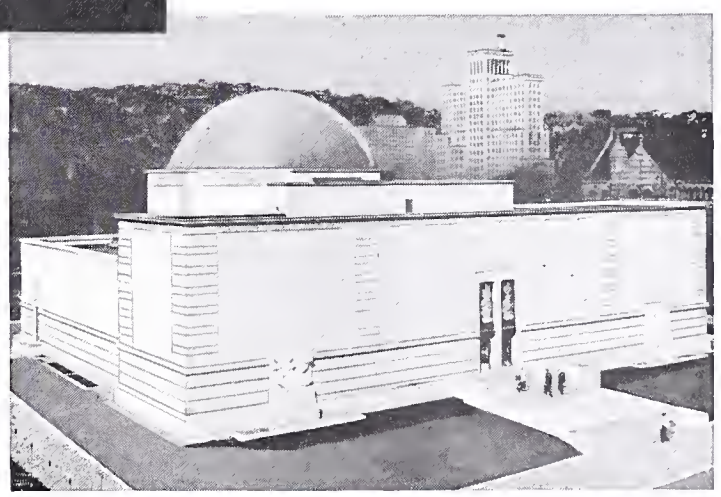
John Forbes built the Forbes Road across Pennsylvania's mountains, forced the French to flee, and occupied the site in November, 1758. The new fortification which they began was named Fort Pitt in honor of William Pitt, Prime Minister of England.

The small but busy settlement of traders and frontiersmen which sprang up about the walls of the fort was located in what is now known as "The Golden Triangle"—the very heart of present-day, modern, commercial, thriving Pittsburgh. The settlement rapidly moved ahead despite a siege during Pontiac's uprising, and jurisdictional disputes between Pennsylvania and Virginia. After the Revolution, and after the Northwest Territory was opened to settlement by General Anthony Wayne's defeat of the Indians, the growth of the community at "The Point" and in the surrounding territory was rapid, and it has thus continued.

The second town of Pittsburgh was laid out by Col. John Campbell in 1765, to replace the earlier village which was burned by the Indians in 1763. A second survey by George Woods in 1784 incorporated but enlarged the earlier town plan. In 1788 Allegheny county was formed from parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties—but the boundary went as far north as the New York border, the county being reduced to the present size in 1800.

Easy access to great fields of bituminous coal and its fine location at the headwaters of a great water transportation system made Pittsburgh the greatest iron and steel producing center the world has ever known.

River transportation that had been slowly growing increased rapidly with the introduction of the steamboat. Completion of the canal system in Pennsylvania added still further impetus to the transportation and commercial life of Pittsburgh. Then came the railroads. Industrial development along many other lines followed bituminous coal and steel—natural gas and petroleum, sand and gravel, electrical equipment, wood products, chemicals, plate glass, coke, bakery products, meat packing, confectionery, gasoline, paints and many more. The abundance of natural gas and petroleum in western Pennsylvania greatly helped industry.



The Buhl Planetarium, one of the largest in America.

Side by side with the development of river commerce and manufacturing has gone a great cultural movement. The University of Pittsburgh, Mellon Institute, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne University, Pennsylvania College for Women, Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh-Zenia Theological Seminary, Western Theological Seminary and Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary are leaders. Museums, art galleries, a planetarium and conservatories add further to the cultural life. Here was Allegheny Observatory where Samuel P. Langley experimented with models of "aerodromes." This led to his building a practical heavier-than-air machine. Pittsburgh also is a birthplace of radio, an ever-expanding wonder.

Stephens Collins Foster and Ethelbert Nevin, great American music composers, were born in the county. Here too were born Neville B. Craig, historian and editor; A. J. Cassatt, once President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; General James S. Negley, a Civil War commander lived here. Not less important were the men born elsewhere who became famous Pittsburghers, including composers Charles Wakefield Cadman and Victor Herbert. Dr. John A. Brashear, astronomer and educator; Andrew Carnegie, business man and philanthropist; George Westinghouse and Henry Clay Frick, A. W. and R. B. Mellon, industrialists,

"Cathedral of Learning", the new University of Pittsburgh, the only skyscraper university in existence, is 41 stories high.

"Steel Valley" stretches for miles. Here is produced most of America's steel and pig iron.

are names known around the world. Earlier Pittsburgh was the home of Colonel James O'Hara and Colonel Presley Neville, Revolutionary war heroes; General John Neville, of the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars; and General John Gibson, a pioneer in the development of the Old Northwest as Secretary of Indian territory.

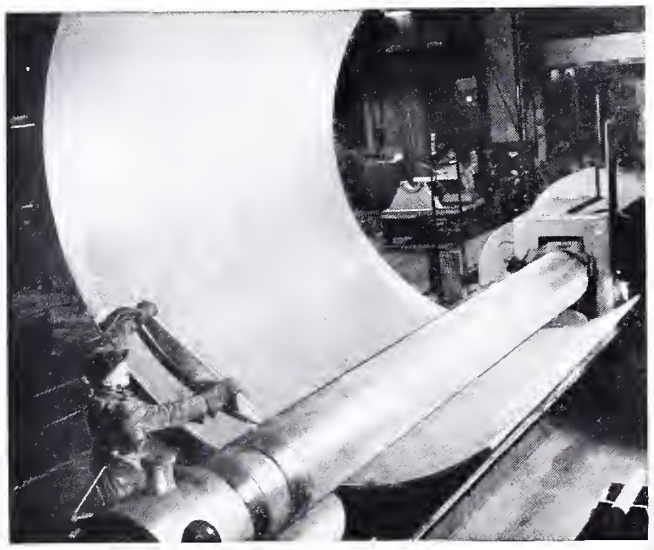
Indians, the English, the French, the English again, Virginia and Pennsylvania have in turn governed the region.

The county's shipping has access to 8,000 miles of navigable rivers. The "New Orleans" launched at Pittsburgh in 1811 was the first steamboat on the rivers of the West. The "President Adams," launched in May, 1798 and the "Senator Ross" launched the following year were the first vessels of sea-going competency built at Pittsburgh. Construction was ordered by the Federal government which was assuming there would be a war with France.

Many galleys, brigs, schooners and other ships were built at Pittsburgh and from early days, boat building has been an important industry. During World War II submarine chasers and other small boats for war purposes slid sideways down the ways at the Neville Island boatyards.

Westinghouse Bridge arches over a famous industrial valley.

The Allegheny River at the Highland Park Bridge.



A giant "wringer" curves the steel frame of a large turbine generator by the cold rolling method.

For three months Fort Pitt was completely surrounded by savage foes participating in Pontiac's War, was reduced to dire straits, until relieved by Col. Henry Bouquet. His victory at Bushy Run August 5-6, 1763 led the Indians to abandon the siege and the troops marched in without opposition.

The first newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains, the Pittsburgh Gazette, first appeared July 29, 1786.

The first railroad entered Pittsburgh in 1834.

Twelve bridges spanning rivers in downtown Pittsburgh have given the city the name "City of Bridges."

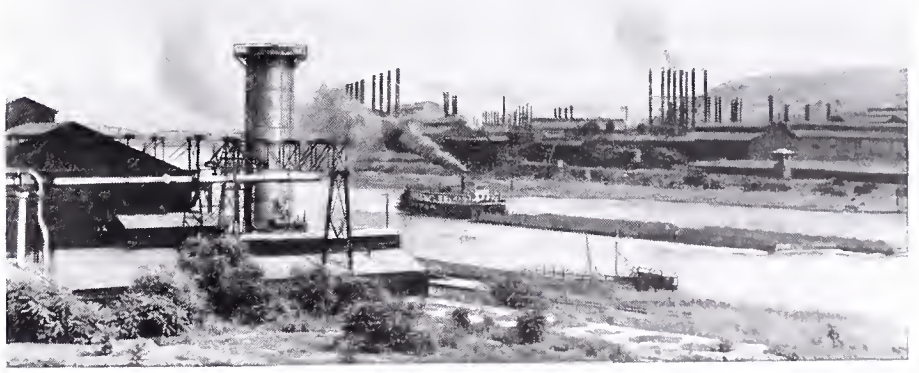
The first Republican convention was held in the city Feb. 22, 1856.

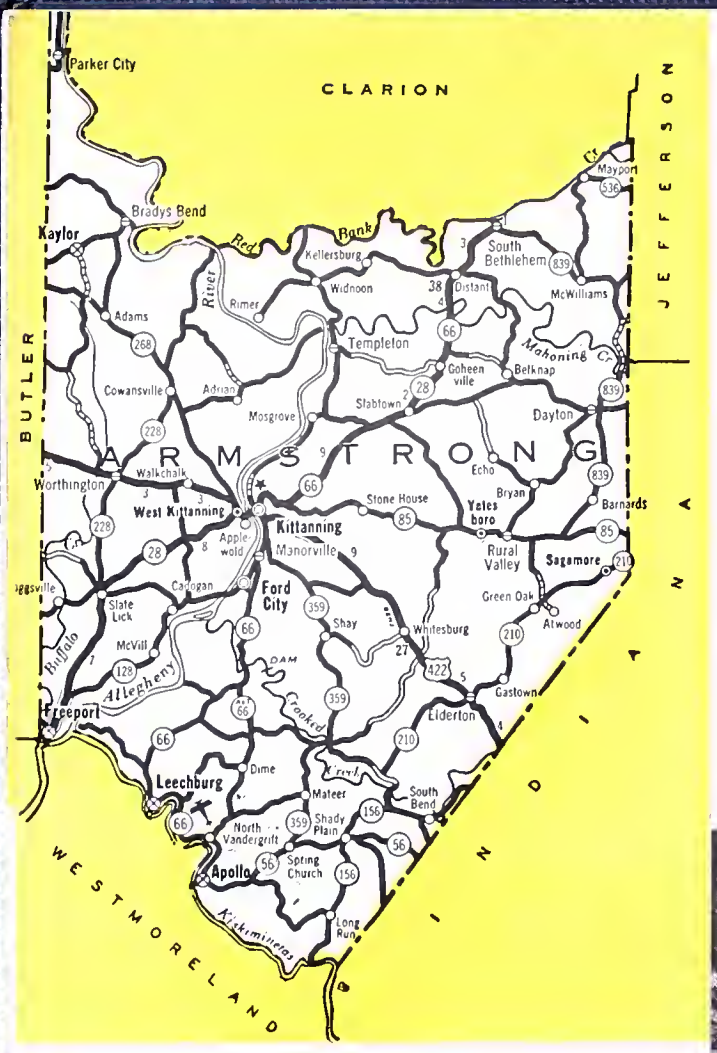
David McKee established a ferry across the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny rivers in 1756.

Great iron masters—Carnegie, Schwab and Frick—were prominent in Homestead.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, lawyer, was responsible for creating Allegheny county. He became a member of the legislature for that purpose. He was tired of the inadequate facilities for lawyers at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, which then included what later became Allegheny county.

Coal barges are a common sight on the Monongahela River.





ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Named in honor of Colonel John Armstrong
Land area: 660 square miles
Population: 81,087
Roads: 555 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh & Shawmut; Western Allegheny
Value of all products: $112,777,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $61,061,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $18,686,000 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,651,310
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,224,960
Industrial wages and salaries: $26,366,800 (1944)
Industrial employees: 10,912 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 103
Stores and service shops: 1,115 (1940)
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $22,652,000 (1939)
Principal agricultural crops: Corn, hay, oats, wheat, potatoes
Principal industrial products: Plate glass, miscellaneous glass products, iron and steel sheets, terra cotta and fire clay products, pottery, chinaware, bituminous coal.
Points of historical interest: Site of Indian village of Kittanning destroyed by Col. John Armstrong. Kittanning, the county seat, derived its name from famous Delaware Indian village, said to mean "the great river." Many other historical sites have been appropriately marked.
Recreation: Allegheny river and other streams provide water sports and fishing. Mountain trails are numerous. The scenic sites along the Allegheny are among the finest in the State.

The County Court House, built of cut stone, is one of the showplaces of Kittanning.

MILLS, factories and foundries of Armstrong county produce a great volume and variety of goods based to a large extent upon the abundant natural resources of its mines and quarries. Here, in close proximity, are found raw materials and the fuel which have brought great industrial expansion to the area.

Armstrong county has achieved fame for its output of plate glass and other glass products. At Ford City, named for Captain John B. Ford, father of the plate glass industry in America, is the largest plate glass plant in the world. Other industries have grown in importance by reason of the rich deposits of limestone, fine plastic clays and fire clays. The production of iron and steel sheets gives employment to a large number of workers. Bituminous coal is mined extensively and natural gas is produced in many sections.

Armstrong county was formed March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming. Its name honors the memory of Colonel John Armstrong who had an important part in making that section safe from Indians. Scotch-Irish were the principal early settlers. Among these were included the Revolutionary soldiers who received grants or "bounty lands" in reward for military service.

Native stone marker commemorates Colonel Armstrong's victory over the Lenni-Lenape Indians.

Kittanning, the county seat and principal town, is on the site of an Indian settlement said to have been the largest west of the Alleghenies. A force led by Colonel Armstrong destroyed the Indian town September 8, 1756, in retaliation for atrocities committed against pioneer settlers.

Kittanning was laid out about 1803 and was incorporated as a borough in 1821. For many years it was the terminal point of the old Kittanning Trail used by Indians and pioneers in their western migration.

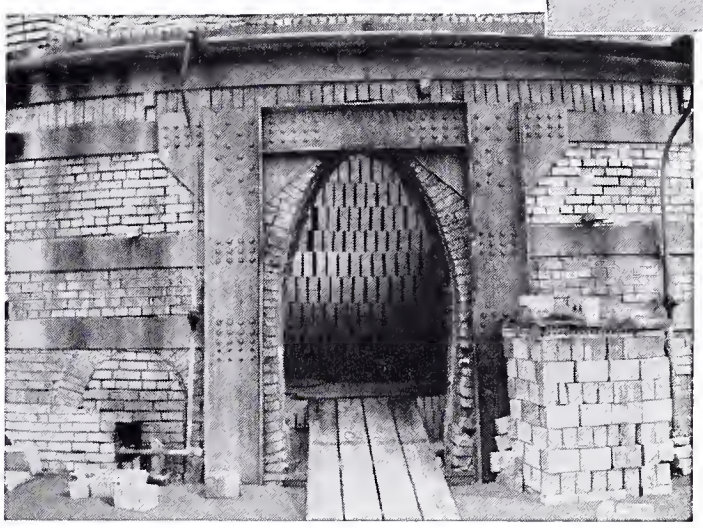
Ford City, where the State's natural resources are made into plate glass. This gigantic plant employs thousands.

Armstrong county was the home of William Freame Johnston who served as Governor of Pennsylvania from July 26, 1848 to January 20, 1852. He succeeded Governor Shunk upon the latter's resignation.

The entire area is rich in historic lore and offers abundant scenic beauty. Its hills are filled with soft coal, limestone, clay, and natural gas. These resources have helped tremendously in the upbuilding of the area. Highways stretch across the plateau lands, revealing forested ravines and fertile farms. Diversified valleys are reached by sudden depths. There are thousands of acres of forest lands. The river affords excellent transportation facilities. Small recreational areas are provided along the shores of Mahoning Creek reservoir, and Crooked Creek reservoir, two flood control dams.

Most historians agree that Kittanning

A cantilever bridge crosses the Allegheny River at Kittanning.



A kiln where the famous Kittanning bricks are made.

is one of the few Indian names not badly corrupted in its transfer to the English language. "Kitt" meant "great", while "hanna" was interpreted as "stream" or "river" and "ing" signified a location or meeting "at." The interpretation from the Indian language of Kittanning is "At the great stream."

The atrocities committed by the Indians in this area were terrible. In September 1756 Colonel John Armstrong was selected by representatives of the Governor and Council to break up the harboring place of the Indians here. With 300 men he marched westward from a point along the Juniata to accomplish his mission. When he reached the Indian village of Kittanning his first attack was made in the corn field. The Indian huts and cabins were set afire and many of the Indians were killed.

About six miles east of Kittanning, along the U.S. route 422, is Blanket Hill, which marks the spot where the Indians attacked Colonel Armstrong's soldiers and killed a number of them. The soldiers departed so quickly that they left their blankets behind. Hence, the name "Blanket Hill" which is appropriately marked by a monument.

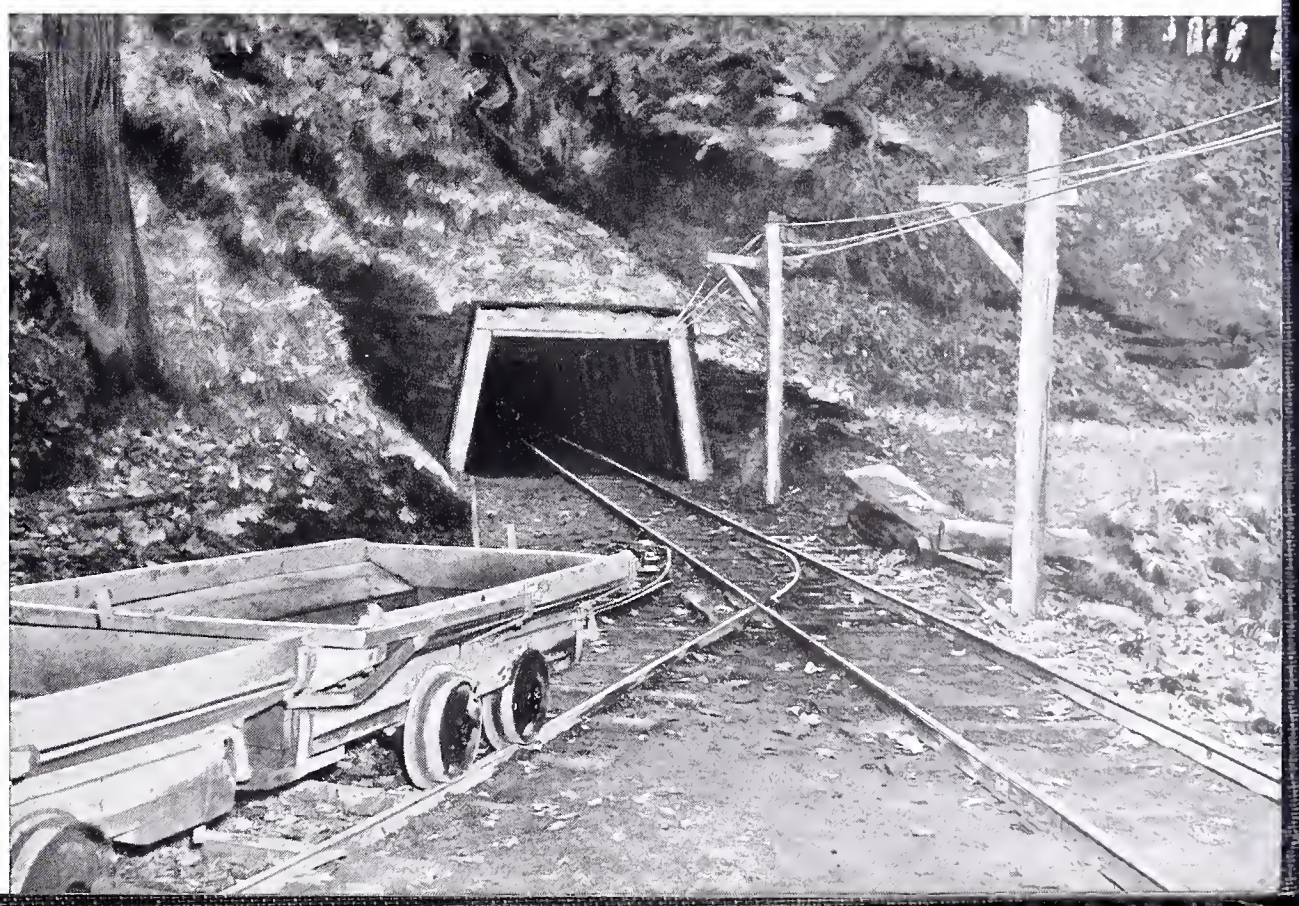
Soon thereafter Fort Armstrong was erected and a large natural boulder marks this historic place at Kittanning Bridge.

Armstrong county came into further historic light when Conrad Weiser, famous Indian interpreter, explorer and peacemaker, blazed the way for civilization west of the Alleghenies, he having established a post near what is now Apollo.

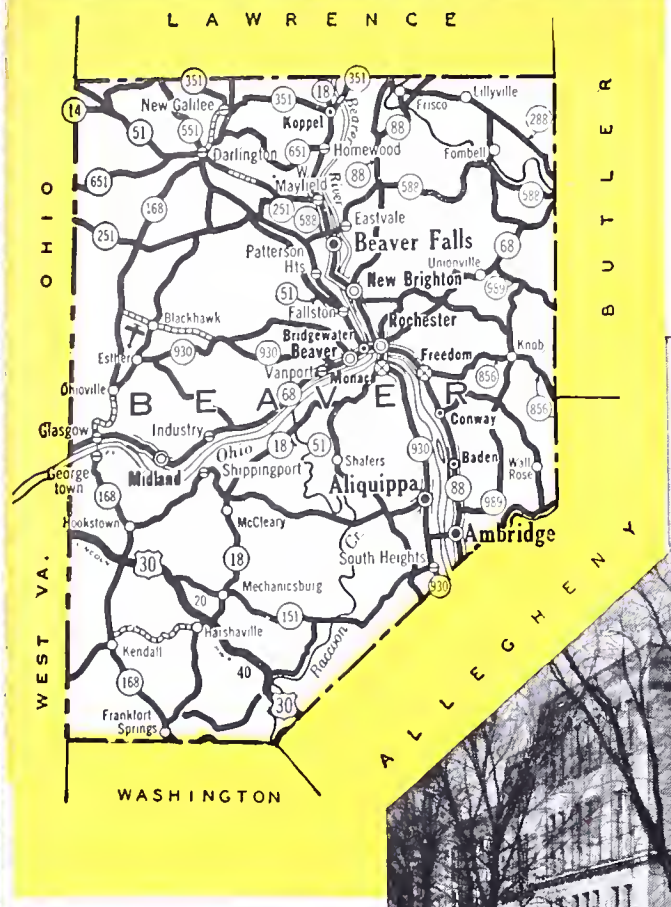
Col. Daniel Brodhead, who was in command at Fort Pitt for a time, engaged in military exploits in this area. Capt. Samuel Brady also figured in the frontier campaigns against the Indians. Some historians say that Brady's activities against the Indians made the white settlements more secure and were an inducement to other settlers to come to the area.

More than two-thirds of the county's land area is under cultivation.

The river park at Kittanning is held by many to be one of the most attractive water fronts in western Pennsylvania.



Coal mining is an important industry in Armstrong County. High-grade bituminous and cannel coal abound.



BEAVER COUNTY

Named for the prevalence of beavers
Land area: 441 square miles
Population: 156,754

Roads: 457 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western
Value of all products: $523,390,700 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $227,806,400 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,949,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,706,410
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,106,420
Industrial wages and salaries: $155,861,900 (1944)
Industrial employees: 53,816 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 209
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $60,617,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 2,432 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Hay, grains, livestock, fruits, vegetables.
Principal industrial products: Metals and metal products, chemicals, pipes, tubing, iron and steel bars, structural iron, bridge iron, electrical machinery, gas and oil barges and boats, butadiene and styrene for synthetic rubber.
Points of historical interest: Old Economy communal settlement at Ambridge. Sites of Logstown, Legionville.
Recreation: Raccoon Creek recreation project, fishing, water sports, boating, hiking.

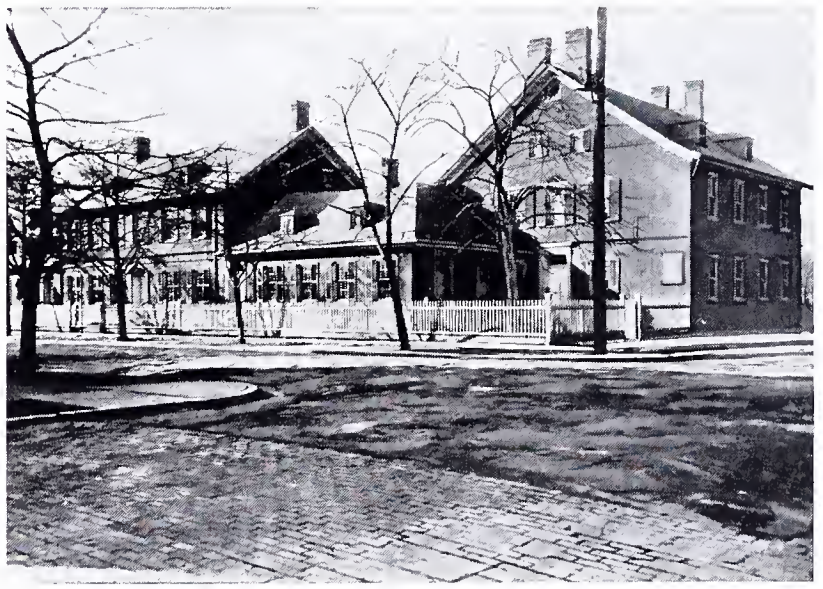
The County Court House in Beaver.

BEAVER COUNTY'S growth has been similar to that of its sister county of Allegheny out of which, along with part of what was then Washington county, it was erected in 1800.

Beaver county was named for the Beaver river, a translation of an Indian name for the stream. This indicates the prevalence of beavers in its early days when the pelts of these fur bearers were largely used by the Indians for barter with white traders. Beaver river, Beaver creek and Beaver Falls join with the county in honoring those thrifty little animals whose furs were probably the first major article of commerce in this region.

Logstown was started during the Delaware and Shawnee migration 1725-1727. It was an important trading settlement until 1758. The French hauled down the British flag in 1748. General Anthony Wayne established a camp at Legionville. The Americans built Fort McIntosh in 1778 at Beaver.

Because of its proximity to the "forks of the Ohio" where the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers meet at what is now Pittsburgh and the importance of the Beaver river waterway itself, transportation from the county became a lively enterprise. Shipping from growing Pittsburgh passed into the Ohio river and out of the State at the western boundary of Beaver county. The ease of waterway transportation and communication have been important factors in the development of Beaver county.



The Great House, principal building of the Harmony Society.

At Ohio View is the concrete and steel Montgomery Island Dam, 1400 feet long, 83 feet high.

As an important industrial center north and west of Pittsburgh the county has enjoyed industrial progress and increasing population.

In the Ohio river basin and tributary streams the lands naturally are fertile and are known as "river

bottom lands." Only a small portion of the county is unsuitable for agriculture.

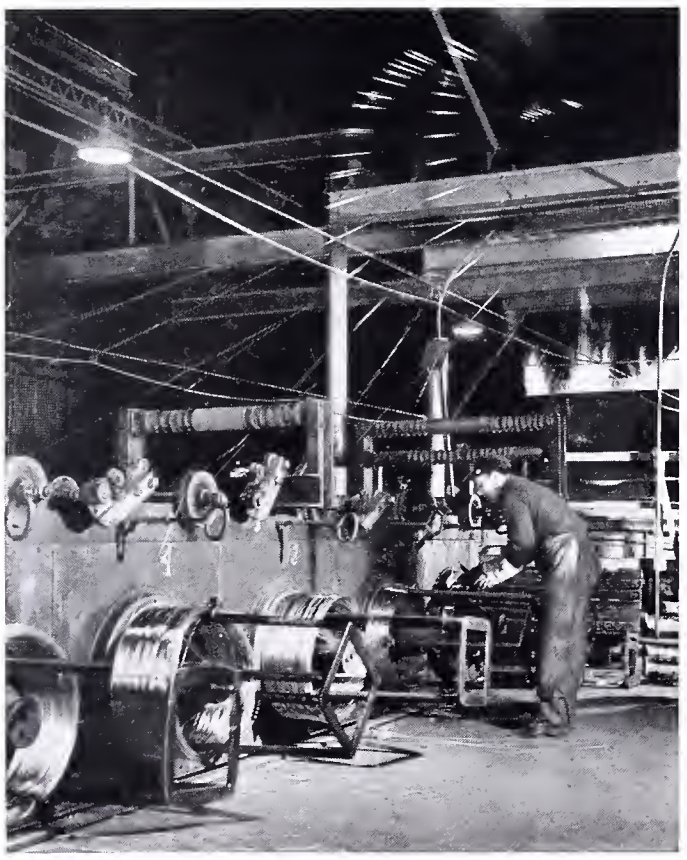
Industry and agriculture combine to provide activity and prosperity. Nearly all the major agricultural crops are produced. Sandstone quarries provide building stone for bridges and structures. Bituminous coal, clay and shale provide the raw materials for brick making. Crushed stone, sand and gravel are known far and wide for their qualities and are in great demand.

Metal and metal products comprise bridge steel, pipes, tubing, pig iron, tin, iron and steel bars and sheets.

During the Second World War the production of styrene and butadiene, basic elements of synthetic rubber, at a large plant in the newly established town of Kobuta contributed much to the war effort. This was one of the largest and one of the first of such plants.

At Ambridge the State is restoring the site and buildings of Old Economy, an early experiment in communal living and industry during the 19th Century. Here in 1825 under the leadership of Father Rapp, the Harmony Society erected its third and last home. The first had been set up in 1804 at Harmony, Pennsylvania, and the second in the state of Indiana.

The experiment near Ambridge was the most successful of all since the agricultural and industrial products of the colony found ready sale in Pittsburgh. The colony for years played an important part in the



This is a wire annealing plant in Beaver County.

industrial life and development of western Pennsylvania. At one time it was worth a million dollars. Celibacy was adopted. Unwise investment, excessive generosity, and a certain loss of initiative when the colony chose to support itself on the returns from investments rather than through the income of its own labors led to decline and eventual disappearance. After litigation the Commonwealth received title to the heart of the communal colony. Now restoration of many original buildings, including the Great House of 45 rooms, is under way, and Old Economy will be preserved because of its unique historical importance.

Molten iron pours from a furnace at Aliquippa.

Geneva College, a co-educational institution, is located at Beaver Falls and a State Armory is located at New Brighton.

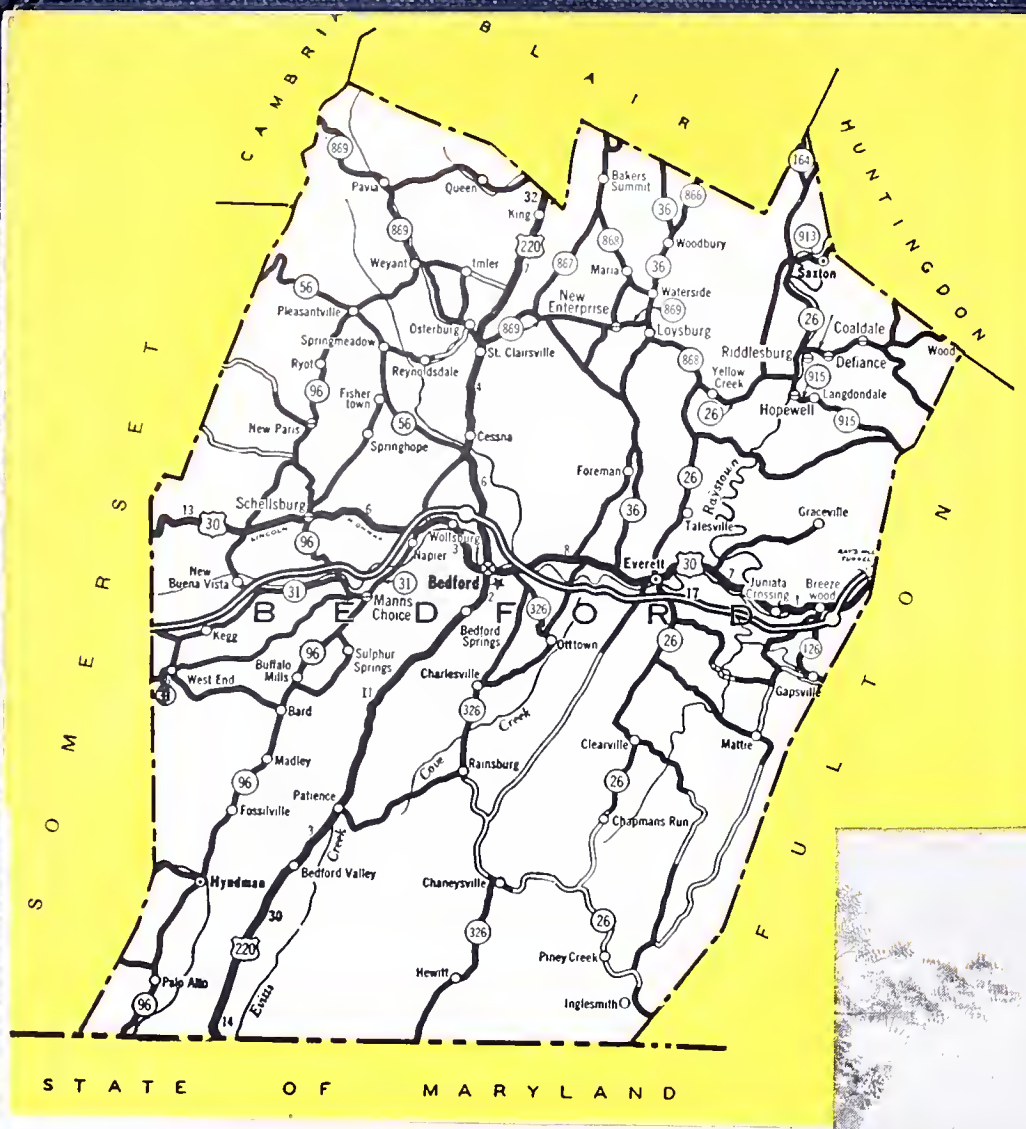
The Brodhead Trail, built by General Daniel Brodhead from Fort Pitt to Fort McIntosh in 1778, was for military purposes. Route 51 follows in part the location of this old road.

In 1779 General Brodhead led an expedition up the Allegheny river toward New York state for the purpose of subduing the Indians.

In 1749 Conrad Weiser, Pennsylvania Indian agent, peacemaker and interpreter, carried a message to the Indians camped at Logstown, near Ambridge. He told them the land belonged to the English. This year the French planted leaden plates along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers claiming the lands for the French. Many important conferences between Indians, French and English took place at Logstown.

At Legionville General Anthony Wayne held one of the first of the nation's "training camps" from November, 1792 to April, 1793, drilling and outfitting an army that marched into the Ohio country and finally subdued the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

Largest bridge and structural steel plant in world at Ambridge.



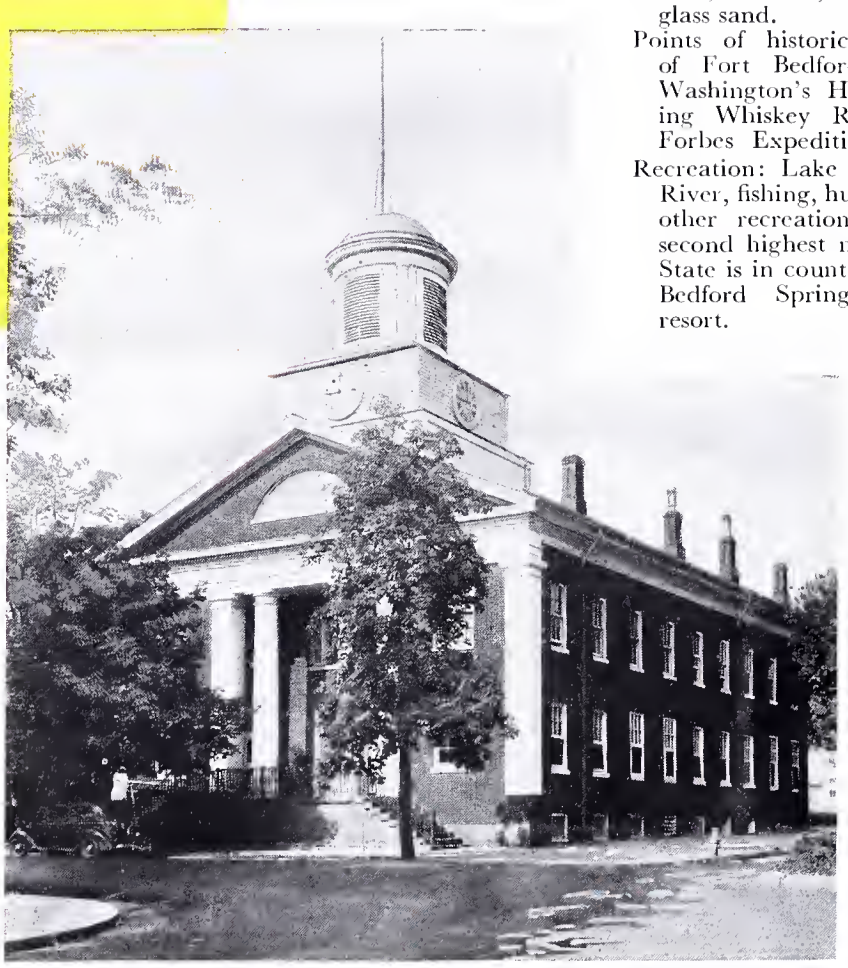
BEDFORD COUNTY

Named for Duke of Bedford
Land area: 1,018 square miles
Population: 40,809
Roads: 560 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain, Baltimore and Ohio
Value of all products: $6,874,700 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,083,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $3,333,600 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,226,440
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,824,180
Industrial wages and salaries: $3,060,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,768 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 63
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $11,069,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 672 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Rye, wheat, oats, corn, hay, apples, livestock, poultry, wool.
Principal industrial products: Mine and quarry products, food, lumber, bituminous coal, glass sand.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Bedford, Espy House, Washington's Headquarters during Whiskey Rebellion, site of Forbes Expedition encampment.
Recreation: Lake Gordon, Juniata River, fishing, hunting, hiking and other recreations. Blue Knob, second highest mountain peak in State is in county. Martin's Hill; Bedford Springs, fine summer resort.

BEDFORD COUNTY contributed much to the unique and romantic frontier history of Pennsylvania, most of which centered around what is now Bedford, the county seat.

Seven divisions have cut down the county from old Cumberland to its present area. Once it comprised almost all of what was the southwestern part of the State. Bedford, named for the Duke of Bedford, was laid out in 1766 by John Lukens, surveyor general, at the request of John Penn, the proprietor. The county was erected March 9, 1771.

Entrance to Bedford Springs.



The Colonial-styled County Court House faces public square in Bedford.

From the time General Forbes pushed through the Great Road in 1758—which follows roughly the route of the present Lincoln Highway, or U. S. Route 30—to capture Fort Duquesne, Bedford Village, the heart of the county, was the most important of the advanced forts in the line of western communication. Earlier the town was known as Raystown. George Washington was here first in 1758 as a senior colonel of a Virginia regiment shortly after the fort was erected. Here Colonel Bouquet made his headquarters in 1759 and again in 1763. General Washington had his headquarters in Bedford during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 when there were more than 6,000 militiamen assembled here out of 12,000 called to suppress the insurrection. Situated in what is now the heart of the borough, this gray stone headquarters building is faithfully preserved.

As a pre-revolutionary war county, Bedford contributed a number of pioneer statesmen who took part in the early development of the United States. Bedford saw the passing of wagon trains either to or coming from Pittsburgh, also large droves of cattle, turkeys and hogs. Still later it saw long streams of Conestoga wagons going westward to further advance the

frontier and carry a new civilization onward until it reached the coast.

The first white settler in what is now Bedford was Robert Ray. Garret Pendergast was second and Pendergast's Tavern figured largely in the recent novels by Hervey Allen, noted Pennsylvania writer.

Bedford, then Raystown, was settled in 1751 and Fort Bedford was constructed in 1758. It continued to be the strongest outpost although a number of other and smaller forts were built at strategic places in the territory.

Bedford Springs has long been known as a health and summer resort because of the beneficial medicinal values of the waters from numerous springs. These springs were known as early as 1823. President James Buchanan came here for 16 years previous to his election and later had the "Summer White House" here when the first cable message came through from England. A long list of other governmental officials, jurists and diplomats made frequent visits to this resort. For almost four years a naval training center was in operation there during a part of World War II. Later, personnel of the Japanese embassy, Washington, D. C., were incarcerated at the Inn.

Loysburg Gap, a narrow defile in the mountains and known for its scenic beauty was fortified by natives against

White turkeys are raised on a farm snuggled against a mountain slope.

possible inroads into the territory by Mosby's Raiders during the Civil War. The Salemville Monastery, a branch of the Snow Hill and Ephrata Cloisters, was abandoned in 1902. At New Enterprise is preserved a press on which continental money was printed at Ephrata Cloisters.

Bedford was for a time the home of Robert J. Walker, who became Senator from Mississippi and Governor of Kansas Territory in 1857; John Cessna, congressman and orator; and William Callowell, noted church leader. General Arthur St. Clair, Revolutionary leader, was the first prothonotary.

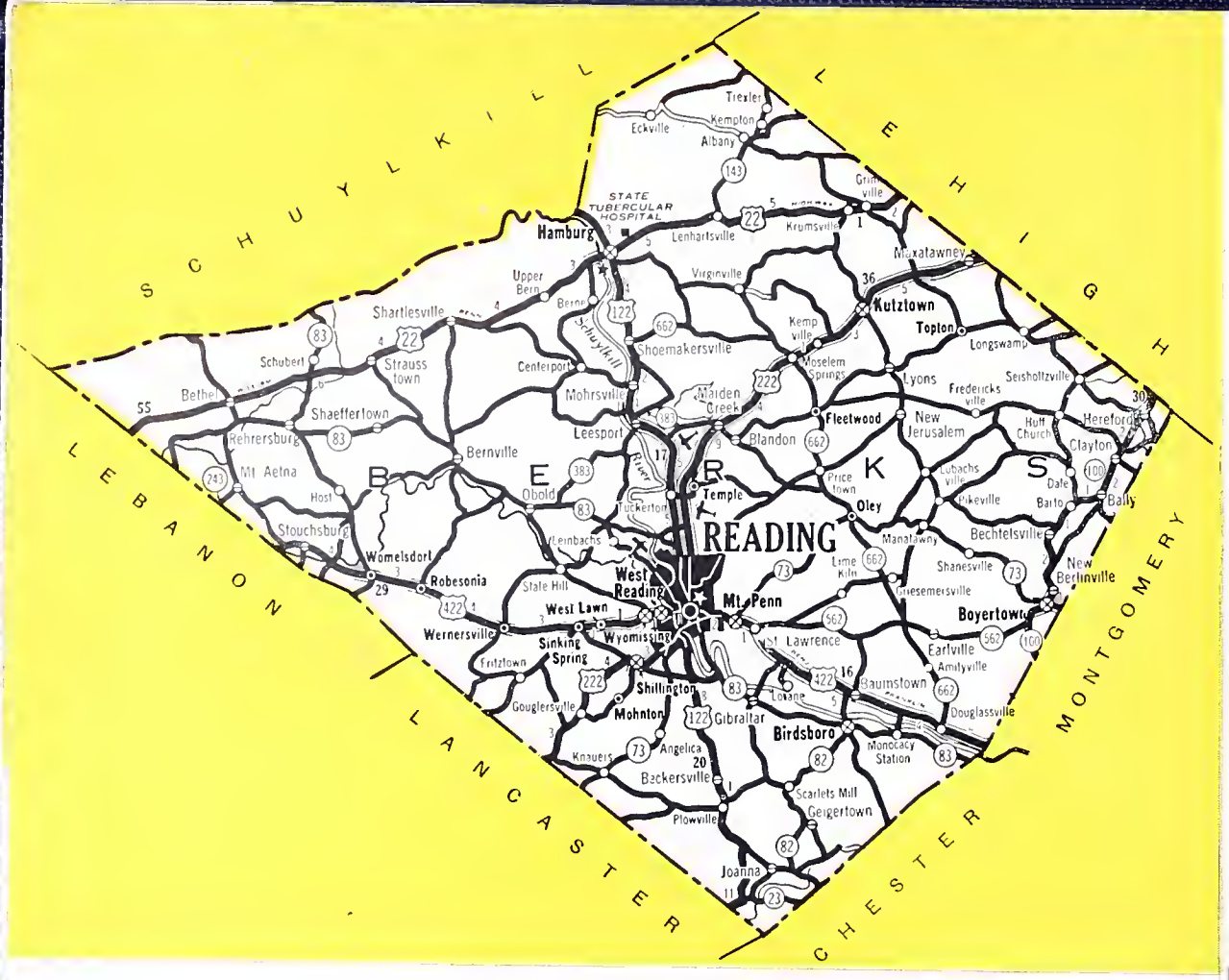
Fort Bedford was the scene of much activity during the French and Indian Wars and the Pontiac Wars. On occasions more than a thousand men were quartered here. The fort was the principal depot for supplies and military stores between Carlisle and Fort Pitt.

A company of expert riflemen under Captain Robert Cluggage became a part of Thompson's Rifle Battalion in 1775 which later became noted as the First Regiment of the Line. Through Bedford ran an early wagon road in Pennsylvania.

The Lincoln Highway in Bedford county.

The Espy House, General Washington's headquarters in 1794.

Cows graze contentedly along a Bedford county brook. Many fertile farms dot the landscape.



BERKS COUNTY

Berks County Court House at Reading.

Named after Berkshire, England
Land area: 864 square miles
Population: 241,884
Roads: 875 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $359,377,700 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $179,635,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,263,300 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $9,795,020
Value of milk and eggs produced: $9,805,850
Industrial wages and salaries: $108,742,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 53,709 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 526
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $132,931,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 6,241 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Oats, rye, pears, peaches, apples, corn, wheat, milk, potatoes and tomatoes.
Principal industrial products: Hosiery and textile machinery, textiles and textile products, food and kindred products, steel castings, iron and steel bars.
Points of historical interest: Conrad Weiser Memorial Park, Daniel Boone State Park, site of Fort Henry, Exeter Friends Meeting House (1730), Pine Forge, (1725) first iron mill in Pennsylvania. Homestead where Abraham Lincoln's ancestors were born.
Recreation: The region is remarkable for scenic beauty and provides many forms of recreation. The view from Mt. Penn is delightful.

Memorial boulder in Conrad Weiser Park to Shekil-ammy (sometimes spelled Shikellamy) Counsellor of the Six Nations Indians and friend of the whites.

GREAT diversification of industry and extensive agricultural development have given Berks county substantial prosperity and a stable economy for many years. In colonial days the county was foremost in the iron industry and had many forges and furnaces. Within the borders of Berks county the first iron forge was established by Thomas Rutter in 1716 and the first in Pennsylvania. Colebrookdale furnace was erected a few years later.

Named by the Penns after Berkshire, England, Berks county has had a colorful and romantic history. To the county here came Quakers, French Huguenots, and Palatinates, German Amish, Mennonites and Dunkards. The colorful influences of these early settlers who arrived about 1700 can still be found in all sections of the county. Earliest settlers were Swedes from the banks of the Delaware. Still standing near Douglassville is the Mounce Jones house, also known as Old Swedes House, built in 1716. All the settlers brought with them skills in many crafts and a tradition of hard work and thrift. Many old world customs handed down through the years are observed by the Pennsylvania Germans even today, very much as they were among the pioneers of 200 years ago.

Berks county was established in 1752 from parts of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Chester. It was the ancestral home of the Lincoln family and the birthplace of Daniel Boone.

Conrad Weiser, a great Indian interpreter and peacemaker came to the area as early as 1729. He was a provincial agent dealing with the Indians. But for his influences border warfare might have been still more bitter and bloody in this area for which the white man fought and forged ahead and which the Indians were determined to hold at all costs. Warfare raged

One of world's largest fine hosiery mills.

between the whites and reds for years making necessary the construction of a string of frontier forts along the Blue Mountains.

The iron industry reached early development and then declined. The turnpike and canal era brought additional industry and commerce to the region but the construction of the Reading Railroad spreading out from Reading, forced the ultimate decline of canal transportation and commerce. Remains of this once busy canal are seen from Reading to Middletown below Harrisburg where the canal joined the slack-water route along the Susquehanna river.

Agriculture, because of the fertility of the soil, got an early start in Berks county and has grown rapidly. Orcharding has gained considerable importance. Industry today has leadership in the manufacture of many varieties of textiles and textile machinery. At Wyomissing are located the Nation's largest manufacturers of textile machinery and full-fashioned hosiery. A brick plant in the same town is one of the largest in the East. Metal and metal products are second to textiles in volume of production. Large repair shops of the Reading Railroad give employment to many skilled workers.

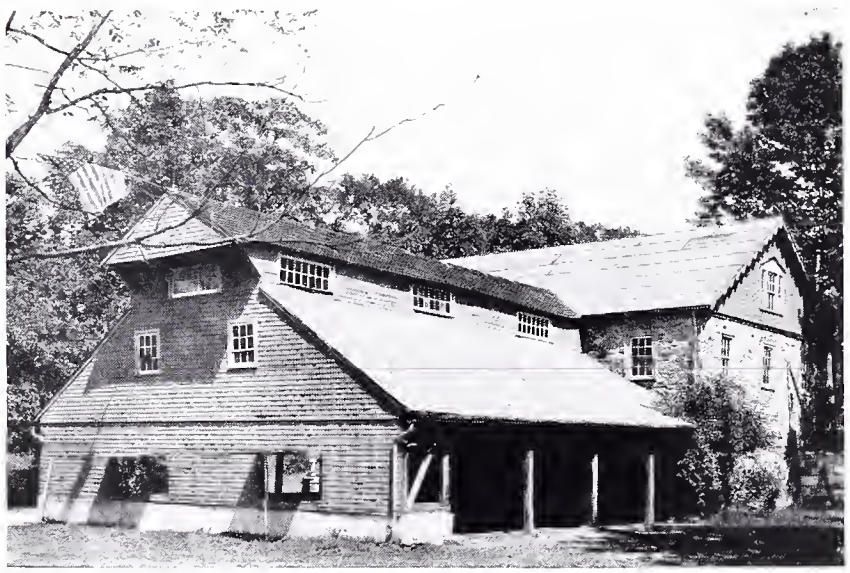
The county was the birthplace of three Governors of Pennsylvania; Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shulze and Joseph Ritner. The county sent Generals Muhlenberg and Thomas Mifflin to fight gloriously in the Revolution, the latter becoming the first Governor of Pennsylvania elected under the Constitution of 1790. He served as Governor from December 21, 1790 until December 17, 1799.

Albright College, a co-educational institution, is located in Reading and at Kutztown, a State Teachers' College occupies a 140-acre tract.

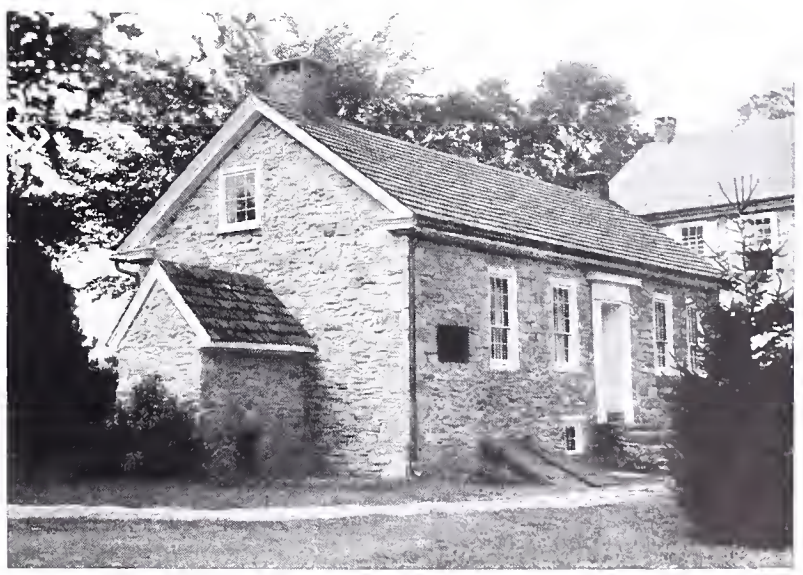
Conrad Weiser's home near Womelsdorf, erected in 1751 is marked today in a 25-acre park purchased by the Commonwealth in 1925 and known now as the Conrad Weiser State Memorial Park. Daniel Boone State Park, north of Baumstown, marks the site of the birthplace of this famous frontiersman.

Daniel Boone House, near actual birthplace of the great frontiersman.

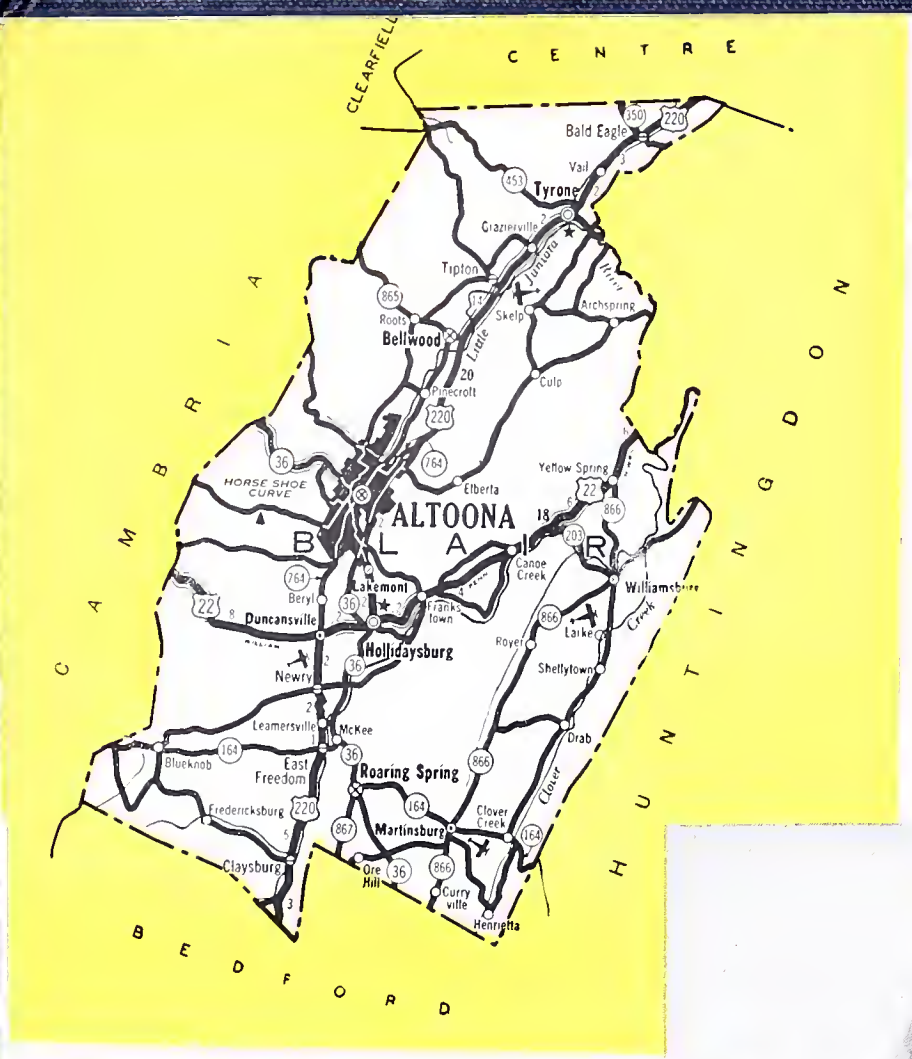
These centuries-old, eternally-fertile farms dot rolling countryside.



Famous old Marble and Granite Cutting Mill. Built in 1791.



Colonial home of Conrad Weiser.



BLAIR COUNTY

Named for John Blair Jr., prominent advocate of public improvements
Land area: 530 square miles
Population: 140,358
Roads: 378 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $128,765,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $42,557,700 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $801,800 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,358,660
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,233,490
Industrial wages and salaries: $53,949,600 (1944)
Industrial employees: 24,875 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 160
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $69,489,000
Stores and service shops: 2,438
Principal agricultural products: Dairy products, apples, peaches, corn, hay, wheat, oats, barley, poultry, vegetables for commercial canning and marketing.
Principal industrial products: Metals and metal products, railroad rolling stock and repairs, paper and printing, bituminous coal, ganister, flux stone, clay, textiles, radio tubes.
Points of historical interest: Fort Roberdeau (1777). Old Portage Railroad site, Chimney Rocks, Terminus of Juniata canal, site of Loyal War Governor's conference in 1862, early iron furnaces.
Recreation: Styled the "Mountain City," Altoona is the hub of an interesting scenic region; Yingling's Knob, Lakemont Park, Wopsononock plateau, Horseshoe Curve, Arch Spring and Roaring Spring.

The County Court House at Hollidaysburg.

WHEN the Pennsylvania Railroad completed the gigantic engineering feat of running its ribbons of steel over the rough, high Alleghenies west of Altoona in 1852 this thriving village, founded by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1849, expanded rapidly. This had its effect upon the entire county of Blair. Completion of the railroad connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was followed by the construction of the largest railroad shops in the world at this point, providing the major field of employment for residents of the county.

The Horseshoe Curve around which the main line Pennsylvania trains move to the west has a grade of 91 feet per mile and the length of the curve is 2,375 feet. The elevation at the eastern end is 1,594 feet. It has long been of scenic interest to travelers over the railroad and to persons who reach the curve by automobile where recreational facilities have been provided.

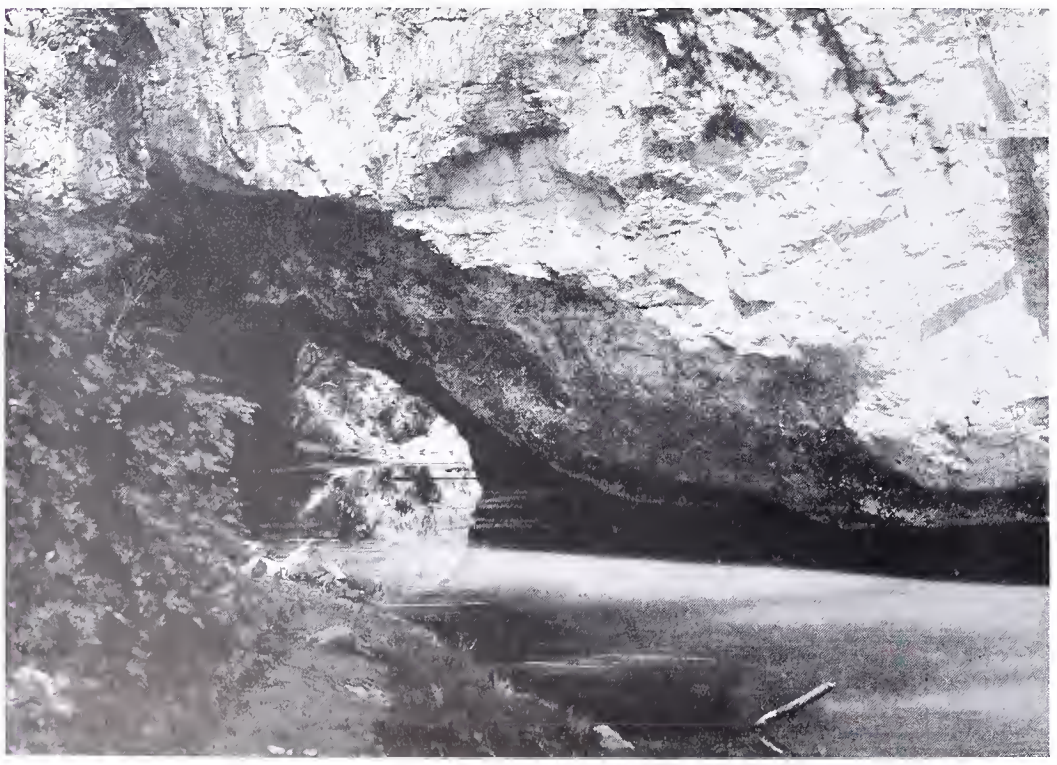
However, the Blair county section was settled long before the Revolutionary War when a number of communities sprang up on the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies. Germans followed the Scotch-Irish into the territory and their characteristics and names are found to-day, especially in some of the fertile valleys of the area.

Organized in 1846, Blair county in 1946 is observing the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Fort Roberdeau in Sinking Valley not far from Altoona produced more than half the lead used by General Washington and his armies during the Revolutionary War. The site has been definitely located and a partial replica of the fort has been constructed on the original foundation lines.

Exceptionally mountainous land adds to the beauty of the landscape. The view from the top of Wopsononock is said by many to be unsurpassed in the State. Homer's Gap, Riggle's Gap, Juniata Gap, Blair's Gap and Bell's Gap have great attraction for the lovers of the outdoors.

Natural Bridge carved by waters of Sinking Creek in Sinking Valley.



Hollidaysburg, the county seat, founded in 1790 and named in honor of the Holliday family, massacred by the Indians, became the starting point for the Portage Railroad, one of the most unique transportation systems of all times. This railroad lifted boats out of the Juniata canal, hoisted them over the mountains and discharged them into the Conemaugh river and canal at Johnstown where they continued their journey to Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania Railroad over the mountains superseded the canal, but many reminders of old canal days are still in evidence.

Blair county, strategically located at the end of the long Juniata river valley and at the portals of great mountain ranges naturally

The world-famous Horse Shoe Curve is an engineering achievement.

Pure bred sheep graze in Juniata Valley.

became the great gateway to the west.

While construction and repair of railroad cars and the erection and repair of locomotives, provide the major outlets for employment, there also has been great development along other industrial lines. Agriculture is gaining rapidly. A nationally known and successful vegetable processing manufacturer has located a sizeable branch plant in one of the county's fertile valleys and this has given much encouragement to the development of food crops.

One of the most interesting and important historic events to have taken place in Blair county was the meeting in September 1862 of the Loyal War Governors' Conference. This conference was held in the Logan House which was razed about 20 years ago. The conference was called at the direction of Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania in a further attempt to rally the northern States in the prosecution of the war against the South. The Governors pledged their support to the Union cause and their allegiance to President Lincoln. History records that the results of the conference encouraged the President and aided him immensely in the great task before him. The following governors attended the conference: Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania; John A. Andrew, Massachusetts; Richard Yates, Illinois; Israel Washburn, Jr., Maine; Edward Solomon, Wisconsin; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; O. P. Morton, Maryland; William Sprague, Rhode Island; F. H. Pierpont, Virginia; David Tod, Ohio; N. S. Berry, New Hampshire; Austin Blair, Missouri.

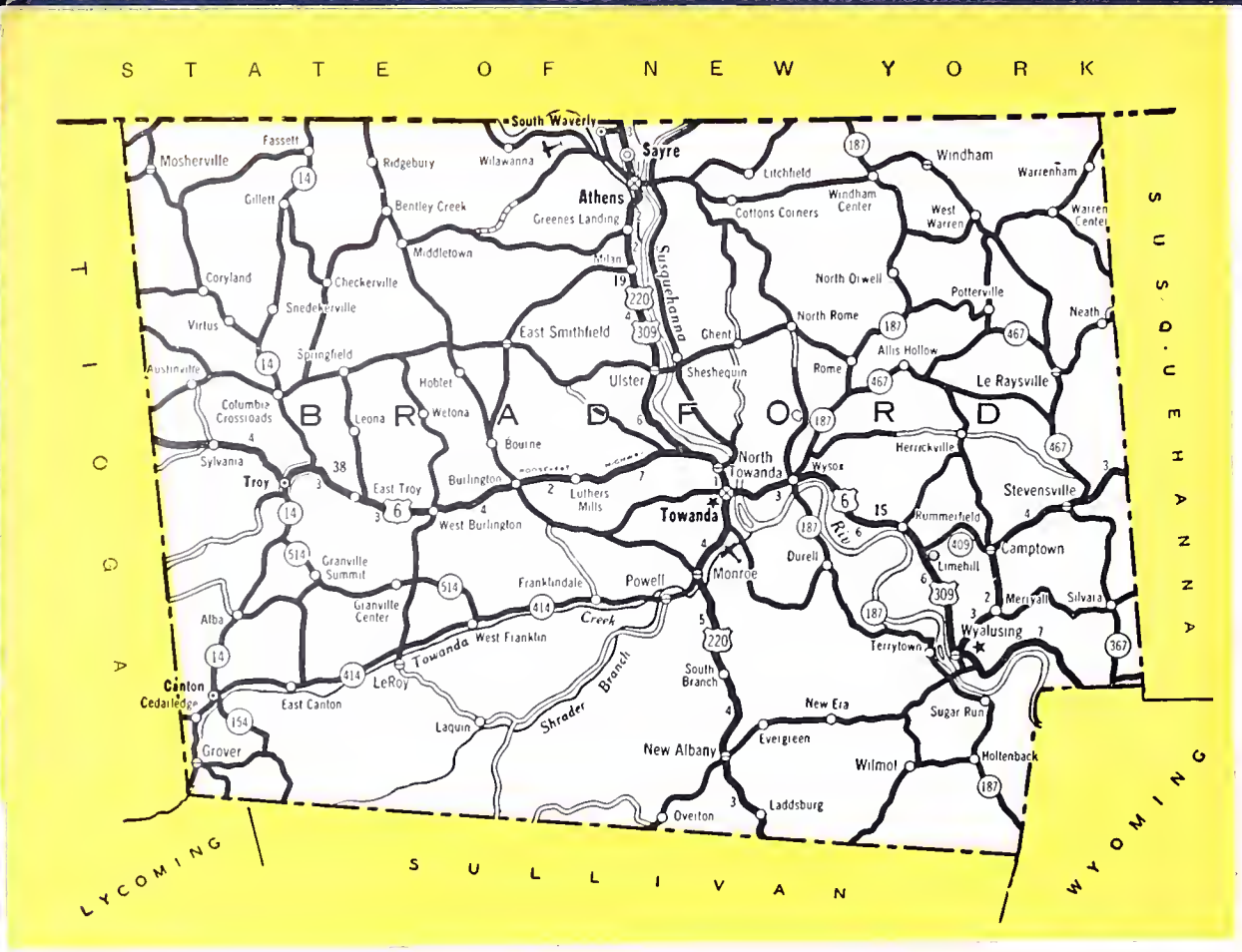
The Blair-Altoona Airport at Martinsburg is one of the largest and best in the State.

Blair county is named in honor of John Blair, the only county in Pennsylvania to be named for a native resident. John Blair was a son of Capt. Thomas Blair, an officer in the Continental army who settled in Blair's Gap.

Chief Logan, one of the sons of Shikellamy, famous Indian chieftain and friend of the whites, resided near Big Spring. Logan, too, was a great friend of the white men.

The Baker Mansion, built in 1840 as a home by one of the early iron masters of the region, is now the property of the Blair County Historical Society.

Blair county is important industrially, too, as this giant railroad plant proves.



BRADFORD COUNTY

Named for William Bradford, famous statesman
Land area: 1,147 square miles
Population: 50,615
Roads: 676 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Value of all products: $42,038,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $19,524,200 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: None
Value of field and fruit crops: $4,482,300
Value of milk and eggs produced: $11,360,320
Industrial wages and salaries: $11,034,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 5,100 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 56
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $18,120,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,014 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Hay, corn, oats, potatoes, wheat, livestock, milk, eggs. County holds first position in State in buckwheat, hay and honey production and is third in dairying.
Principal industrial products: Textiles and textile products, metals and metal products, machine tools, underwear, cotton goods, railroad repair shops.
Points of historical interest: Tioga Point Museum, Athens; David Wilmot's grave, Towanda, Site of Asylum, French colony; General Sullivan's camps Wysox, Shesequin, Standing Stone, and Wyalusing; Bradford County Historical Society Museum, Towanda.
Recreation: The North Branch of the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers affords fishing, bathing, boating, Lake Wesauking affords summer sports.

BRADFORD COUNTY holds one of the most romantic stories in the history of Pennsylvania for it was at Asylum (Azilum) founded in 1793, by French noblemen that a refuge was established for Marie Antoinette should she escape from France to America. It was also to be the home of other French refugees of nobility.

"La Grande Maison," the queen's house of great proportions, was surrounded by many other buildings to make up a thriving community. A monument looks down upon the level river plain where the colony was located. French nobility had hoped to establish here in the new world a quiet and peaceful home as a retreat from European ills. Headed by Viscount de Noailles, brother-in-law of General Lafayette, and Omer Talon, it was visited by many prominent representatives of French nobility. Descendants of some of these early refugees still live in the area and at Tioga Point Museum at Athens, and the Bradford County Historical Society Museum at Towanda, are many mementoes of the colony.

The Asylum company purchased a million acres of wild land from Robert Morris and others and built their refuge. It was not successful and many of the original founders returned to France. The colony gradually diminished—but there are still descendants who speak and write of those earlier days.

Dogwood blossoms color the forest areas for miles in the spring.

The County Court House in Towanda, built of native sandstone.

It was through the principal town of the Iroquois Indians at Tioga Point that prospective settlers or trappers were required to pass if they desired to enter the lands of the Indians in New York state. To Wyalusing in 1763 went David Zeisberger and his co-workers to carry religion and peace to the redmen. Two missions were established but these were later pushed forward into Ohio on the expanding frontier. This move came following the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1768. Bradford county was the source of difficulties between settlers from Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Disputes were settled in 1810 when Bradford county was organized.

In his expedition against the Indians, General Sullivan had his headquarters at Tioga Point.

Bradford county holds agriculture to be its most important enterprise. It holds first place in the production of buckwheat and at times has held first place in the production of hay, honey and milk. From rolling hills to rough mountainous land, the county possesses a diversification of scenery. Because of its fertile limestone valleys, it is well adapted to grazing and dairying. Great quantities of milk are shipped from the county to metropolitan areas, especially New York City.

The house that John Laporte built in 1836.

Although the county was erected February 21, 1810, it was not until 1812 that the boundaries were definitely determined. Originally, the county was called Ontario but the name was changed to Bradford in honor of U. S. Attorney General William Bradford in the cabinet of President Washington. Bradford also served as attorney general for Pennsylvania.

Towanda, on the northern branch of the Susquehanna river, is a gateway to central New York. Five miles northeast is Lake Wesauking, beautiful body of water providing bathing, boating and fishing.

In Riverside cemetery, Towanda, is buried David Wilmot, author of the Wilmot Proviso, which would have required the United States to prohibit slavery in any lands purchased from Mexico.

Some historians say the first white man to set foot in the area was Etienne Brulé, explorer with Champlain, who traversed the entire length of the Susquehanna river in 1615-1616, entering the state near South Waverly.

The first permanent settlers were Rudolph Fox and Peter Shufeldt, Palatine Germans from New York state in May, 1770.

Wyalusing Rocks overlook the Susquehanna valley.

Bradford county was the scene of many stirring events in the Provincial and Revolutionary periods. The Indian history of the section is most valuable and ancient.

Many distinguished personages visited Asylum, among them being Louis Philippe, a future king of France; Talleyrand and Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.

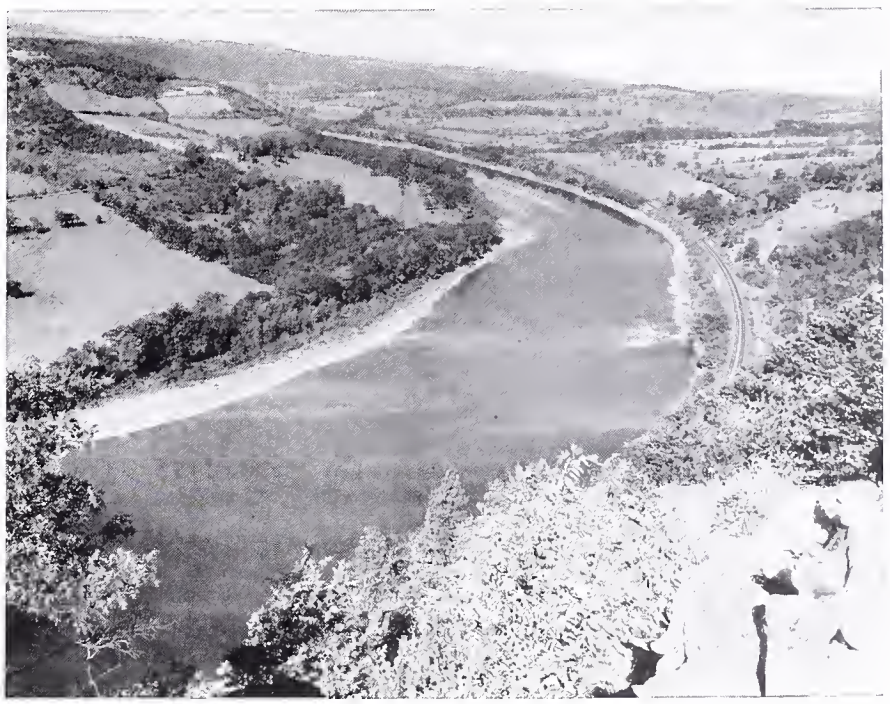
Towanda, the county seat settled in 1794, was originally Meansville and Williamstown, both named after William Means, an early settler. It was here the first courts were held.

Athens was a favorite treaty ground of the Indians and was visited by Conrad Weiser, the great Indian interpreter and peacemaker in 1737.

At LeRaysville an attempt was made by another Frenchman, Vincent LeRay de Chaumont to establish a colony named Phalanx but the experiment was unsuccessful.

Bishop Cammerhoff in 1750 mentioned Wyalusing as an old Munsee and Iroquois fortified town. Here, too, lived Papunhank, a Munsee chief, who was a religious leader and teacher among his race and whose activities were inspired by Quaker doctrines.

The borough of Dushore, Sullivan county is named for M. Dupetit-Thouars, crippled French nobleman, who built himself a home in the wilderness of the area.



Where the Susquehanna River gently flows.

BUCKS COUNTY

Named by William Penn for Buckinghamshire in England
Land area: 617 square miles
Population: 107,715
Roads: 776 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading, Quakertown and Bethlehem
Value of all products: $166,648,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $87,764,200 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,325,600 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $5,386,630
Value of milk and eggs produced: $10,122,280
Industrial wages and salaries: $59,127,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 24,592 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 254
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $31,692,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 2,061 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Commercial vegetables for canning and marketing, poultry and eggs, corn, swine, hay, grains, livestock, dairying.
Principal industrial products: Quarry products, sand, gravel, black granite, boat building, textiles, metal products, chemicals, scientific instruments.
Points of historical interest: Site of Chief Tammany's Delaware Indian village; Washington Crossing State Park; Pennsbury, Penn's manor home; Indian Purchase Markers; Bucks County Historical Society and Museum, Doylestown.
Recreation: Roosevelt State Park, which includes 40 miles of the old Delaware Canal, will be developed for recreational purposes. Practically all forms of recreation are available. Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve.

ONE of the three original counties, home of William Penn, the Quaker Founder, and center for the negotiation of several Indian treaties, Bucks is truly one of the historic counties of the Commonwealth.

The first evidence of local civil government dates back to 1680 under the laws of the Province of New York. The first court under William Penn was convened on March 4, 1683. The first white pioneers entered the region as early as 1616 and trading posts were set up on the Delaware near present Morrisville about 1624. The oldest deeds to land in the county issued by William Penn are still on record in the Bucks County Court House at Doylestown and begin with April 1, 1681. During his second visit to the province in 1699, the Founder spent the most of his time in Bucks county at Pennsbury Manor where he entertained Indian chieftains and visiting notables between trips to Philadelphia by barge on the broad waters of the Delaware.

The County Court House in Doylestown is centered in a typical village square.

The earliest settlers were mainly English Quakers and it has been claimed that fully one-half of those who came on

Pennsbury Manor—William Penn's home—reconstructed in 1938.

Monument at Washington's Crossing.

the good ship *Welcome* settled in Bucks county. Friends' meetings were held as early as 1683. But there were also some Dutch, a few Swedes, and later sturdy Scotch-Irish and numerous Welsh and Huguenots who found freedom to worship and to work as they pleased on the banks of the Delaware and in the rolling countryside.

Germans came to settle in Bucks county mainly from the Northwest after traveling up the Schuylkill river and Perkiomen creek. Their descendants are far more numerous than any other nationality with the exception of the English.

A splendid view of the Delaware river from Bowman's Hill.

William Penn himself issued the writ for the first provincial election on February 20, 1683, which chose members of the Provincial Council and the General Assembly. Until 1705 the seat of the government was in Falls township, but later Bristol was designated county seat by the Assembly and a court house was erected there which was used until 1726, when the courts were removed to Newtown. There they remained until 1810 when Doylestown was made the county town, a third court house built. Doylestown got its name from William Doyle who owned for many years an old colonial inn at that place.

Bucks county has played an important part in the growth of the State and the Nation. It helped supply Forbes's army with wagons and it was from the Bucks county side of the Delaware that General George Washington led his Continentals in the famed Christmas night attack upon the British at Trenton in 1776. It was from Newtown that Washington sent his report of the victory to Congress.

Washington's Crossing Park is now one of the great liberty shrines of the county. Bucks was also the scene of Revolutionary campaigns in 1777, and the county is dotted with sites of Revolutionary encampments and maneuvers. General Daniel Morgan and General Andrew Pickens were both born in the county. General Jacob Brown, commander of the Northern forces of the United States in the War of 1812 was a native descended from its earliest settlers. General Henry Delp Styer, native of Sellersville, served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines, and as a Brigadier General in World War I.

Bucks county has produced many other notables. Zebulon Pike, explorer of the Great West, spent his boyhood in the county. Samuel D. Ingham was a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury for a time. John Fitch first ran a boat with steam power in Bucks county on a pond below Davisville in 1785 and later on the Delaware. The first canal was begun in the county in 1827 and connected Bristol with Easton by 1832.

Textiles and textile products plants are scattered throughout the county. Bristol is the center of chemical products, aircraft parts, parchment paper. Heavy industries employ about 40 percent of the people. Boat building has been important since shipyards were first established at Bristol in 1785. Bristol forge was erected in 1853. William H. Grundy and Company became one of the early worsted mills.

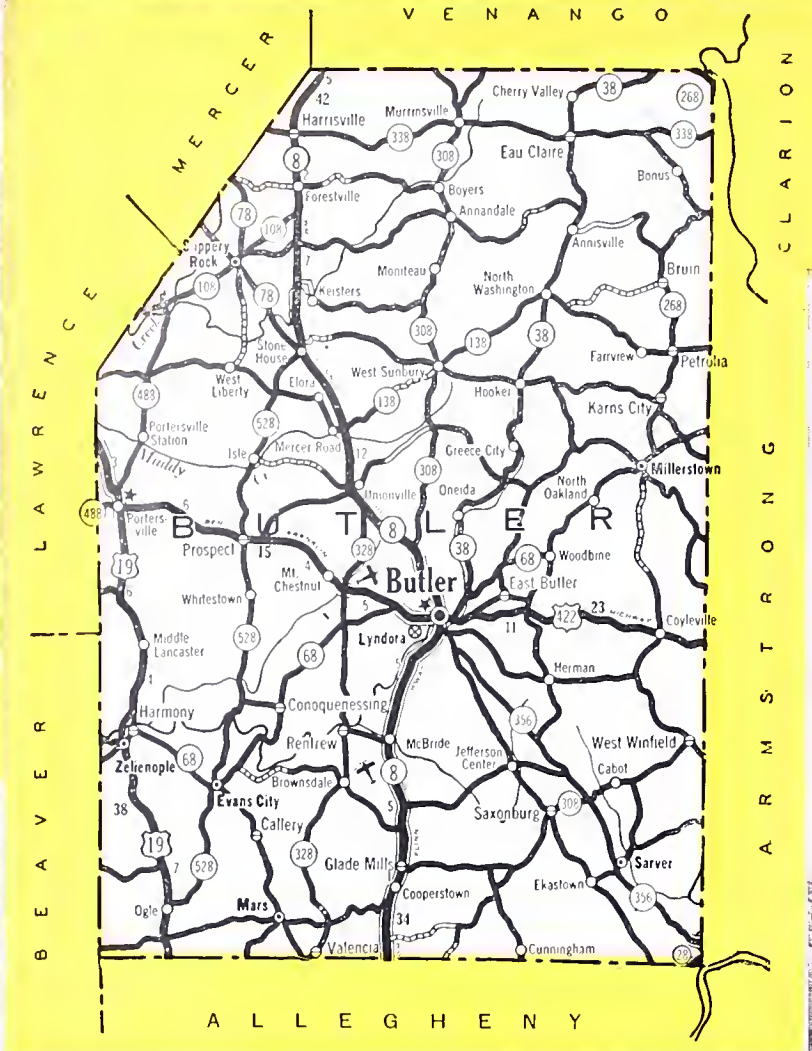
One of the first schools to teach scientific agriculture was started at Tullytown in the 1830's. Rich soil, proximity to markets, existence of several large seed farms makes the county a large vegetable garden raising one-third of the vegetables grown in the State, placing it seventh among counties in the United States in production. It ranks first in the counties in the United States in 13 vegetable products. About 15 percent of the people are employed in agriculture.

In recent years the area has become an important cultural center for writers, theatrical people, playwrights, artists.

Route 32 follows the Old Delaware Canal.

A charming home in the Art Colony at New Hope.

BUTLER COUNTY



Named for General Richard Butler
Land area: 794 square miles
Population: 87,590
Roads: 695 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Western Allegheny
Value of all products: $120,062,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $49,904,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $4,432,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,875,890
Value of milk and eggs produced: $5,436,680
Industrial wages and salaries: $31,763,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 13,060 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 156
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $37,245,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,372
Principal agricultural products: Farm butter, bees, oats, sheep, hay, grains, crops under glass.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, oil, natural gas, metals and metal products, chemicals and allied products, plate glass, iron and steel.
Points of historical interest: Harmony, first settlement of Harmony Society; Monument, marking site where Gen. Washington escaped death by Indians.
Recreation: Five public playgrounds and three parks provide recreation. The entire country side is scenically beautiful.

The County Court House in Butler, Gothic French style.

AT the time of its organization in 1800 Butler county was in the heart of the lower northwestern Pennsylvania frontier region. Taken from Allegheny, the county was formed because of the beginnings of settlement which had pushed northward from the Pittsburgh area. A few pioneers also were coming down into the section from the north by way of the old Venango Trail of French and Indian War days. Many of them were veterans of the Revolution attracted to this part of Pennsylvania by Donation Lands provided in 1786-88 as a bounty for these veterans of the war for independence. Pennsylvania's title to this region had been established by purchase from the Indians in 1784.

Few counties were organized under more definitely pioneer conditions. Land had to be cleared to provide for the county town of Butler. The first courts were held in a hastily built log structure until 1807 when a brick courthouse was constructed. The first houses in Butler were built in 1803. Another courthouse was completed in 1855 and still another in 1886. The present courthouse was built in 1908.

The pioneers of the county were of a variety of racial strains. Many of them came from other counties and were typical of the restless, land hungry, freedom loving men and women who thrust America's frontier ever westward. Some were from Lancaster county, attracted by new lands in this virgin part of the State. Many were from Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny, and there was a sprinkling of Butler county settlers from a majority of the already well-settled counties of Pennsylvania. Numerous German people came in search of economic opportunity and religious liberty. They provided some of the most substantial citizens.

Zelienople was founded by Dettmar Basse from Germany

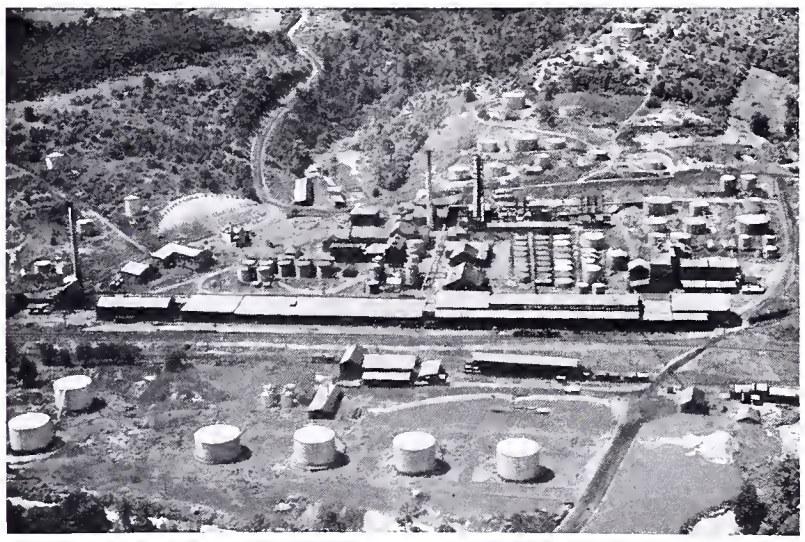
One of the huge industrial plants that utilizes natural resources.

Fertile farms, scientifically contour stripped, sweep through the rolling valleys.

and the Harmony Society members first located in Butler county at Harmony.

The town of Saxonburg was founded by John A. Roebling, a native of Prussia, in 1835. Roebling became one of the leading engineers of America and his invention of wire rope made possible the Portage Railroad on the Pennsylvania Canal. It also provided a revolution in bridge building by using the suspension type of construction. One of the first of these was built across the Monongahela at Pittsburgh in 1846. Roebling also designed the famous Brooklyn Bridge. The wire rope which he invented was first made at Saxonburg.

Butler county was well supplied with mineral wealth, including clay, natural gas, and petroleum-bearing sands. It



Another phase of Butler County Industry—Oil Refineries.

was a leading center for the early development of the great Pennsylvania oil industry. Well located in terms of transportation, the making of iron and steel and steel products soon became important industries. Agriculture has about half the invested capital of industry in the county. It has never been a leading farm section, though dairying has developed considerably in recent years.

Butler county pioneered through the American Bantam Car Company of Butler in the development of small, lightweight automobiles in America. It may be credited with having invented the "jeep," used with such success on every battlefront of World War II. At Slippery Rock is located one of the State Teachers Colleges of the Commonwealth. Saxonburg is the location for the transmitting station of KDKA, America's pioneer radio station at Pittsburgh and one of the most powerful in the world.

General Butler, for whom the county and county seat are named, met his death when General Arthur St. Clair was defeated by the Indians November 4, 1791.

The first permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder. They came to what is now Worth township in 1792. They had spent the previous winter with the Delaware Indians near present Slippery Rock. After the treaty made at Greenville settlers came in increasing numbers.

Harmony is the site of one of the three communal colonies founded by Rev. George Rapp.

Butler, the county seat, was settled in 1793, John and Samuel Cunningham having donated 250 acres of land for county purposes.

Zelienople was named for Zelie, daughter of its scholarly founder, Baron Dettmar W. F. Basse. He laid out the town and built a reproduction of a German castle which he called Bassenheim. In this castle was born his grandson who later became the Rev. William A. Passavant, D. D., world-famed Christian philanthropist. He founded many hospitals and orphans' homes in many parts of the United States. For a long time the town was known as "Zelie's City."

There are no rivers or large streams, the area being on the plateau of the Connoquenessing valley which separates the Allegheny and Beaver rivers.

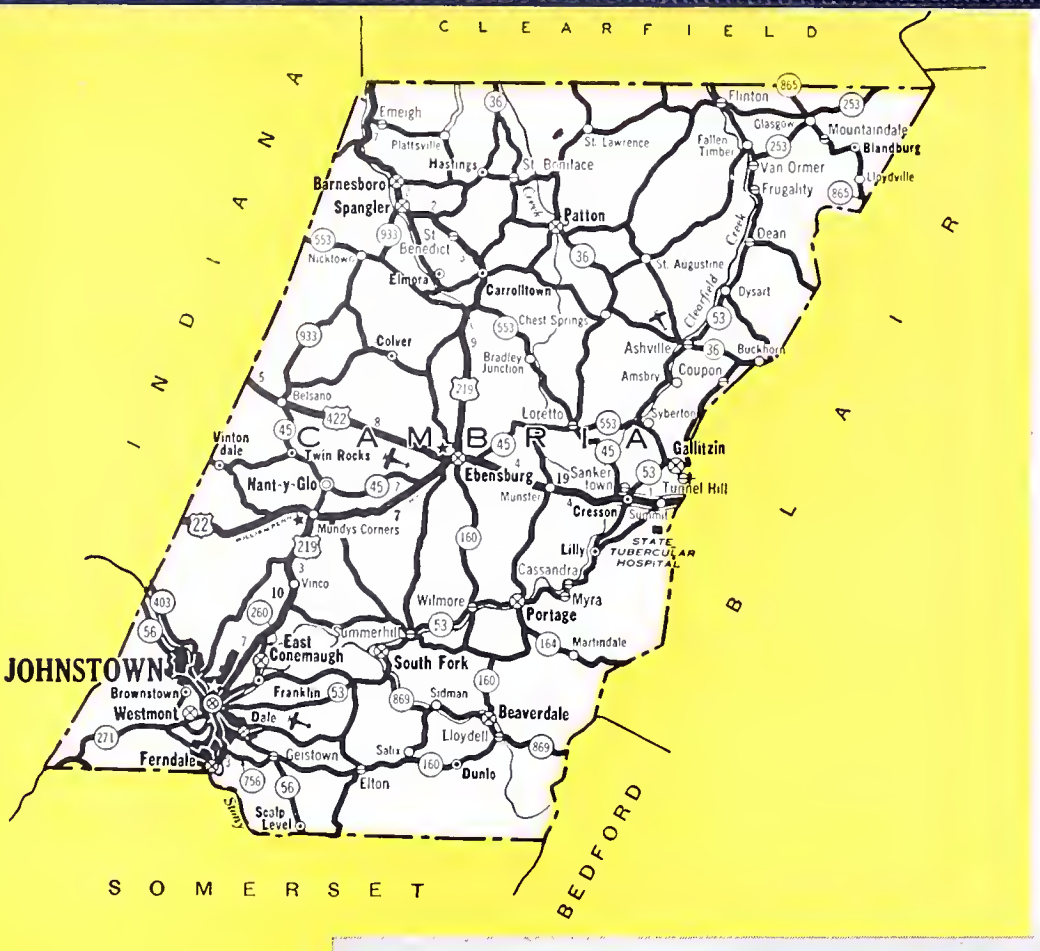
There are 33 townships in the county and these are each five miles square, with the exception of six, a distinction in county dimensions in the State.

Petrolia was named because of the oil industry. Settled as part of the Bear creek wilderness the town grew almost overnight in April, 1872, to more than 2,000 excited persons, typical of a number of other towns in the region, because of the discovery of "black gold."

Brady township was named for Capt. Samuel Brady, hero of the Indian wars and the Revolution. Brady is said by some historians to have "hunted and killed Indians like game in the forest."

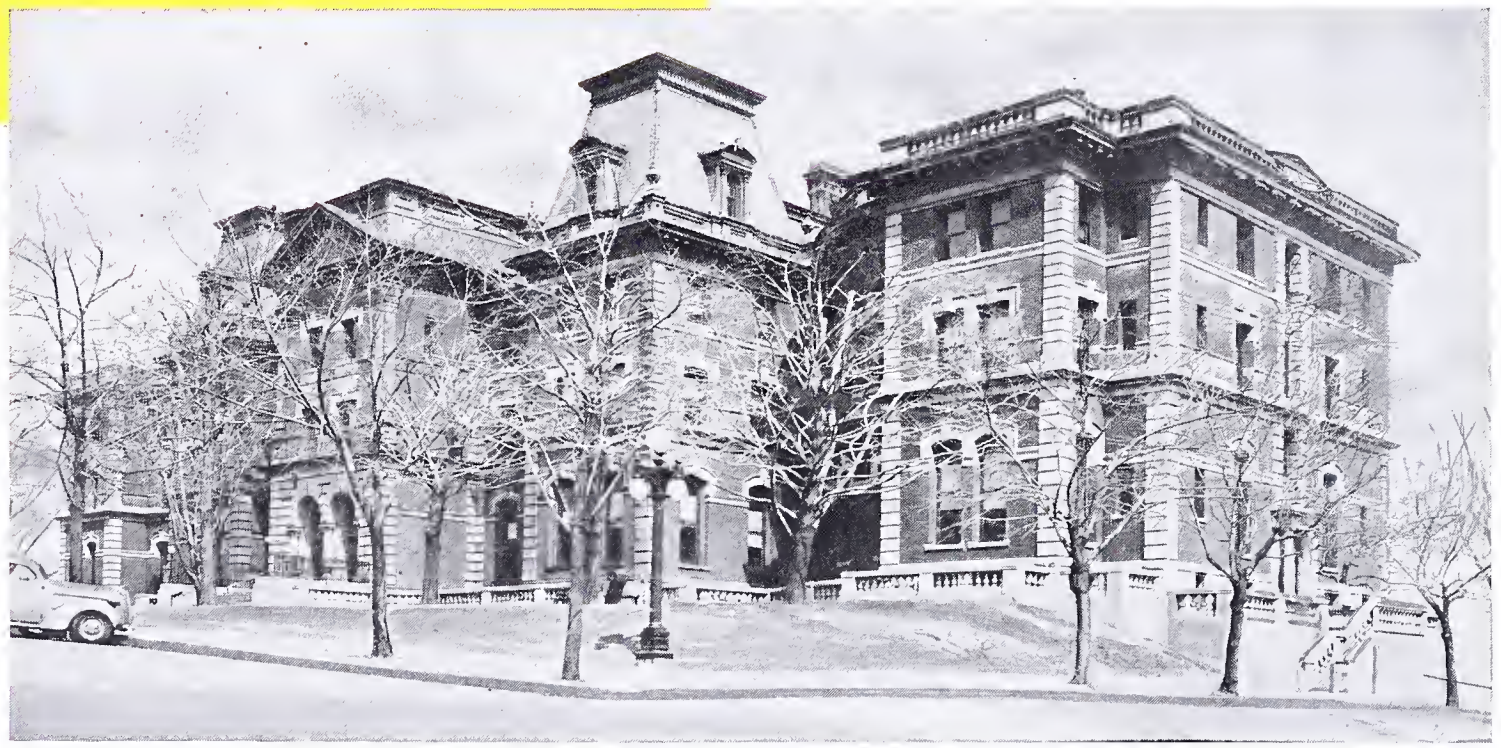
The last Indian tragedy in Pennsylvania—the murder of the James Wigton family by Sam Mohawk, a Cornplanter Indian—occurred in this township.

A mile-long manufacturing plant in the city of Butler.



CAMBRIA COUNTY

Named for the ancient name of Wales
Land area: 695 square miles Population: 213,459
Roads: 582 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central
Value of all products: $235,776,800 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $75,033,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $59,833,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,412,150
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,974,090
Industrial wages and salaries: $93,448,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 35,776
Industrial establishments: 284
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $88,112,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 2,936
Principal agricultural products: Pears, potatoes, honey, field and fruit crops
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, metals and metal products, railroad cars and parts, iron and steel bars, radiators, terra cotta and fire clay products.
Points of historical interest: Chapel honoring Prince-Priest Gallitzin, Monument marking birthplace of Admiral Peary, discoverer of North Pole, Portage Railroad marker, Staple Bend Tunnel, first railroad tunnel in United States, Hart's Resting Place.
Recreation: The beautiful Conemaugh Gap attracts thousands of persons. There are many opportunities for the enjoyment of all forms of recreation.



County Court House at Ebensburg.

At Cresson—Admiral Robert E. Peary forever looks toward the North Pole he discovered.

CAMBRIA COUNTY'S two most important industries are the mining of an excellent grade of bituminous coal and the production of metal and metal products. The production value of the metal is more than twice that of the coal.

Johnstown, the county's only third class city and the center of its iron and steel industry, produces iron and steel bars, cars and parts, railroad supplies and radiators.

Iron was first made in Cambria county from native ore. George Shryock King and Company built the Cambria Furnace, the first furnace in the county, in 1842. Mr. King also had a dry goods store. Pig iron was shipped by canal boat to Pittsburgh and dry goods and other commodities were shipped back to him for the store. In those early days coke was not manufactured and thousands of acres of timberland were cleared for charcoal to use in the furnaces. The native ore has not been used in the iron and steel industry since the introduction of the Bessemer steel process in 1868 because the high phosphoric content of Cambria county ore does not adapt itself to that process. The first tilt-top steel converter in America was set up in the Cambria Iron Works in 1861.

One of the largest mining boroughs in the county is Nanty-Glo.

Ebensburg, the county seat since 1805, is in an agricultural and mining section of the county.

Since many of the early settlers in this territory were Welsh, the county when

Johnstown's famous Incline Plane or Sky Ride. Length, 896 feet.

Johnstown, the county's largest city, is walled by mountains.

separated from Huntingdon and Somerset counties in 1804, was called Cambria, the old poetic name for Wales.

Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin was a dominant figure in the early days in Cambria county. After a visit to America, the young Russian prince refused to return to claim his inheritance in Russia. He became a Roman Catholic priest in 1795 and devoted his life to the welfare of the settlers and Indians in Cambria county. He established a log chapel in Loretto in 1800 on the site of the present church, built by Charles M. Schwab. He was a sincere patriot. He filed his naturalization papers in Huntingdon in 1802 under the name of Augustine Smith. As priest and patriot he has left his mark upon Cambria county.

From 1833 to 1860 the Pennsylvania Canal carried freight and passengers between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Portage Railroad between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, connecting the eastern and western sections of the canal, carried traffic over the mountains at first by horse drawn cars and later by steam. The fare by the Portage Railroad was $1.25 and the trip took seven hours. A stone bridge, built by the State in 1832 to carry the old highway over the lower end of the Portage Railroad, still stands. The motorist can see it to the left when approaching Cresson from the east on the William Penn Highway. Charles Dickens in "American Notes" describes his trip on the Portage Railroad in 1842.

The Johnstown Flood on May 31, 1889 took 3,000 lives and caused a property damage of $25,000,000.

The flood was caused by a break in the South Fork Dam, old reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal sixteen miles above the city. However, Johnstown is now flood-free. A gigantic flood control project completed several years ago, will prevent any recurrence of such disasters as "The Johnstown Flood."

A Catholic institution of higher learning, St. Francis College, is located at Loretto, five miles northeast of Ebensburg.

Pioneer settlers in what is now Cambria county were Samuel, Solomon and Rachel Adams prior to 1774.

There are no large streams in the county, although the West Branch of the Susquehanna river rises in a spring about eight miles from Ebensburg.

Ebensburg, settled in 1796 by Welsh under Reverend Rees Lloyd, was incorporated as a borough Jan. 15, 1825. For many years it was a popular summer and health resort area.

Johnstown was laid out by a Swiss Mennonite, Joseph Schantz who was later known as Joseph Johns—which would indicate the origin of the city's name.

The first steel rails produced commercially in America were manufactured in the Cambria Iron Works in August 1867.

The fine mountain scenery in the Conemaugh Valley is one of the area's great assets.

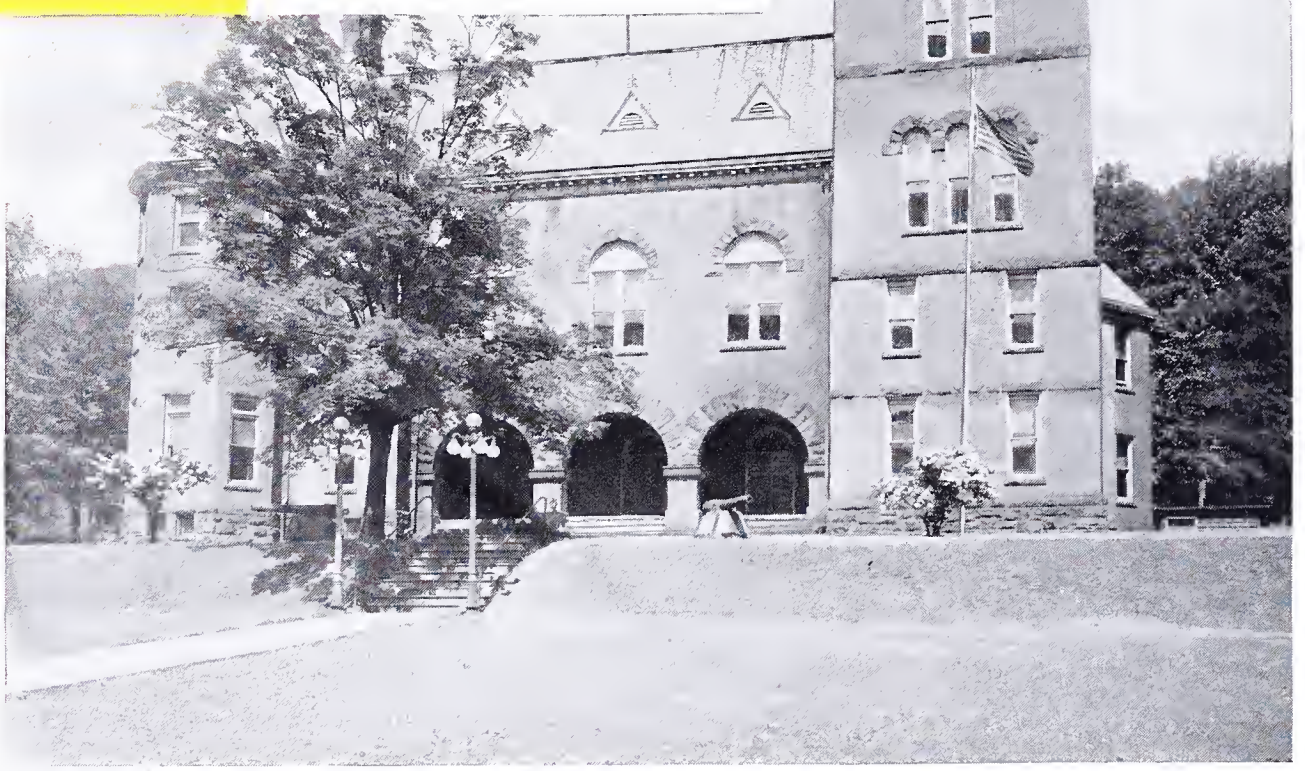
Several important stations of the "Underground Railroad" were in the county at Geistown, Johnstown and Ebensburg.

Quarrying and mining are Cambria county's leading industries. This is a stone crusher at Barnesboro.

CAMERON COUNTY

Industrial wages and salaries: $4,928,800 (1944)
Industrial employees: 2,382 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 7
Sales: Wholesale, retail service: $2,373,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 132 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Wheat, hay, oats, dairy products.
Principal industrial products: Leather, radio tubes and other electronic devices, surgical instruments, sole leather, powder and other explosives. Lumbering also is carried on.
Points of historical interest: Bucktail Monument at Driftwood marks site where famous Bucktail regiment departed for Civil War.
Recreation: Hunting and fishing are prominent recreations because of vast wooded areas. More than one half of the area of the county is included in state forests and game preserves.

Named for Senator Simon Cameron
Land area: 401 square miles
Population: 6,852
Roads: 90 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Buffalo & Susquehanna
Value of all products: $12,571,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $7,406,800 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $58,580
Value of milk and eggs produced: $106,870



The County Court House sits in a park on a hill overlooking Emporium.

The Bucktail Monument, at Driftwood, commemorates Civil War soldiers.

IN COMMON with its sister counties of the northern tier, Cameron county was a part of what can be termed Pennsylvania's last frontier. The slow early growth of this section was due in the main to its location. The lack of natural waterways and broad valleys did not provide encouragement to the early farmer settlers. It was not until natural resources such as timber and minerals began to be important that this region experienced its greatest development.

The county was organized in 1860 from portions of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter counties in order to provide for the better governmental administration of that part of the State. It was named in honor of Simon Cameron, well known Pennsylvania statesman, member of Lincoln's cabinet for a time and later United States Senator.

The first settlements made within the present county were between 1809 and 1815. Andrew Overdorf, Jacob Burge, Levi Hicks, and John Jordan were, with their families, among these early settlers. As in the case of other counties in the region, the settlers came for the most part either from the southern counties of the State by way of the Susquehanna river and Sinnemahoning creek, or from New England and New York. They were hardy and energetic people in search of new freedom and opportunity for enterprise, and typical of those who were thrusting the frontier into unknown regions in that day. In common with other settlers of this

area, they were free from the Indian ravages common to the earlier frontier in other parts of Pennsylvania. But the hard task of clearing land, building homes and developing farms was still with them.

Many of these early settlers in the county were veterans of the Revolution or the War of 1812. A majority of them were permanent settlers and did not move on to new fields of opportunity, as was so common in the West.

Throughout this part of the State the leading families of today are invariably the descendants of these early pioneers. A majority of the first comers were Baptist and Presbyterian in their religious views and congregations of these faiths as well as Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal Churches were organized at an early date in the county. They were likewise firm believers in education and itinerant schoolmasters provided rudimentary education for their children in the early days. As soon as any community life developed there was sure to be a church and a school constructed.

All of Cameron county was heavily timbered and these forests became an attraction for the lumbermen after the Civil War. The streams of the county were soon filled during each spring freshet with quantities of logs on their way to the mill. Numerous wood manufacturing industries developed including tanneries, sash and blind factories and chemical plants. The county has a small amount of coal and natural gas.

One natural resource peculiar to the county is flagstone. The high quality of this stone in the county led to its use at Arlington National Cemetery and in the building of the walks in the esplanade at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

With the passing of lumbering, agriculture of a diversified nature and leaning heavily upon dairying and livestock raising became a main source of income for the county.

Emporium, the county seat and only large town in the county, was incorporated in 1864. It is the headquarters of the Sylvania Products Company, one of the largest manufacturers of radio tubes and electronic equipment in the country with numerous subsidiary plants throughout the State. It is the hometown of one of America's outstanding generals in World War II, General Joseph McNarney. General McNarney was for a time deputy chief of staff of the United States Army and later was in command of American forces in the Mediterranean theatre.

Cameron county has over 200,000 acres of forest land and excellent hunting and fishing. Its narrow valleys, winding streams and wooded hills make it one of the most attractive counties in the State.

Cameron county, one of the smallest in population in the State, is thrifty and energetic.

The rugged grandeur of the mountains attracts many visitors. Fishing and hunting and camping are favorite sports that attract not only residents of the county but persons from distant counties and other states. As a matter of fact hunting and fishing are "big business" in the county.

Here was one of the finest wooded areas in the state. Tales of gigantic feats of lumbermen in the woods and along all the streams rival the Paul Bunyan yarns that have attracted so much attention to Michigan. They need only a fluent pen and an interest in other

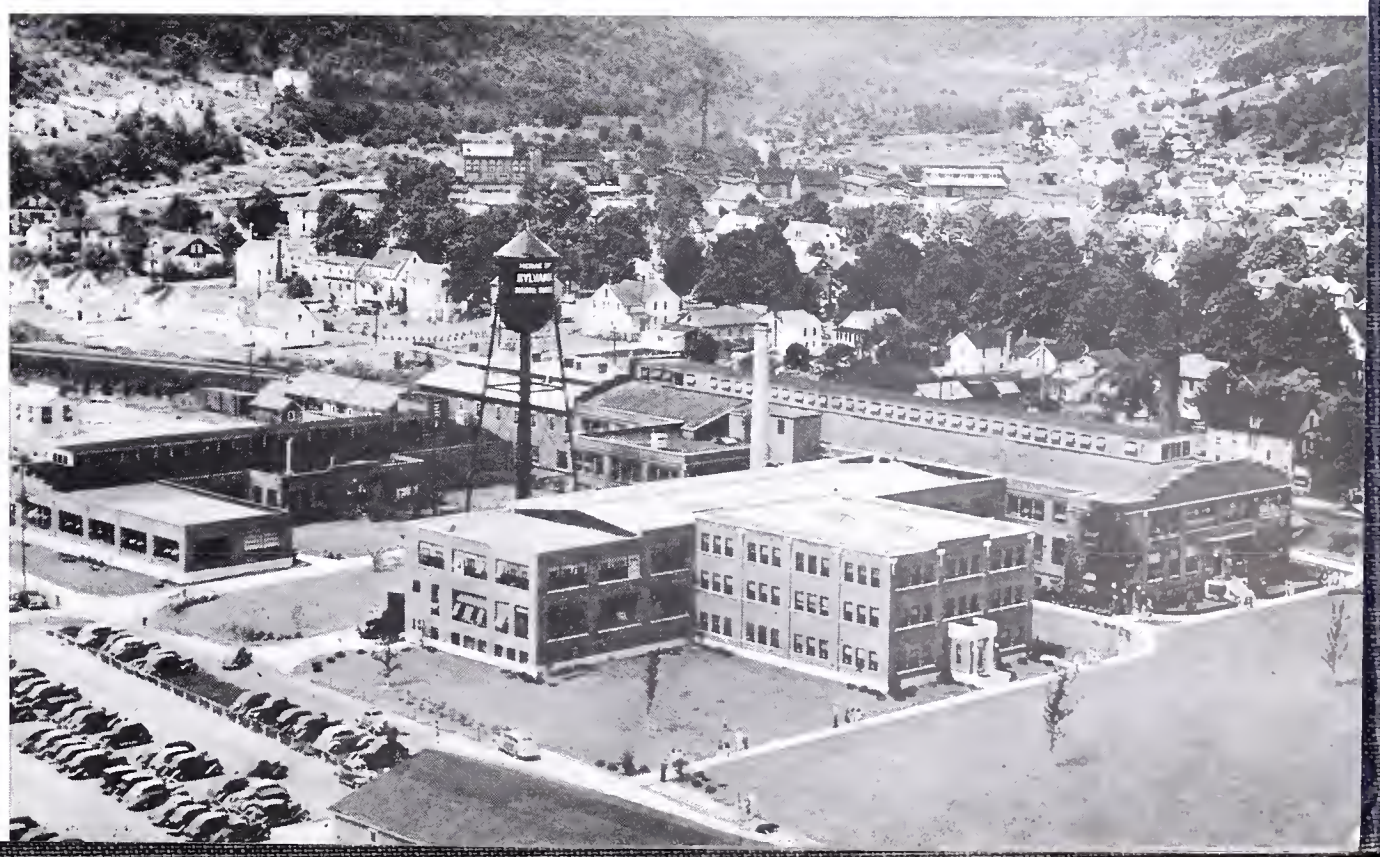
One of the reasons why the county is noted for its scenic splendor.

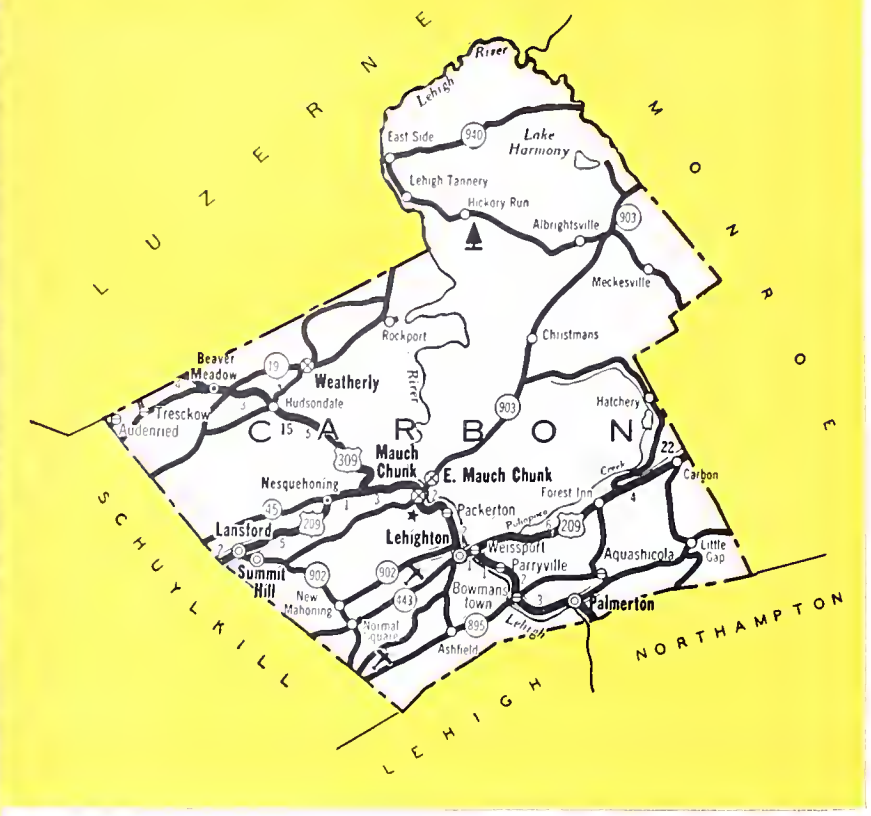
days to preserve them for the future. This is especially true of the folk tales that abound in the hills along the Sinnemahoning creek. Situated on the Allegheny plateau the county offers industrial opportunities that are unique. Fine transportation facilities and good highways make it readily accessible.

One of the most interesting bits of local history is commemorated by the monument at Driftwood to the Bucktail Regiment of the Civil War.

When President Lincoln called for troops hardy men from the lumber camps in that area volunteered their services. With the tails of buck deer on their hats and determination in their hearts they floated down stream on rafts, converging at Driftwood from whence they departed for the battlefront. These sturdy men, all expert marksmen and hunters, won great renown. They went into battle still wearing the buck tails on their hats, became known as the Bucktail Regiment and won undying fame for their gallant service.

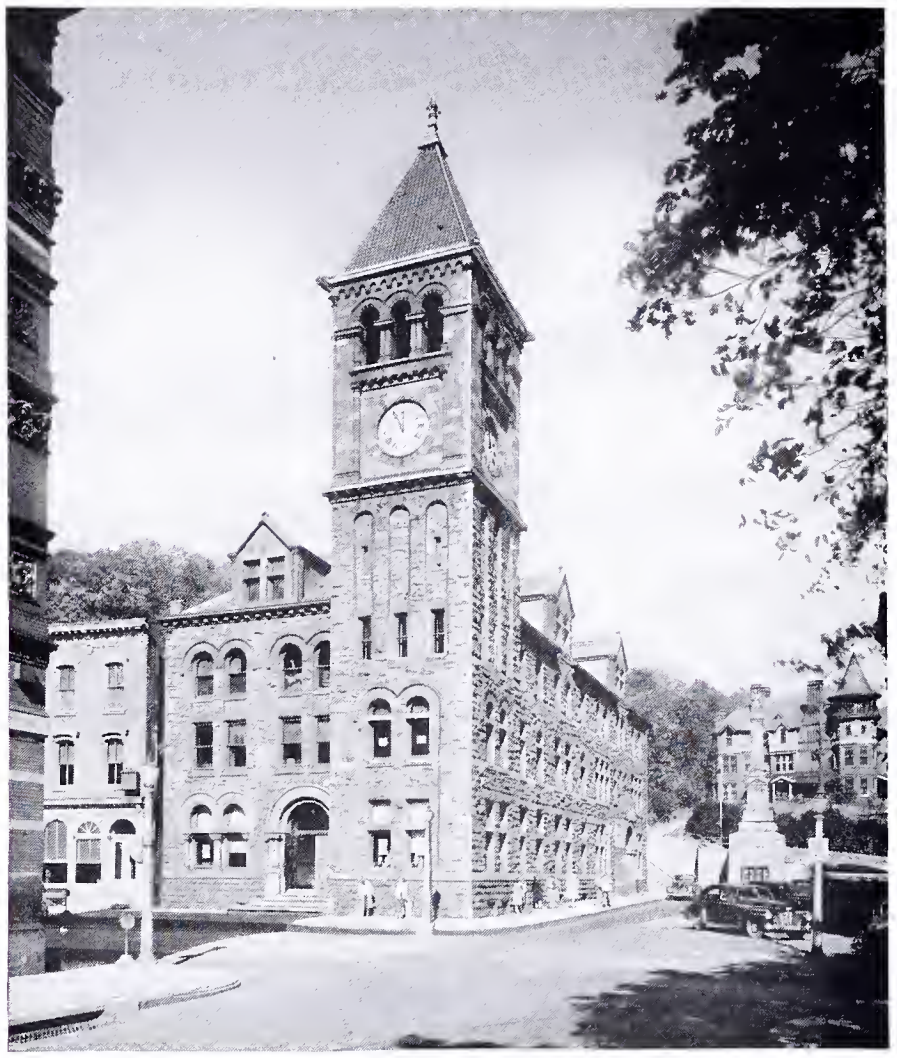
At Emporium vast quantities of radio and electronic equipment are manufactured.





Named because of the large deposits of coal
Land area: 405 square miles
Population: 61,735
Roads: 253 miles of improved State highways
Railroads: Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh and New England
Value of all products: $60,619,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $17,597,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $23,970,000 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,077,790
Value of milk and eggs produced: $751,540
Industrial wages and salaries: $26,686,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 11,512 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 81
Sales: Wholesale, retail service: $15,645,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,184 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy products, potatoes, hay, grains.
Principal industrial products: Anthracite coal, metals, metal products, textiles, zinc smelting and refining.

CARBON COUNTY



The County Court House in Mauch Chunk was built from native brownstone.

Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Allen. Gnadenhutten monument (near Lehighton) marks site of Indian mission established by Moravians in 1746.
Recreation: Mauch Chunk and immediate environs have been known locally for years as "The Switzerland of America." The area provides much of recreational interest.

The Ox Bow Curve along the Lehigh River is a natural gem.

CARBON COUNTY was named for its principal product and was erected March 13, 1843, out of parts of Northampton and Monroe counties by commissioners representing Northumberland, Clearfield and Pike counties. The name, derived from the large anthracite coal deposits, was most appropriate in that the first discovery of that mineral in the Lehigh Valley was in the present limits of Carbon county near Mauch Chunk, the county seat.

The earliest settlers in the region were Moravian missionaries who founded a settlement called Gnadenhutten near the junction of Mahoning Creek and the Lehigh River in 1746. The town was settled by the missionaries and some five hundred converted Mohican Indians who

had been driven from New York by the savage Iroquois. The famous Warrior's Path from southeastern Pennsylvania to the Wyoming Valley passed through this point. Several of the missionaries were massacred by French-inspired Indians in 1755 and, at the behest of Benjamin Franklin, Fort Allen was erected opposite the settlement.

Mauch Chunk, an Indian name meaning "bear mountain," was first settled about 1815 and much of the present county was still a virtual wilderness at that time. The development of the county was due to the rise of the anthracite coal industry and to lumbering. The Lehigh river, which about

Fertile farms are cupped in the valley.

One of the finest farm-dairy herds in the entire country.

equally divides the county, was improved after 1818 to make it navigable. This was done by means of the construction of dams near Mauch Chunk which artificially raised the water level of the river to permit use of barges and arks. In 1818 the Lehigh Coal Company and Lehigh Navigation Company were organized which later formed the well-known Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It was this company which not only opened up the area to transportation by means of canals and later by railroad, but also developed its rich coal deposits and made them a source of wealth to the people.

Asa Packer, who was associated in business in a number of Pennsylvania counties, founded the Lehigh Valley railroad and Lehigh University. One of the first railroads in America was the Mauch Chunk railroad built to connect the Summit Hill mines with the Lehigh river by way of Mauch Chunk. Nine miles in length it was constructed with wooden rails strapped with iron and operated by gravity on the descent. Mules returned the cars to the mine until 1844 when a switchback using inclined planes was adopted. Until it was abandoned recently, this railroad was one of the scenic attractions of Pennsylvania.

Manufacture of metal and metal products is still the leading industry of the county. Mining is in second place with six major anthracite mines in the county.

Carbon county has only about 700 farms, but diversified farming is highly productive. The county is rich in scenic attractions as well as sites which are monuments in the transportation history of the State and Nation.

Most historians say Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal under the roots of a fallen tree about nine miles west of Mauch Chunk in 1791, the present site of Summit Hill.

Mauch Chunk—"Machk Tschunk" of the Indians—is one of the few county seats to have Indian names and, according to Godcharles' history, is one of fifteen names of county seats not duplicated elsewhere in the United States.

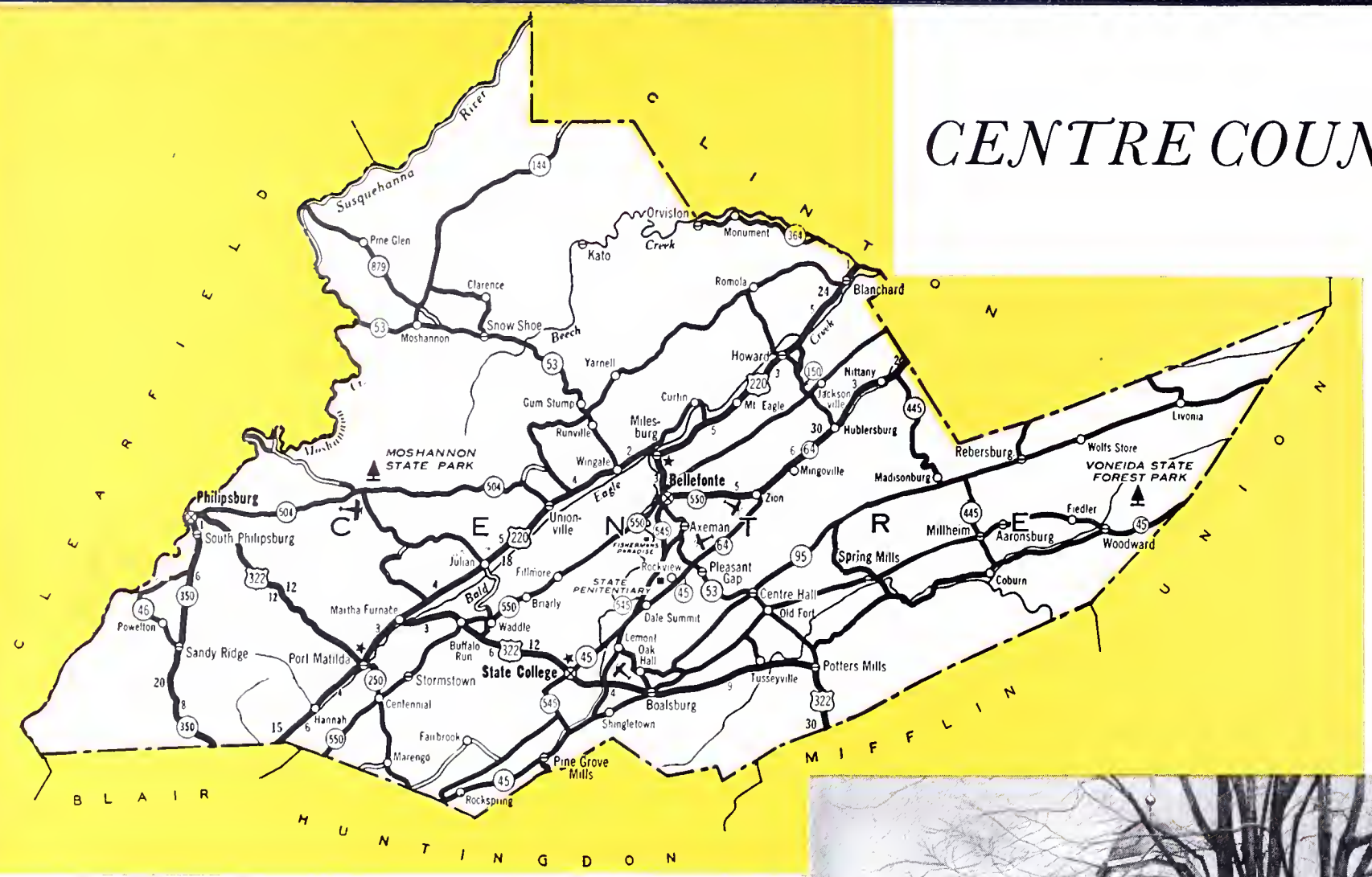
Because of the splendid, rugged mountain scenery the Mauch Chunk area was styled some years ago "The Switzerland of America." The Lehigh Water Gap, at the confluence of Aquashicola creek and the Lehigh river, offers exceptional panoramas. Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Jefferson are vantage points for fine views.

Moravians made the first settlement at Lehighton in 1746. Weissport was settled by Col. Jacob Weiss, a quartermaster of the Continental army.

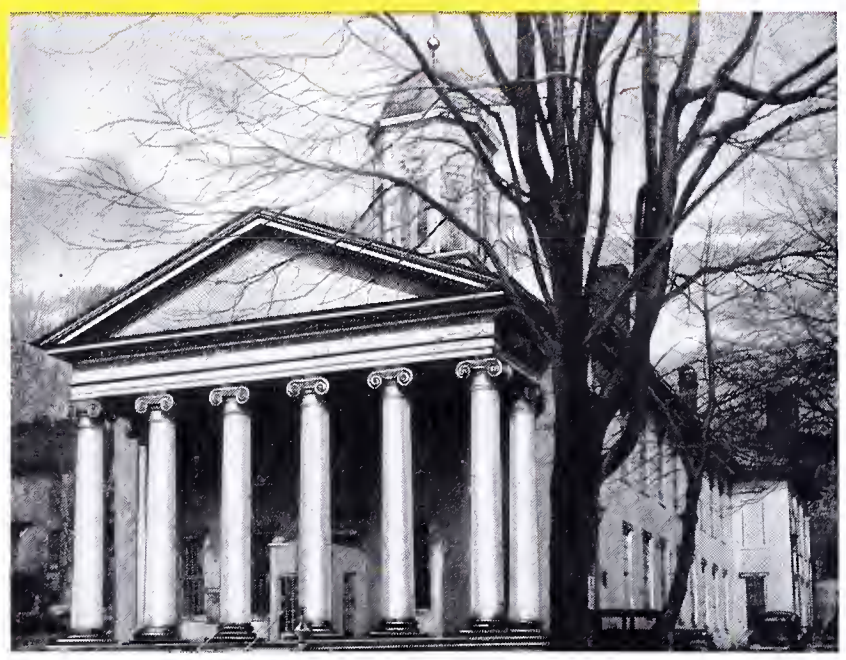
Fort Lehigh, commanding the approach to Lehigh Gap, was built in 1755.

Bear Mountain, with the old Lehigh canal in the foreground.

CENTRE COUNTY



Named because of its location at the geographical center of the State
Land area: 1,115 square miles. Population: 52,608
Roads: 540 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Bellefonte Central
Value of all products: $32,983,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $13,996,400 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $3,955,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,434,450
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,589,600
Industrial wages and salaries: $10,440,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 5,248. Industrial establishments: 99
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $21,633,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 877
Principal agricultural products: Dairying, grain, swine, hay, grains.
Principal industrial products: Brass, bronze, lime, terra cotta, fire clay, bituminous coal, and bakery products.
Points of historical interest: Site of Centre Furnace, erected on Spring Creek, near State College, in 1791. Old homes in Bellefonte.
Recreation: Excellent hunting and fishing. "Fishermen's Paradise" on Spring Creek provides trout fishing deluxe.



County Court House in Bellefonte dominates the public square.

NAMED for its location in the geographical centre of the Commonwealth, Centre county was erected February 13, 1800. It was formed from parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. In 1839 a part was annexed to Clinton county. Earliest settlements were about 1768 at Milesburg and Potter's Fort. Iron making attracted many settlers. The first iron furnace (Centre Furnace) was erected near State College in 1791.

Centre county is best known as the location of The Pennsylvania State College at State College and for the county-seat town of Bellefonte, "The Home of Pennsylvania Governors" (Curtin, Beaver, Hastings and Bigler), and the big spring within the borough limits; as the location of scenic limestone caverns; the Western State Penitentiary at Rockview; and the 28th Division Shrine (World Wars) at Boalsburg. Many unusual plant species are found in the Bear Meadows section of the Seven Mountains. Boalsburg is said to be the birthplace of Memorial Day, although Gen. John A. Logan, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic later officially proclaimed May 30 as Memorial Day.

The name Bellefonte was suggested by a French nobleman, the Duke de Talleyrand, when on a visit in 1794-95 he used the French phrase *belle fonte* (beautiful spring). Annually, thousands of tourists come to watch and feed the ex-

As far as the eye can see, Centre County's fertile and picturesque farms . . .

"Old Main" typifies the beauty of Pennsylvania State College

ceedingly large trout in the stream below the spring. Andrew Carnegie started the foundation of his iron industry through operation of iron ore pits at Scotia, recently returned to operation. Present day industries are limited largely to bituminous coal mining in the western section of the county, limestone and metal products, matches and ceramics.

The Pennsylvania State College occupies a campus of 235 acres on total land holdings of 3,300 acres in the Nittany Valley. It has about 60 buildings and normally enrolls more than 6,000 students in its Schools of Agriculture, Chemistry and Physics, Education, Engineering, Liberal Arts, Mineral Industries, Physical Education and Athletics, and maintains a Graduate School. The School of Mineral Industry, the School of Chemistry and Physics are among the most important in the world. Extension organizations take educational services into every section of the State. The institution is the Land Grant College of Pennsylvania, created by the Commonwealth under the Land Grant College Act of Congress signed by President Lincoln in 1862.

Farming is conducted largely in the broad limestone valleys. Centre county ranks high in the production of oats and swine. State College for years has been the mecca for farmers of the State for inspection of the college farms and agricultural experiments. Many state-wide agricultural, industrial and business groups gather periodically at the college in furtherance of its service to the people of the State.

The first white man to investigate the Centre county area was Capt. James Potter, of the Provincial army in 1759. He was instructed to plan a line of defenses south of Great Island (Lock Haven). He built a blockhouse later to be known as "Potter's Fort."

The Manor of Succoth and Manor of Nottingham surveyed by William Maclay in September, 1776, were the first official surveys in the county. The tracts contained 2,000 acres and were set aside for the Proprietors. "Officers surveys," made for officers of the Provincial army followed in 1769. Bellefonte was surveyed the same year.

The first land record in which Centre county was included was in the conveyance July 11, 1754 of a large tract in central Pennsylvania from the chiefs of the Six Nations to the Susquehanna Land company.

At Boalsburg this Shrine immortalizes the gallantry of the 28th (Keystone) Division.

The Shawnee Indians were the earliest settlers in the area. They were driven out of Florida by the Spaniards and found a home under the control of the Iroquois. Two prominent Indian chiefs have left their names in the valley—Bald Eagle, whose camp was near Milesburg and Logan, who succeeded his father Shikellamy, as chief of the district. Bald Eagle Creek, Bald Eagle Valley, Logan's Gap and Logan's Branch of Spring Creek honor these chieftains.

Tradition, not without some historical fact, says the Nittany mountains were named for Nita-a-Nee, an Indian princess.

The manufacture of brass and bronze ranks high in the County.

The first white settler is said to have been Andrew Boggs who built a cabin at the junction of Bald Eagle and Spring creeks in 1769.

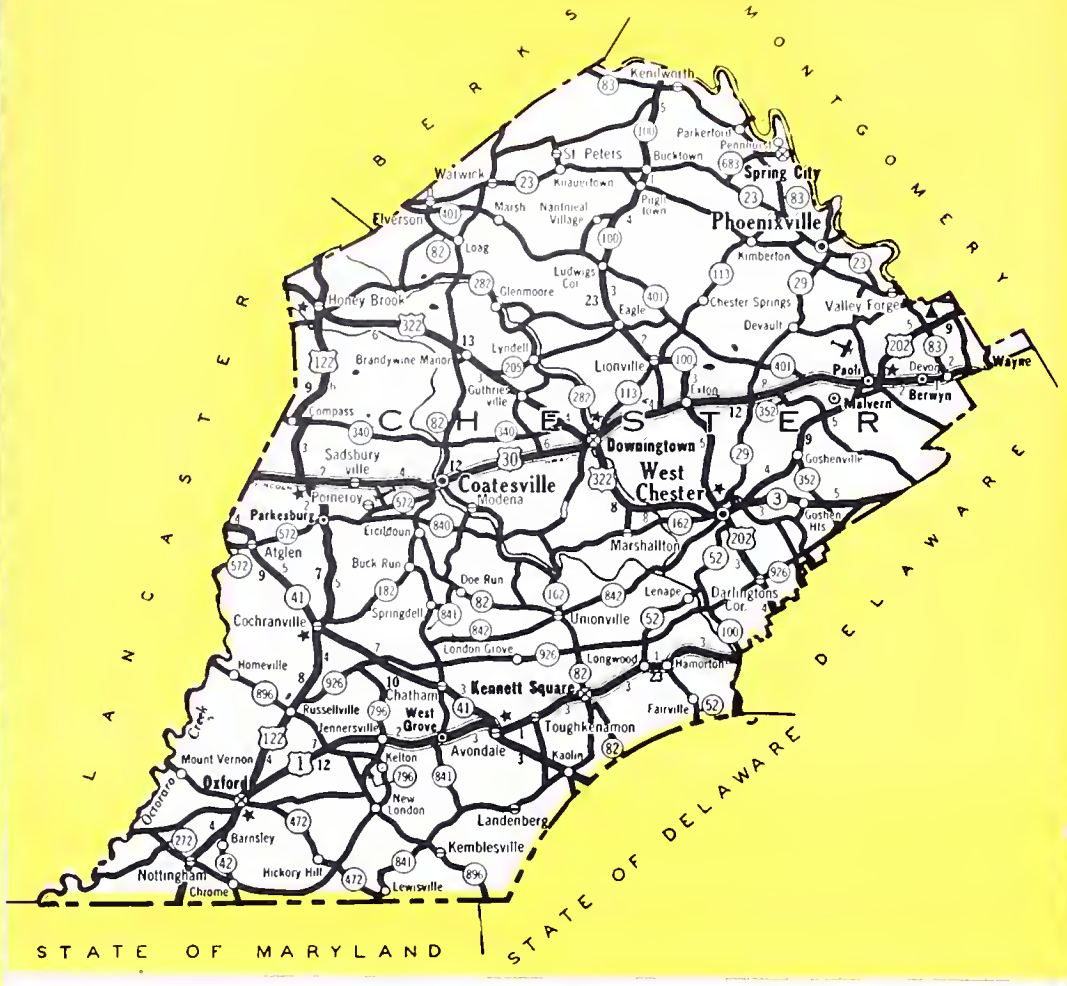
Iron ore was discovered in 1790 just east of State College by Col. John Patton and Col. Samuel Miles, founder of Milesburg. Iron furnaces sprang up at many places later.

James Potter was one of the county's representatives in the Constitutional Convention of 1776, when Centre county was a part of Northumberland county.

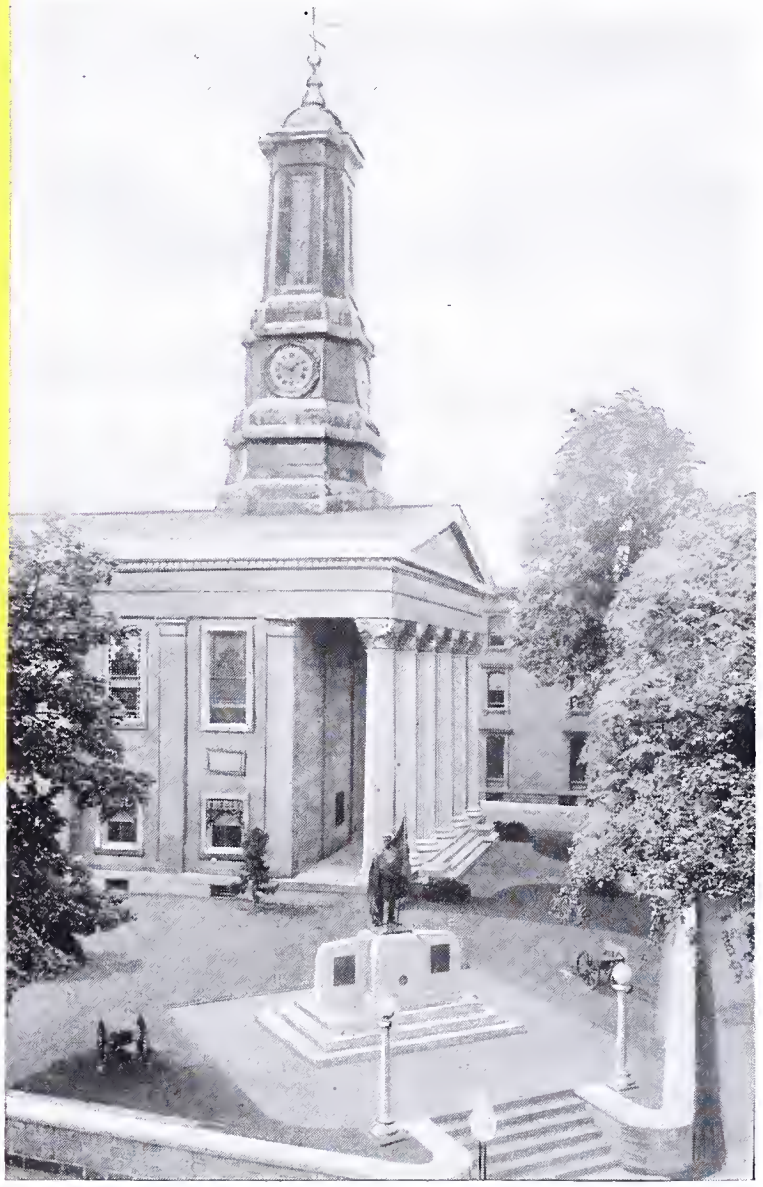
Penn's creek has its source in the all-water cavern known as Penn's Cave, which is a great attraction to tourists. The stream is one of the most beautiful in the State. Many Indian tragedies occurred along this waterway from its source to where it enters the Susquehanna river and legends cluster along its banks.

The post office was established at Bellefonte in 1798 where a town had been laid out by Col. James Dunlop and James Harris.

. . . make a beautiful pattern of patch-work quilt over the hills and valleys.



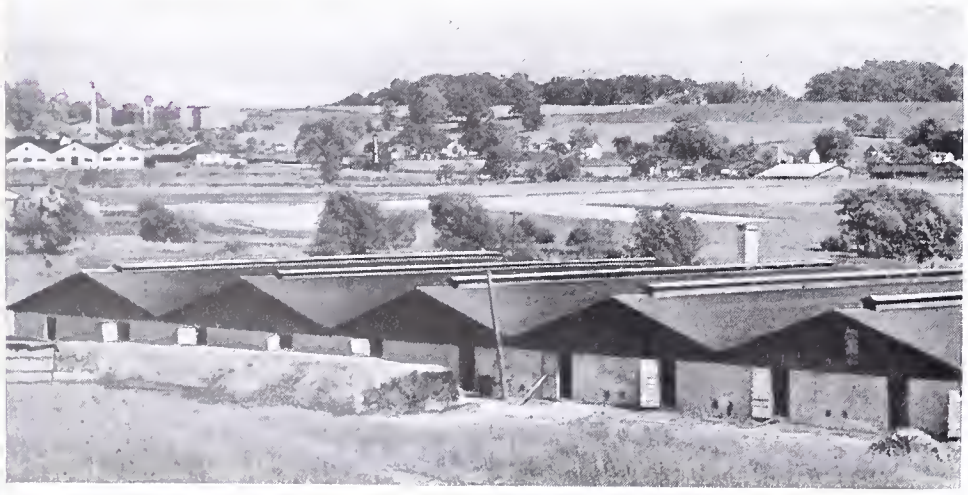
CHESTER COUNTY



The County Court House is in West Chester.

Named for Cheshire, England
Land area: 760 square miles. Population: 135,626
Roads: 1011 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio
Value of all products: $173,809,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $72,583,700 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $597,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $7,089,420
Value of milk and eggs produced: $12,906,560
Industrial wages and salaries: $44,988,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 18,776 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 212
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $54,432,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 2,442 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Mushrooms, truck farming, milk, cattle, corn.
Principal industrial products: Iron and steel plates and shapes, slaughtering and meat packing, plush, velvet, machinery and parts, cardboard, shipping tags, canned and preserved goods, silk hosiery and underwear.
Points of historical interest: Brandywine battlefield; Valley Forge Park, where Continental Army spent winter of 1777-78, is partly in this county; Okehocking, where William Penn and Indians made treaties; Chester Spring, Continental Army hospital; Laurel Forge, where iron sides for Monitor, famous Civil War gunboat, were made.
Recreation: The pastoral beauty of the county adds greatly to its charms and attracts many visitors.

Mushroom houses, near Kennett Square, largest in the United States.



CHESTER COUNTY in southeastern Pennsylvania is outstanding for iron and steel manufacture which vies with agriculture for first place in importance. At Coatesville and Phoenixville iron and steel plants have been large producers of armament in the nation's last two major conflicts.

The county ranks among the leaders of the State in the value of dairy products, beef cattle, hay grains. Growing of mushrooms is extensive. The county has always held a high place in agriculture and contains many fine farms and estates. The soil is fertile, drainage excellent and there are many truck gardens which produce great quantities of vegetables which are easily marketed in nearby urban areas.

One of the three original counties, it was laid out by William Penn in 1682. West Chester is the county seat. Named for Cheshire, England, the oldest settlements in the State were made by the Swedes along the Delaware river who founded Upland (Uplandt) in 1643, which is now the city of Chester in Delaware county.

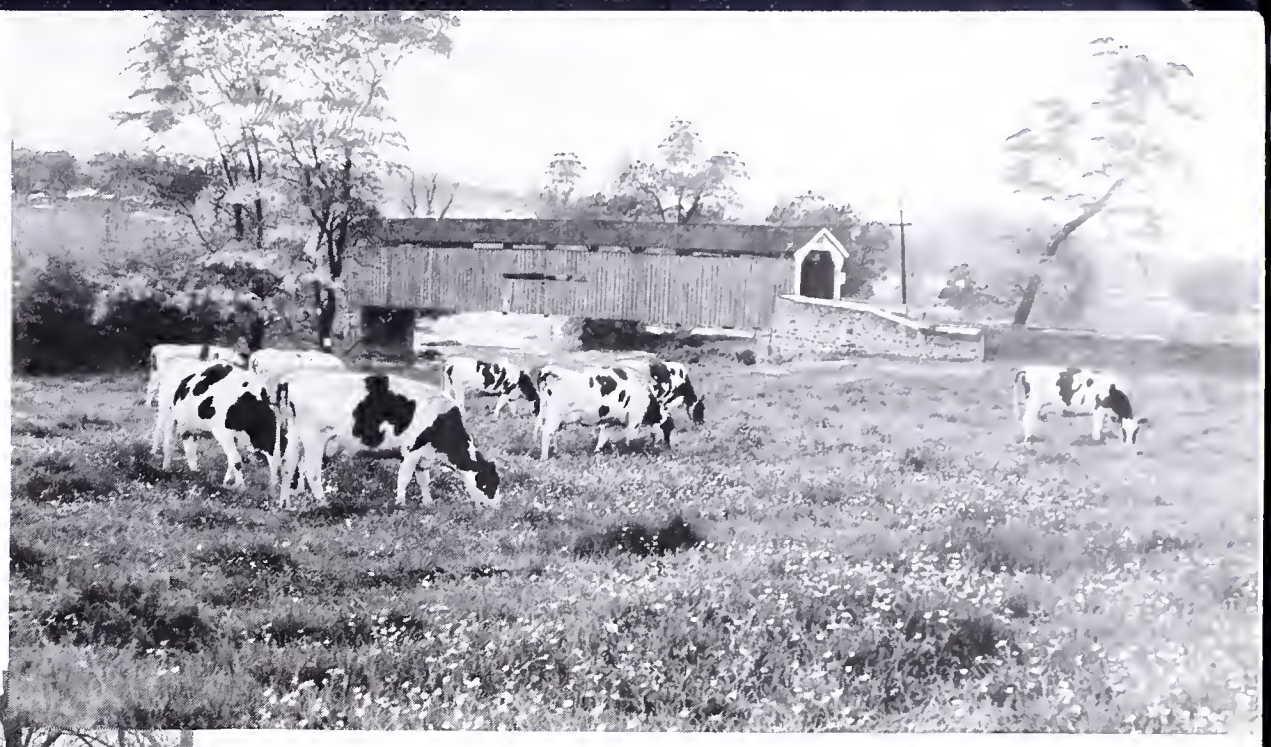
During the Revolutionary War the Battle of Brandywine was fought in the county. There, too, occurred the Paoli Massacre. Valley Forge, where Washington's army spent the terrible winter of 1777-78, was in this county.

Chester county is the birth-place of General (Mad Anthony) Anthony Wayne, famous patriot leader who commanded the Americans at Paoli. Phoenixville was the farthest point inland

reached by the British in the Revolution.

The first rolling mill in America was built at Coatesville in 1793, but rich mineral wealth was discovered in Coventry township in the northeastern part of the county and the first iron works was built as early as 1718 at French Creek. The importance of the iron industry has remained to this day, the Lukens Steel Mill at Coatesville held to be the world's largest plate mill and one of the oldest continuous steel manufacturers in the nation.

Three institutions of higher learning in the county are: Lincoln University for the education of Negroes: Immaculata College, a Roman Catholic school for women; and West Chester State Teachers' College. The former was founded by the Presbyterians in 1854.



Dairy herds are a familiar sight in the county's pasture meadows.

General Howe's Headquarters at the Battle of Brandywine.

Governors Thomas McKean and Samuel B. Pennypacker were Chester countians.

Coatesville, a third class city, is the county's larger municipality with a population of 14,006.

At an early date friendly relations were established with the Indians of the area. Trading with them was carried on to mutual advantage for years.

Chester county's great agricultural position had an early beginning when the Swedes and the Dutch proposed a sound basis for such development by the Quakers, the Welsh, the Germans and the Scotch-Irish whose distinct and segregated settlements followed.

The great Chester Valley extends from the northeast to the southwest, a pastoral panorama of which its residents are proud.

"Black Granite" is quarried and polished at Saint Peters. It is a stone suitable for monuments.

Turks Head was chosen as the original county seat September 26, 1789. It was incorporated as a borough March 28, 1799 and was re-named West Chester.

The original area was honorably purchased from the Indians by William Penn, the conveyance being in several distinct deeds, the first for land on the west side of the Schuylkill and extending along and back from that river "so far as my right goeth." Other areas were conveyed in additional deeds.

After the sale of lands the Indians were permitted to live there until such time as white settlers needed the land. White occupancy was gradual and the Indians retired toward the West "without a stain on their honor."

Only four Indians remained as residents in the county at the close of the Revolutionary war. The last of the Indians in Chester county—Indian Hannah—died in 1803 at the age of 100 years.

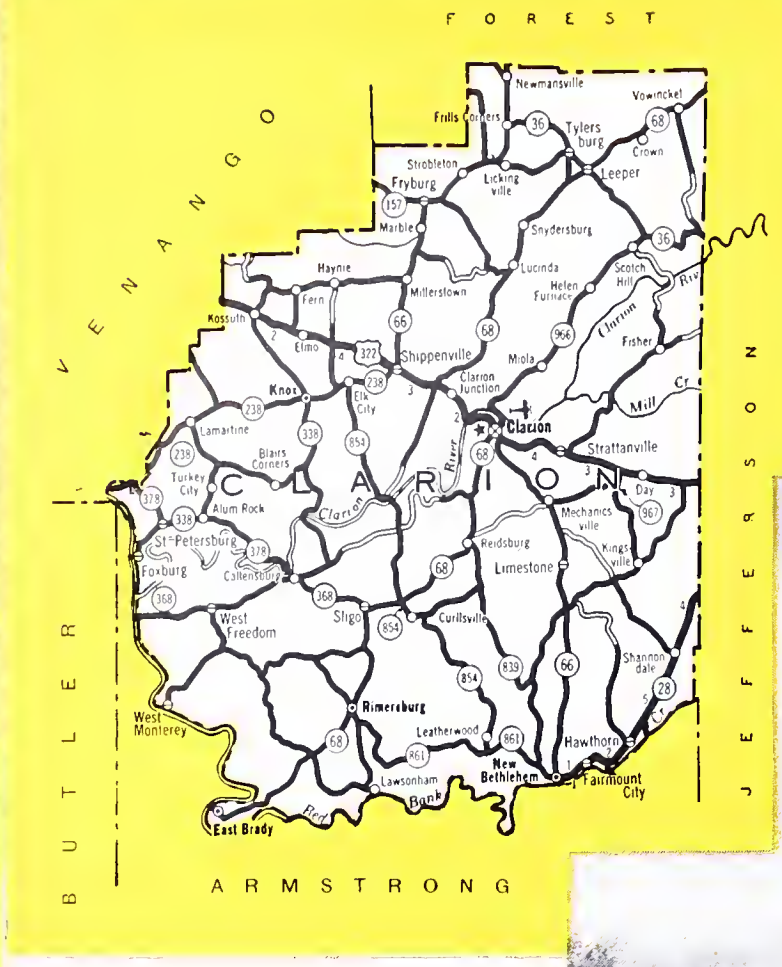
Moses Coates settled in the county prior to 1717. Coatesville honors his name.

Longwood Gardens, at Kennett Square, have conservatories and great outdoor plots filled with flowers and shrubs of all kinds open to the public.

Kennett Square was the birthplace of Bayard Taylor who chose the area as the locale for his great novel, "The Story of Kennett."

Downington, first settled in 1702, honors the name of Thomas Downing, who erected a mill there in 1739. It was originally called Milltown. Jacob Eichholtz, noted artist, was a resident.

The fountains at Longwood Gardens are world famous.



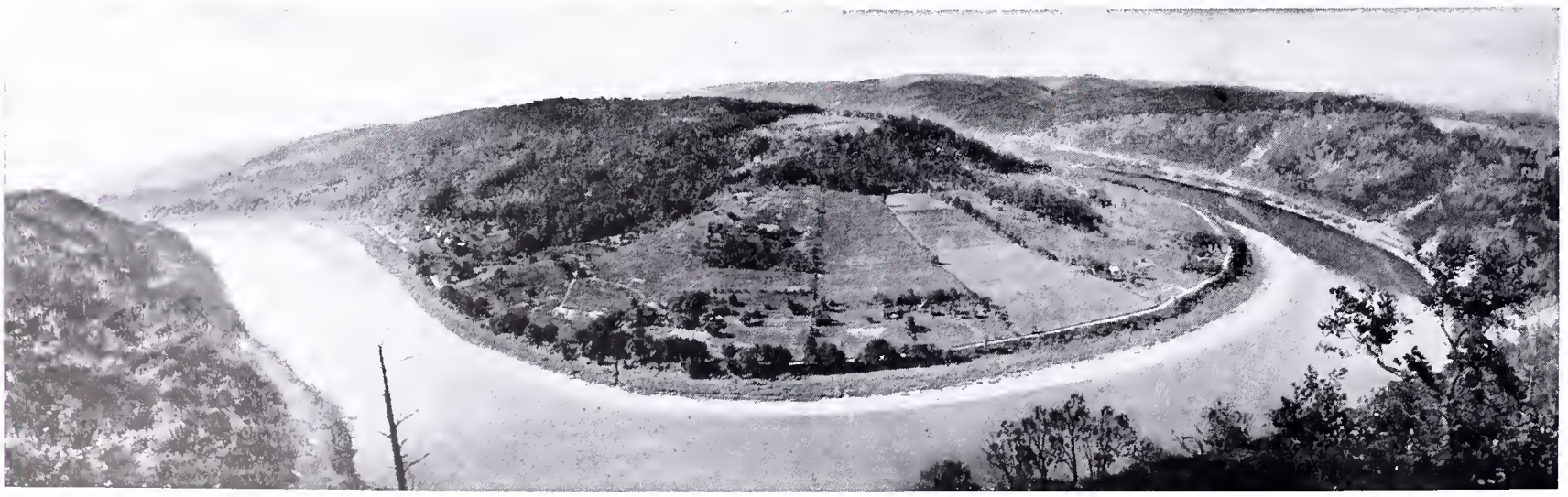
CLARION COUNTY

Named for the Clarion River
Land area: 599 square miles
Population: 38,410
Roads: 431 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Erie, Franklin and Clarion.
Value of all products: $19,582,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $6,009,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $8,053,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,399,970
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,603,840
Industrial wages and salaries: $6,711,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 3,325
Industrial establishments: 81
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $10,128,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 579 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, buckwheat, beef cattle, poultry, sheep, swine, dairy products.
Principal industrial products: Clay, glass and stone products, glass bottles and jars, bituminous coal, terra cotta and fire clay products, corrugated boxes, rubber goods, gas, oil.
Points of historical interest: Brady's Bend, site of exploits of Capt. Samuel Brady, Indian fighter; Lucinda iron furnace, partly owned by James Buchanan, president of the United States.
Recreation: Gateway to Cook Forest State Park and stand of original timber. Good hunting and fishing and other outdoor diversions. Unsurpassed scenery for hundreds of miles.

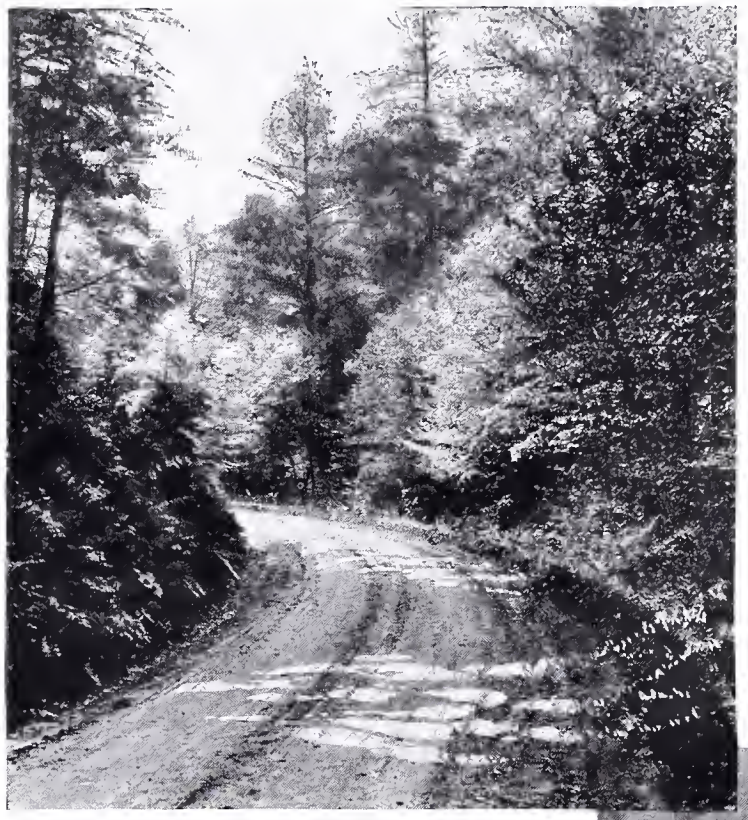
The County Court House stands prominently on a rise in Clarion.

CLARION COUNTY, erected on March 11, 1839, from parts of Venango and Armstrong counties, is named for the Clarion river, as is the county seat town of Clarion. Its pioneer settlers were predominantly Scotch-Irish and from the older counties of the State. No settlements were made in present Clarion county until after 1800. The principal part of the county was owned by large land company interests, including the Holland Land Company, the Pickerings and Binghams of Philadelphia.

About 150 persons settled in the county in 1801, making the journey through an unbroken wilderness and suffering great hardships to find new homes. The earliest means of livelihood other than farming were small saw mills which produced lumber which could be floated to market at Pittsburgh. Pine tar extracted from the knots of pine trees was another early manufacture undertaken by the pioneers. The tar was shipped by river to Pittsburgh in small kegs. The money obtained from these products was used to buy the food, tools, and other goods needed to develop a pioneer region.



View from "The Narrows," near East Brady, overlooking the Allegheny River 500 feet below.



A road that wanders through Cook State Forest Park.

The earliest land warrants in the county date back to 1792-94, and were large grants to the previously mentioned land companies. By this date the danger of Indian ravages in this part of the State had passed. Clarion, however, had one historical contact with the Indians in that the Brodhead expedition of Revolutionary war days passed through the region in the campaign against the Indians of the upper Allegheny. Early growth of the county in population was rather slow and the greater part of the site of the county town of Clarion was covered with virgin timber when it was laid out and the first lots sold in 1839. The courthouse was built in 1840 and replaced with another in 1859 when the first structure was burned to the ground. The total population within the county, at the time of its organization was about 15,000.

Growth of the county in population and enterprise was due mainly to the rise of the iron, lumber, and oil industries. In the pre-Civil War days of the charcoal iron industry, Clarion county was sprinkled with the stacks of these furnaces. The ruins of many of these pioneer furnaces are still standing. The iron business declined after the Civil War with the emergence of the new steel industry.

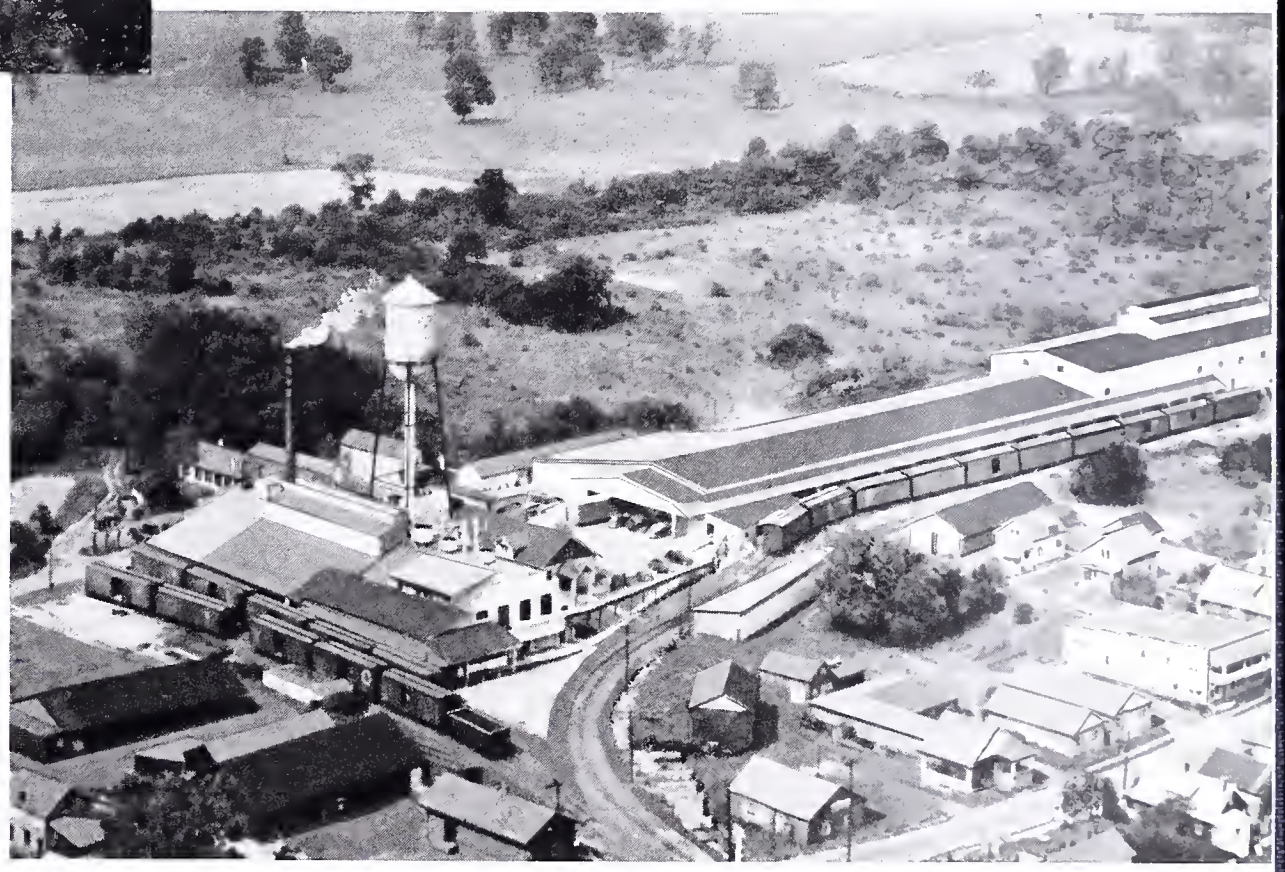
The large stand of virgin timber in the county attracted the lumberman. Small saw mills of pioneer days were replaced with larger scale operations and the Clarion river again helped provide a way to market.

Clarion county was within the oil producing region of the State and shared in the development of this natural resource after the drilling of "Colonel" Edwin L. Drake's well at Titusville in 1859. By 1876 nearly fifty oil wells were reported being drilled in the county, which was at one time a leading oil producer. Natural gas wells were also plentiful. Clarion county also has bituminous coal and its mining is of importance.

Before the building of the railroads, river transportation was of great importance to the economic development of the region. Steamboats were able to reach the county by way of the Allegheny and Clarion rivers during certain parts of the year. The county was on the line also of the turnpike to Erie from central Pennsylvania. The Allegheny Valley railroad reached into the southern part of the county after the Civil War and provided new trade outlets.

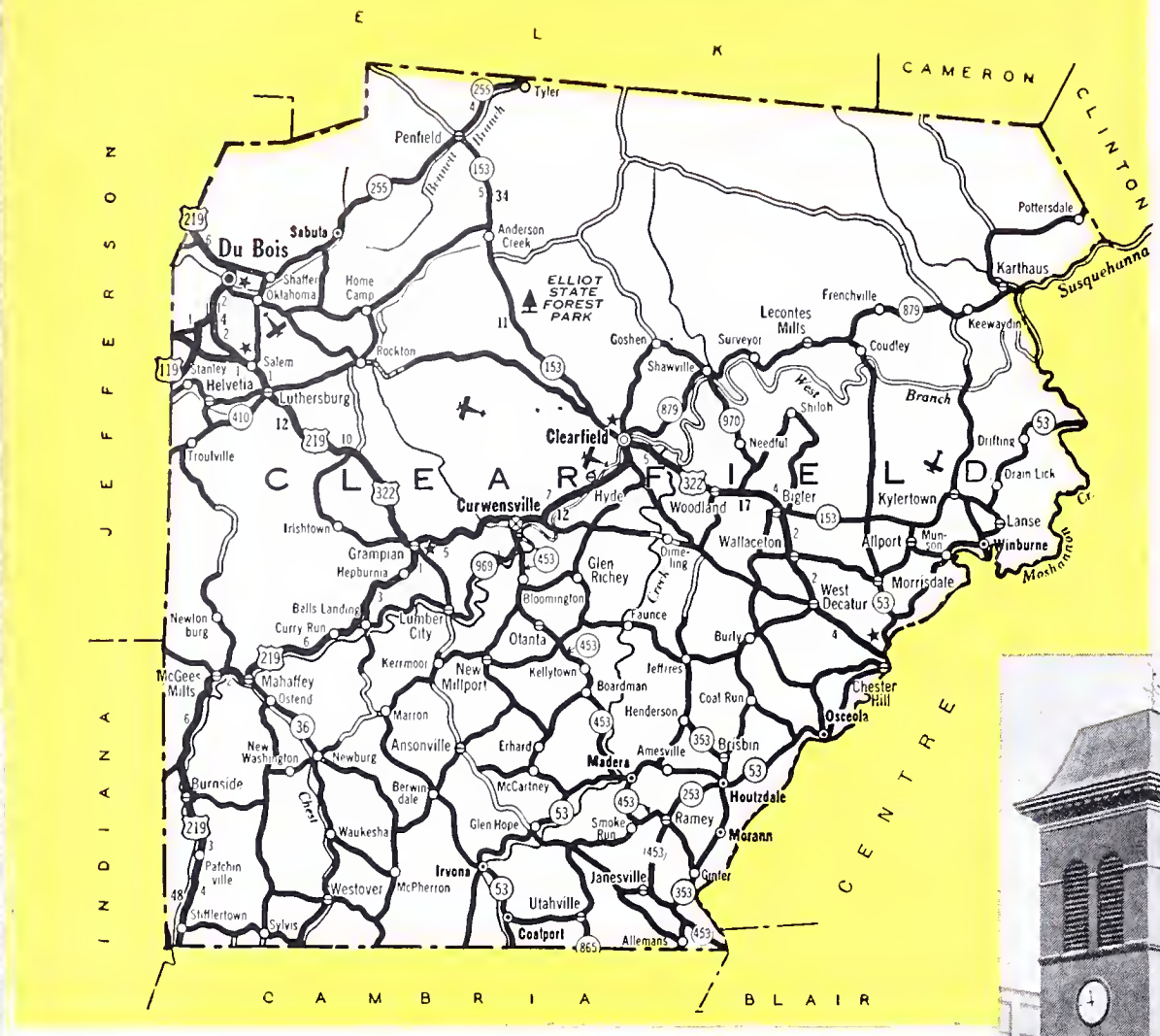
The county is notable for its educational history. Clarion Academy was incorporated in 1840. In 1886 Clarion was made the location for one of the State teacher training schools, now Clarion State Teachers' College. Another well-known school was located at Reidsburg and known as Reid Institute. Clarion Collegiate Institute was established in 1858 at Rimersburg. Carrier Seminary and Callensburg Institute were other well-known schools of early days.

Clarion county has a forest area of over 159,000 acres. The larger portion of Cook Forest with the largest stand of virgin white pines east of the Mississippi river is within the county. The Clarion river provides an attractive scenic and recreational area. Clarion is an important agricultural county and the value of farm lands and buildings is still greater than the amount of capital invested in industry. Bituminous coal, glass, clay, stove products are important.



Glass manufacturing is an important industry. This is a bottle factory at Knox.

The Clarion River meanders by scenes of rare beauty.



CLEARFIELD COUNTY

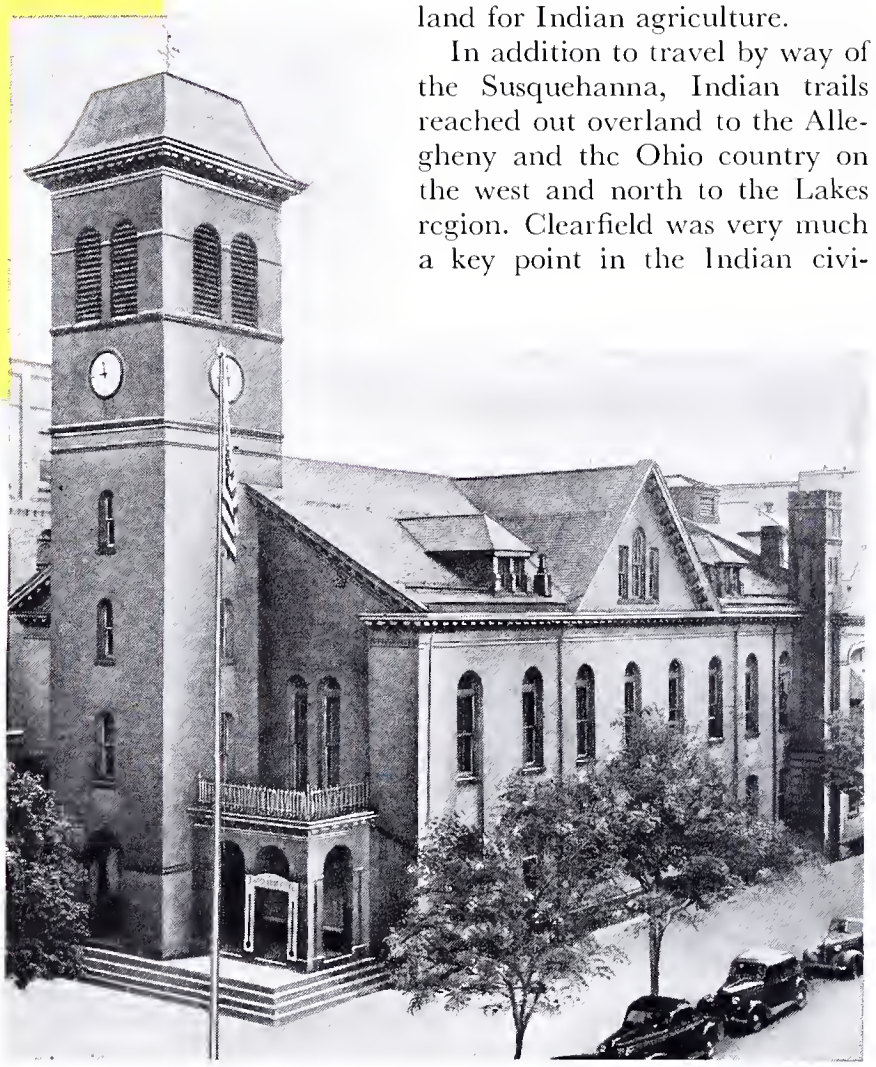
THE earliest history of Clearfield county erected on March 20, 1804, from parts of Huntingdon and Lycoming counties, is associated with the story of Pennsylvania's Indians.

The present county seat of Clearfield, was once the site of an old and important Indian town, Chinklacamoosc. This town owed its location to thc fact that the upper portion of the Susquehanna Valley region provided convenient access to other parts of thc State. It also furnished rich river bottom land for Indian agriculture.

In addition to travel by way of the Susquehanna, Indian trails reached out overland to the Allegheny and thc Ohio country on the west and north to the Lakes rcgion. Clearfield was very much a key point in the Indian civilization of early Pcnnsylvania. Many captives taken by Indian raiders on thc eastern Pennsylvania frontier during the days of the French and Indian War were carried to the western abode of the savages by way of the trails through Clearfield. Savage war parties from the north passed through thc same placc cn routc to their attacks upon unwary settlers of the Susquehanna and Cumberland valleys. So important was the place that the French considered seriously erecting a fort at Chinklacamoose to fortify their control of the upper Susquehanna. English records indicatc that a French expedition was dispatched to prescnt Clearfield for that purpose, but for some unexplained reason the fort was never built. The Indian town was burned in 1757.

The strategic location of Clearfield naturally made it also a point through which the earliest English traders and nissionaries from southeastern Pennsylvania passed on their way to the northwestern frontier regions. The carliest white visitors to present Clearfield county were Christian Post and David Zeisberger.

At the time of its organization Clearfield county was still a wilderness. For some time following its creation, it functioned as part of neighboring



The County Court House at Clearfield.

Named for "clear fields," herding placc for buffaloes, moose and deer
Land area: 1,114 square miles. Population: 92,094
Roads: 698 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Buffalo and Susquehanna.
Value of all products: $56,155,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $13,655,200 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $20,718,800 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,354,060
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,973,440
Industrial wages and salaries: $19,868,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 10,037 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 173
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $27,027,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,364
Principal agricultural crops: Farm butter, buckwheat, grains, hay.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, terra cotta, fire clay products, sole leather, beer, machinery and parts, meters.
Points of historical interest: Clearfield is on site of Chinklacamoose Indian village on path to Shamokin (now Sunbury). Indian Mill, where grain was ground.
Recreation: Vast forest reserves providc excellent hunting and fishing. The Susquehanna river and smaller streams provide water sports. Two State Forest Parks are within this area.

Cabins can be rented amid the rustic grandeur of Elliot State Park.

Centre county and independent judicial functions were not carried on in Clearfield county until 1822. Clearfield was laid out in 1805 and owes its location to its natural advantages which had been recognized two centuries earlier by the redmen.

The growth of the county has been associated closely with the use of its natural resources which include forests of good timber, coal lands of considerable extent and richness. clay, and iron ore. The county figured in the early history of the charcoal industry of the State and a pioneer furnace was erected at the mouth of the Little Moshannon creek

Natural resources make county famous for its clay products.

View of a leather tanning plant.

in 1814 by Peter Karthaus, a native of Germany. This industry declined with the rise of the modern steel industry. Lumbering was then the county's greatest early source of wealth and began to be of great importance by about 1840.

Rafting logs down the Susquehanna became not only a picturesque but a profitable enterprise. Many of the logs cut in the county were floated down to the huge booms between Lock Haven and Williamsport, especially in the later days of the industry. In its earlier stages, considerable lumber was sawed in the mills in the county. There were at one time over 400 saw mills in Clearfield county. Lumber itself was also rafted down the river.

Coal was mined and loaded on river arks for the lower Susquehanna Valley market as early as 1810. The building of dams to aid the transportation of lumber put an end to this coal trade and lumbering outdistanced coal mining in importance as a Clearfield county business. Since 1900, as lumbering declined with exhaustion of the forest reserves, coal mining has become more important. There are some thirty-five mines in the county. The bulk of the coal is in the Moshannon area.

Fire clay is abundant and several large refractories are among the most important present day industries. Building stone and sand are products, together with leather, metal and food manufactures. Numerous branch railroad lines have provided good transportation and have aided industrial development.

Clearfield county's pioneers came from the older sections of the State and were representative of the varied racial and religious strains of Pennsylvania. Grampian in Penn township was settled largely by Friends or Quakers beginning in 1805. Dr. Samuel Coleman was one of the early pioneers of that part of the county. The Quaker influence is still evident in this part of the county. Frenchville in Covington township was begun in 1832 by pioneers from Normandy and Picardy in France who sought lands in America where they could find greater freedom and opportunity. This French culture is still observable. Luthersburg was settled largely by people of German extraction, while Curwensville was founded by John Curwen of Montgomery county. Such was the varied pattern.

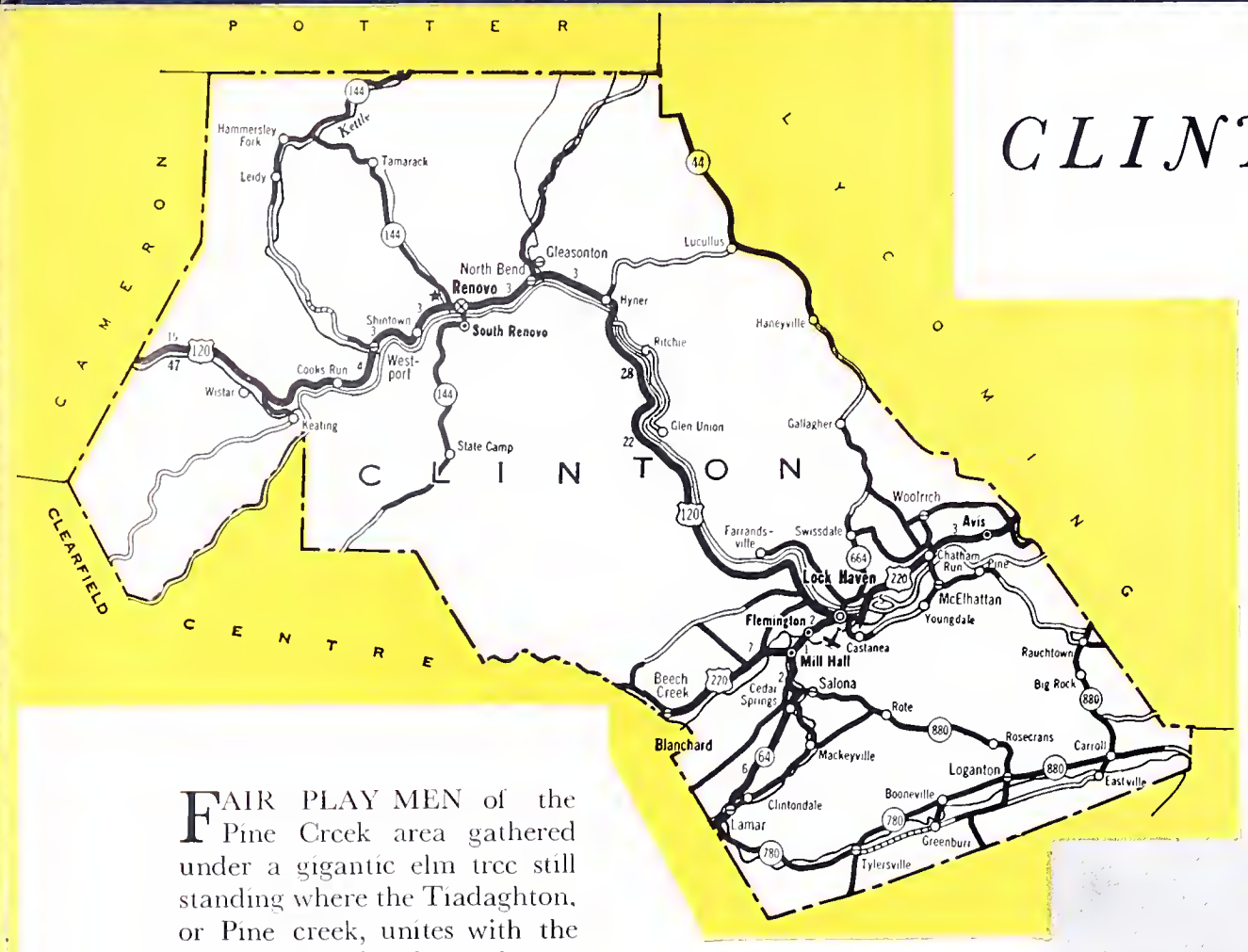
Schools and churches were founded by the earliest settlers.

Origin of the name Clearfield is well authenticated. The first mention of the name is found in the journal of Rev. John Ettwein, noted Moravian missionary among the Indians.

Ettwein led a migration of Moravian Indian converts from Wyalusing to western Pennsylvania. In his notes under date of July 14, 1772, he wrote: "Reached Clearfield creek, where the buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth so as to give them the appearance of cleared fields. Hence the Indians called the place 'Clearfield.' "

The beauty and recreational facilities along Sabula Lake attract many pleasure seekers.

CLINTON COUNTY



Named for Governor Clinton, of New York
Land area: 902 square miles
Population: 34,557
Roads: 259 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central
Value of all products: $54,821,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $27,135,200 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $779,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,090,540
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,039,250
Industrial wages and salaries: $17,490,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 8,954 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 69
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $11,985,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 654 (1940)
Principal agricultural crops: Tobacco, hay, grains, dairy products, vegetables, poultry.
Principal industrial products: Airplanes, printing paper, sole leather, silk, rayon goods, woolens, worsted and felt goods, dye stuffs, terra cotta and fire clay products, slaughtering and meat packing, electric products, woven wire, furniture.
Points of historical interest: Great Island, in Susquehanna River, important Indian town, Fort Reed, Fort Horn.
Recreation: Wild and beautiful scenery attracts many persons. Hunting, fishing, water sports and other outdoor recreations. Sea planes may be landed on river at Lock Haven. State forests in county contain 232,000 acres with recreational areas.

The County Court House in Lock Haven.

The Coffin Rock Forest Fire Observation Tower is typical of nearly 200 others.

FAIR PLAY MEN of the Pine Creek area gathered under a gigantic elm tree still standing where the Tiadaghton, or Pine creek, unites with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Clinton county to declare their own independence from England. That was July 4, 1776 and at almost the same hour other patriots in Philadelphia were adopting the Declaration of Independence.

Some historians say the Pine Creek declaration is tradition—but others claim it has a basis of fact. At any rate the Daughters of the American Revolution claim its authenticity and have marked and preserved the tree.

Parts of Lycoming and Centre counties were cut off to create Clinton county in 1839. The building of canals gave great impetus to population and industry. That interest in canals is shown in the name of the county for it honors Governor Clinton, of New York State, who was a great exponent of internal improvements. The canal he advocated in New York connected the Hudson River with the Great Lakes and was derisively styled "Clinton's Ditch."

Clinton county is rich in history dating back to long before the Revolution. Prior to that it was a great gathering place for various Indian tribes, three of which inhabited what is now known as Great Island in the middle of the river. The island is exceptionally fertile and today grows great crops of some of the finest tobacco in the state.

Mountainous, the county has great resources of minerals, bituminous coal, clay, limestone and flagstone, although agriculture has developed on a larger scale, and lumber is still important.

Lock Haven is the county seat, a thriving hub to which residents of the county go to trade. Here is located a State Teachers' College.

Governor Daniel Hastings was born in the county.

Today the principal industries are paper and printing, textiles and textile products, leather and woolens, worsteds, felts, leather, slaughtering, meat packing. Of more recent development is a large airplane plant which quickly turned from the manufacture of peace time small planes to great quantities of planes for World War II.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, and major highways converging at Lock Haven provide excellent transportation facilities.

Hunting and fishing provide sport for residents and visitors.

Jeremiah Church is credited with being the "father" of the county.

He settled at Lock Haven in 1833, laid out the town and started a movement to make it the county seat. After six years he succeeded when the General Assembly passed a bill. It was Church, a native of New York State, who suggested the county be named Clinton.

Lock Haven built fine airplanes even before World War II.

Lock Haven acquired its name because the canal provided a lock and the river a "haven" for great numbers of timber rafts from upstate. Lock Haven was a favorite place for raftmen to "tie up" on their journeys downstream to Williamsport, Harrisburg, Marietta and other places where the rafts were sold.

The community figured largely in the rafting days. It was the terminus of the canal and an important shipping point.

Lockport, across the river, also is reminiscent of the canal days.

Renovo, incorporated in 1860 and laid out in 1862, is principally a railroad town. Its car repair shops and yards provide employment. Renovo is derived from the Latin, meaning "I renew."

Rugged mountain scenery and pleasant streams make the county a scenic wonderland. One does not have to go far to find a splendid hunting area or fishing stream.

In 1831 P. W. Farrand founded Farrandsville as an iron manufacturing centre. Later Christopher Fallon, agent for the Queen of Spain, became interested in the town. Tradition has it that he planned here a refuge for the Queen.

In 1855 the Fallon House was built at Lock Haven with funds furnished John and Christopher Fallon, of Philadelphia, by the Queen of Spain, whose husband was a guest—according to some historians.

In the spring—fertile furrows ripple the soil on the numerous rich and productive farms.

At the same time a great, pretentious mansion—Rock Cabin—was built with her money at Farrandsville. At both places the Fallons offered lavish entertainment.

Mt. Riansares, opposite Mt. Logan, in McElhattan Gap, honors the Spanish Duke of Riansares while Mt. Logan along with Loganton, Logan township and Logan Mills pays tribute to the memory of Logan, noted Indian chieftain, son of Shikellamy.

Sugar Valley, in the southern section of the county, was named for great groves of sugar maple trees which studded the area in early days. Then the production of maple sirup and maple sugar was a prosperous enterprise. In this valley is also located the Sulphur Springs, of some medicinal value.

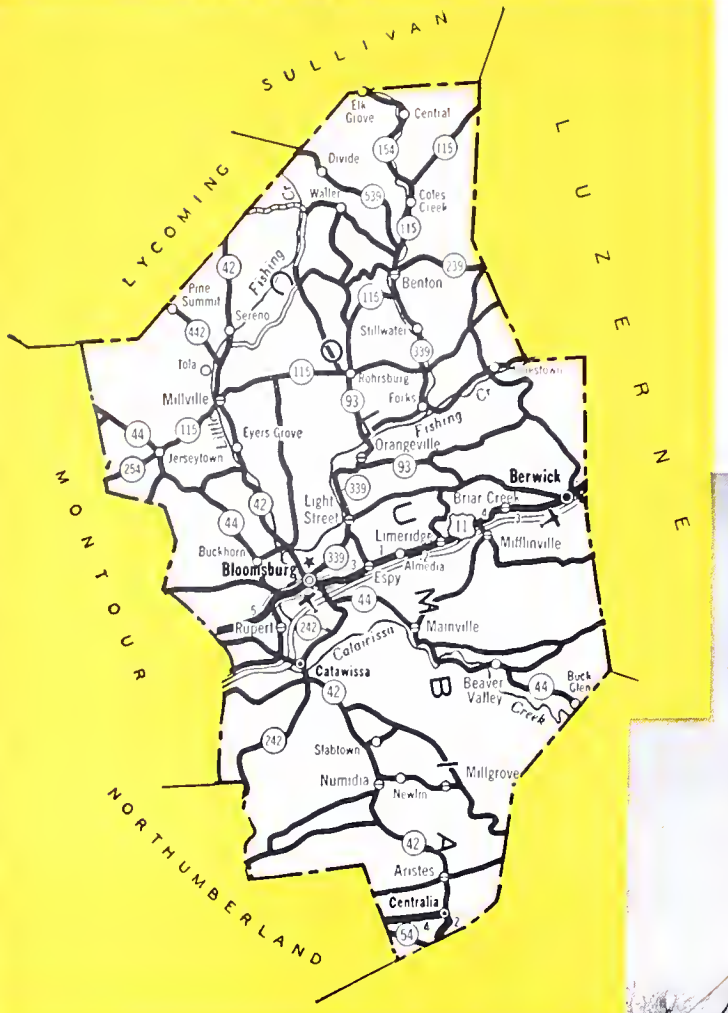
Fort Horn was built in Wayne township, below McElhattan, during the Revolution.

Campmeeting grounds in the township attracted great crowds of persons years back.

The Bald Eagle mountains, Bald Eagle creek and Bald Eagle township honor the memory of another noted Indian leader, who ruled the region. The township was the scene of many Indian exploits.

Woolrich, formerly Factoryville and then Richville, is the outgrowth of a woolen mill established there in 1830 by John Rich. The mill has been in continuous operation since then.

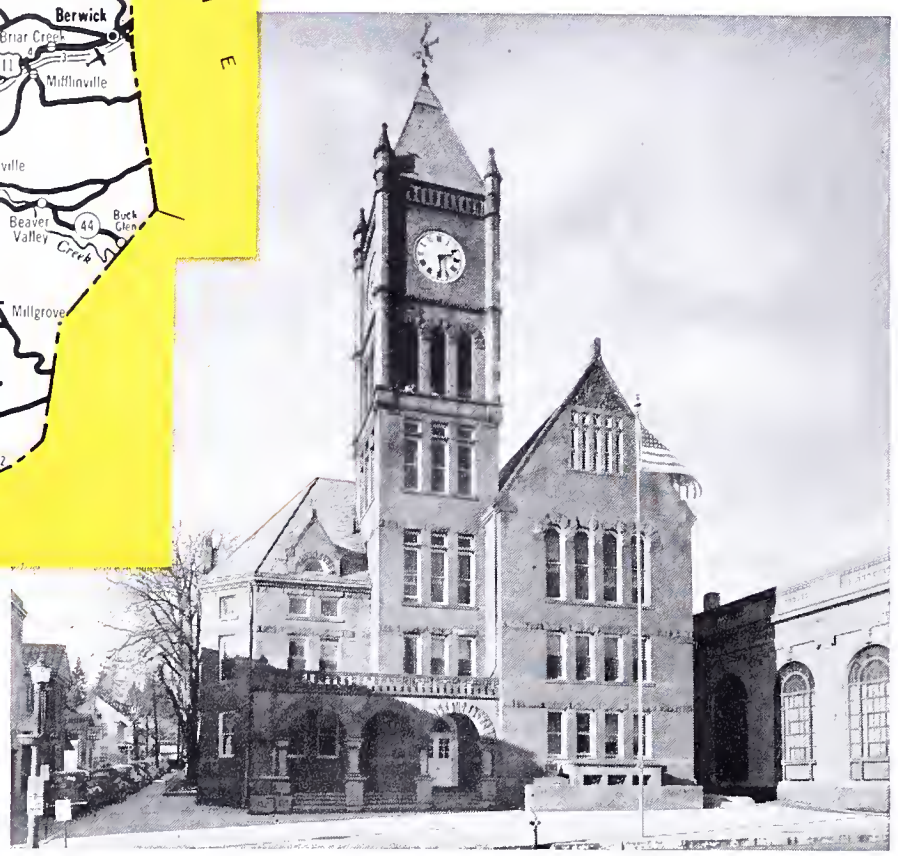
"Tiadaghton Elm" where Fair Play men of Pine Creek declared independence from Great Britain.



COLUMBIA COUNTY

Named to commemorate writing of "Hail Columbia"
Land area: 484 square miles
Population: 51,413
Roads: 419 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Reading

Value of all products: $131,430,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $53,023,700 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,331,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,757,390
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,007,600
Industrial wages and salaries: $27,370,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 13,160
Industrial establishments: 107
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $15,575,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 912 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Corn, truck produce, potatoes, poultry, and dairy products.
Principal industrial products: Railroad and electric street railway cars and parts, motor vehicles, shapes other than structural, carpets and rugs, anthracite, silk and rayon yarns and thread, and potato chips.
Points of historical interest: Sites of Fort Wheeler, erected in 1778, Fort Jenkins, Fort McClure.
Recreation: Bloomsburg is gateway to vast scenic region—Ricketts' Glen, with more than 25 major waterfalls; Eagles Mere resort, High Top, Worlds End State Park. Profile Rock and Ticklish Rock worth visiting.



The County Court House on Main Street in Bloomsburg.

COLUMBIA COUNTY'S production of metal and metal parts is its most valuable industry. Production of cars and parts for railroads and electric railways is centered at Berwick.

The production value of textiles and textile products is approximately half that of metal and metal parts. Bloomsburg, the county seat, has one of the largest carpet mills in America, as well as hosiery, rayon and undergarment mills.

Anthracite coal is mined in Conyngham township in the southern part of the county. Food and other farm products raised on more than 2,000 farms in the county contribute to its productive wealth.

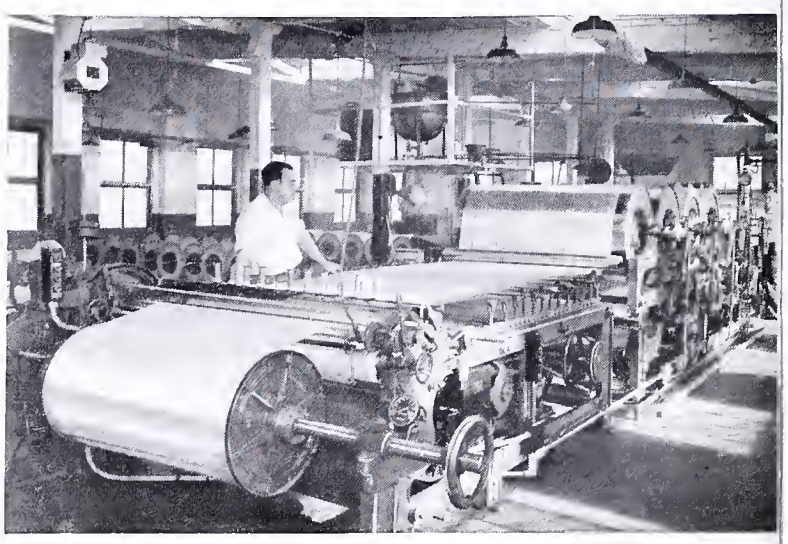
The county is traversed by the North Branch of the Susquehanna river and by many creeks which increase the value of the farms. These, with the Catawissa Range along the Susquehanna river and the rolling land, make Columbia county a region to be remembered for its scenic beauty.

Before the Revolution Columbia county was a camping ground of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians. The borough of Catawissa occupies the site where once stood a large Indian village of the same name.

During the Revolution the British and Indians waged war on the settlers. Forts were built at strategic points for protection. Fort McClure built in 1781 was located on a farm near the present site of Bloomsburg. Many tales survive of the county's foremost Indian fighter, Major Moses Van Campen.

Columbia county was so named because of the patriotic song of Joseph Hopkinson, "Hail Columbia," which became a hit during the War of 1812. It was separated from North-

Profile Rock, a noted natural phenomenon, near Catawissa, has watched the mountains for centuries.



One of the warping machines that have brought fame to the county for fine textile production.

umberland county in 1813. Montour county was at that time a part of Columbia county. The commissioners selected Danville, situated at the extreme western boundary of the county, for the county seat. This created dissatisfaction. In 1845 by vote of the citizens the county seat was moved to Bloomsburg, which now is the only incorporated "town" in the State. Danville is now in Montour county. It was named in honor of Gen. Daniel Montgomery.

During the Civil War a thousand Federal troops were sent to Bloomsburg in 1864 on the grounds that a group of conspirators was evading the draft and had built fortifications for their defense in a remote spot in the Fishing Creek Valley. The soldiers found no fort and the men apprehended were released eventually without the accusation having been proved. "The Fishing Creek Confederacy" episode left its mark on the political history of the county.

The Quaker Meeting House near Slabtown, built in 1780, is well preserved.

This Ricketts' Glen Waterfall is just over the line in Luzerne county.

In 1877 one of the Molly Maguire murder trials was held in Bloomsburg before Judge William Elwell. The Molly Maguires, a secret society of miners, took their name from the Irish Molly Maguires who fought the agents of the absentee Irish landlords. The miners society which had considerable power between 1862 and 1875, aimed to improve conditions of the miners but unfortunately advocated force and violence.

One of Pennsylvania's fourteen State Teachers Colleges is located at Bloomsburg. The school has been known successively as the Bloomsburg Literary Institute (1856), the State Normal School (1869) and the State Teachers College (1927).

The first all-steel railroad cars manufactured in the United States were made at Berwick and ACF tanks, a great contribution to the successful winning of the Second World War, were rolled off assembly lines in this county.

The flat meadowland along the Susquehanna river at Bloomsburg has been converted into an excellent airport.

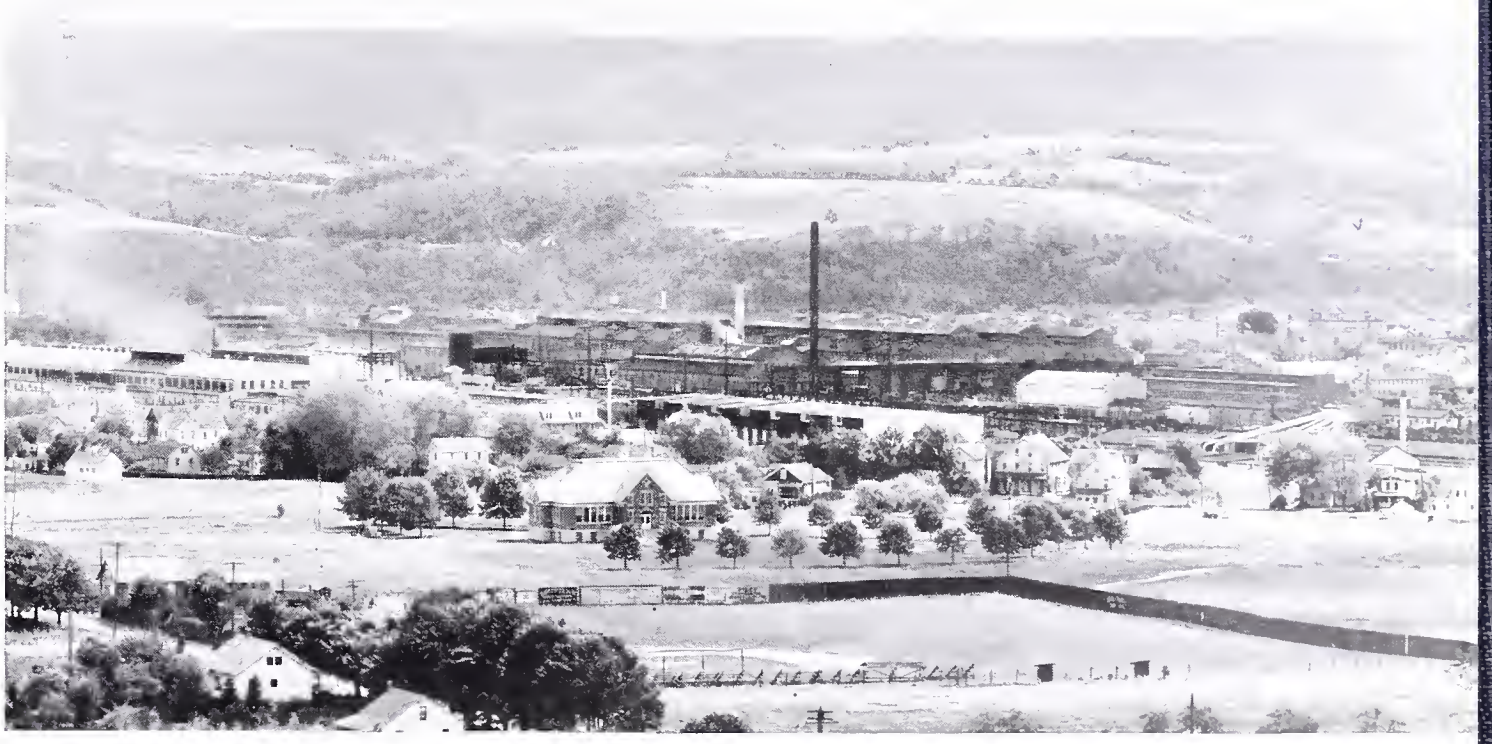
Berwick, laid out in 1783, is the county's oldest and now largest town. Evan Owen, landowner, named it for Berwick-on-Tweed in his native England.

Montour Ridge, which follows the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, was for years noted for its deposits of iron ore. Abundant limestone helped to make the section a great pioneer producer of iron. Furnaces were erected in many sections.

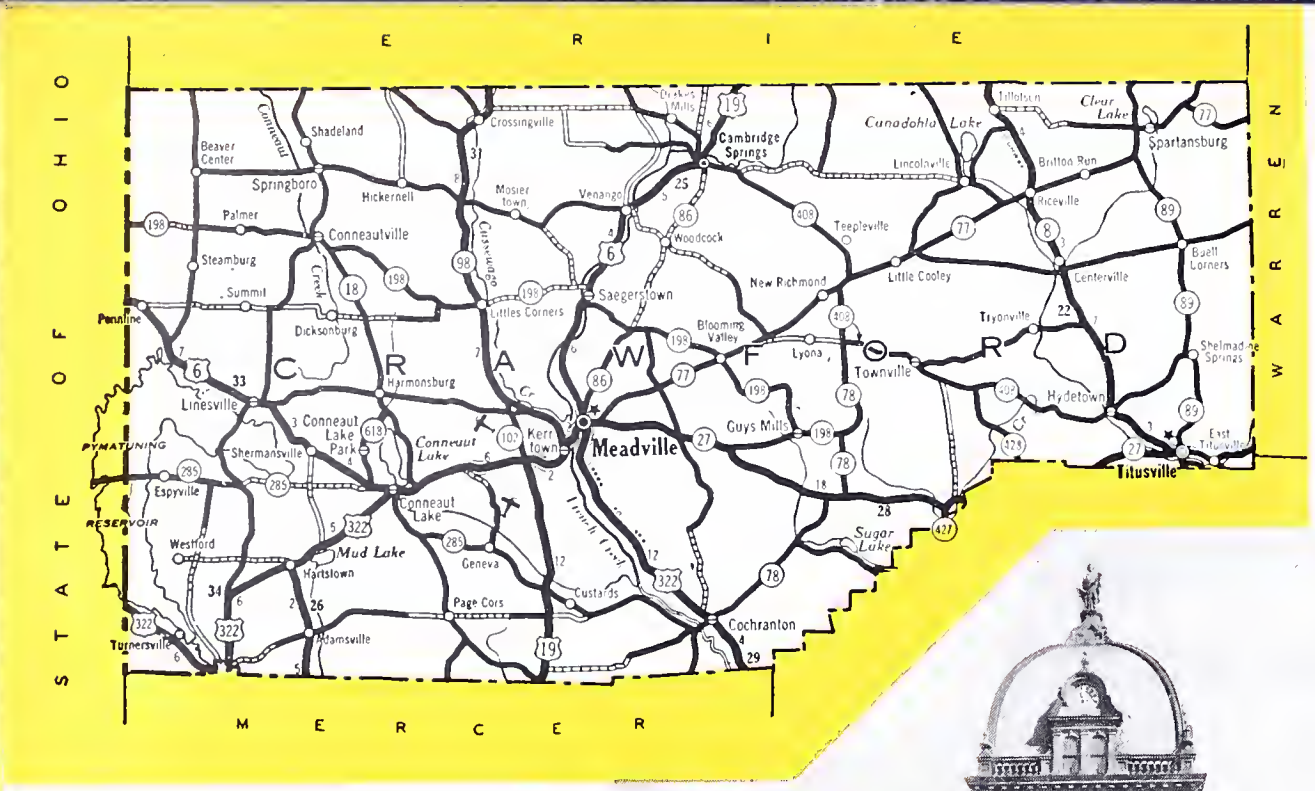
The river flows the entire width of the county.

The old Wyoming Indian Trail passed through the county. A number of major Indian incursions were made into the area.

Noted also for its agricultural enterprises in its wide valleys, Columbia's output is of fine quality corn, truck produce, potatoes, poultry and dairy products.



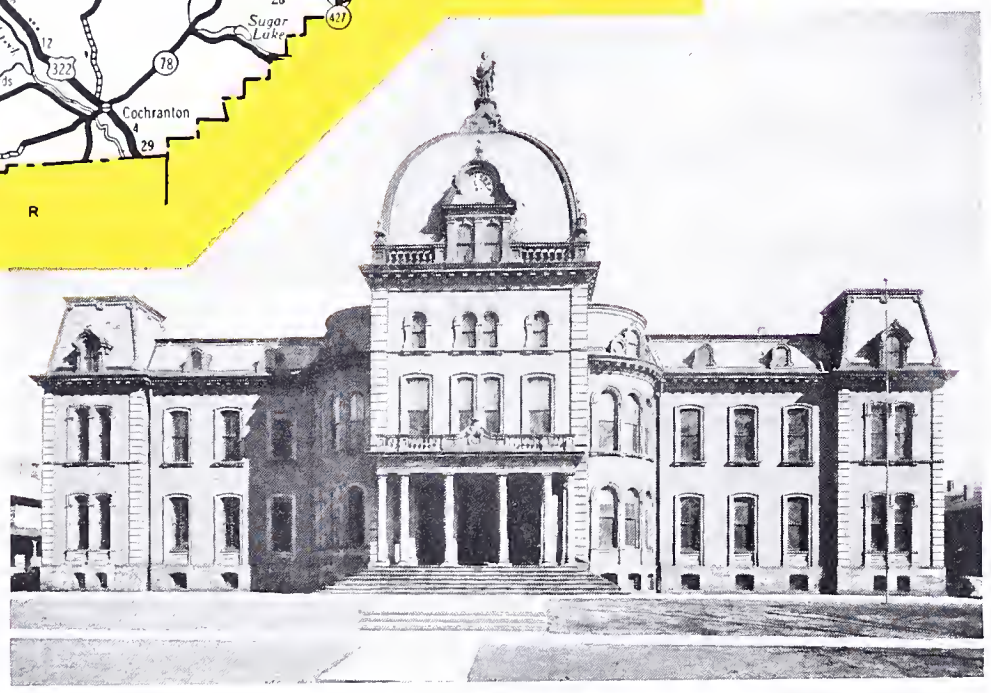
This car foundry in Berwick built the ACF tanks that contributed much to winning World War II.



CRAWFORD COUNTY

Named for Colonel William Crawford
Land area: 1,016 square miles
Population: 71,644
Roads: 716 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Bessemer and Lake Erie, New York Central, Erie

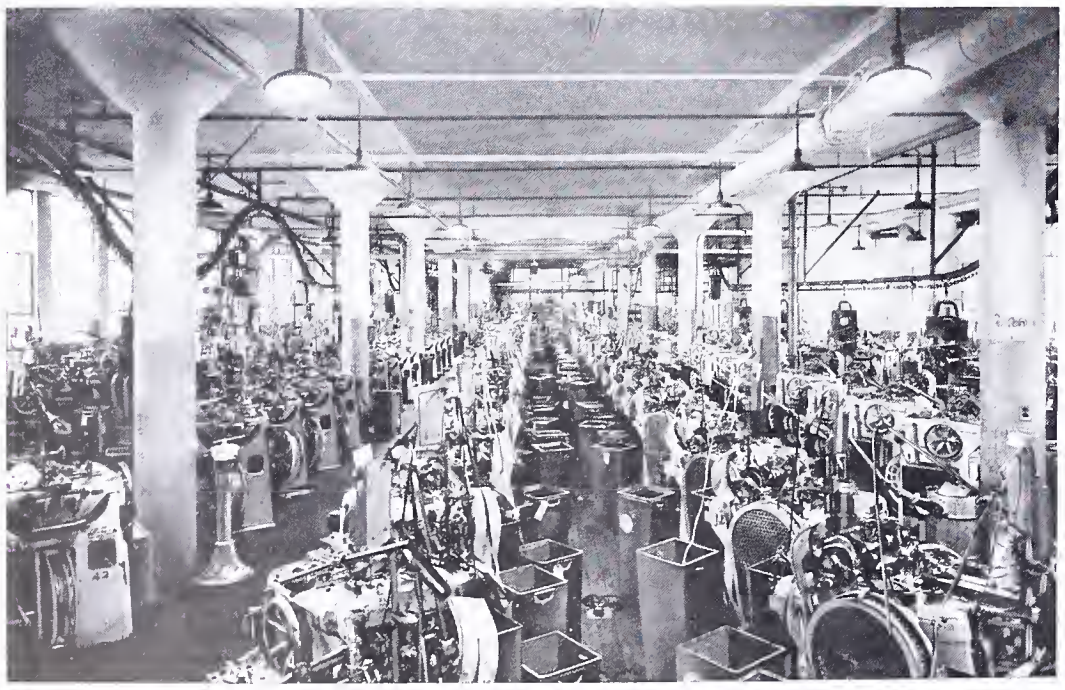
Value of all products: $79,676,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $43,489,700 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $68,200 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $4,615,700
Value of milk and eggs produced: $7,771,620
Industrial wages and salaries: $23,519,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 10,979 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 95
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $26,627,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,274 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy products, potatoes, poultry, hay and grains, cattle, hogs, sheep, lumber, truck gardens, honey, horses.
Principal industrial products: Hookless fasteners (talons), boilers, tanks, stacks, drums, forgings, machine-tools, machinery and parts, malleable castings, rayon yarns and thread, condensed and evaporated milk, ferro alloys, lubricating oils and greases, gasoline.
Points of historical interest: John Brown Memorial, at ruins of tannery where famous Abolitionist worked; Baldwin House, 1841, home of Supreme Court Justice Henry Baldwin in Meadville; Grave of "Col." Edwin L. Drake in Titusville.
Recreation: Pymatuning Lake, Conneaut Lake and Canadohta Lake provide all forms of water sports and outdoor attractions.



In Meadville, the County Court House overlooks Diamond Park in the center of this thriving city.

CRAWFORD COUNTY'S four principal industries in order of their production values are metals and metal products, textiles and textile products, food and kindred products, and chemicals and allied products.

In Meadville, the largest city and the county seat, the manufacture of the hookless slide fasteners (talons) is so important an industry that even during the depression years of the early 1930's houses were in demand and the city prospered. Colonel Lewis Walker, of Meadville, became interested in the invention of the talon and backed its manufacture in 1893. But it was not until 1923 when it was first put in galoshes that the uses of the slide fastener multiplied and it grew in commercial demand. Meadville is also important for its textile mills. One of the largest of its industries is the manufacture of silk yarns and thread, including rayon. Laid out in 1793, Meadville is of historic importance.



Plant in Meadville, world's largest producer of slide fasteners.

The milk of many of the dairy farms in Crawford county is used at Cambridge Springs in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk of a well-known brand.

Titusville, Crawford county's second city, has a number of plants where lubricating oils and greases are manufactured. Less than a mile from this city "Colonel" Edwin L. Drake, August 27, 1859 "brought in" the first successful oil well.

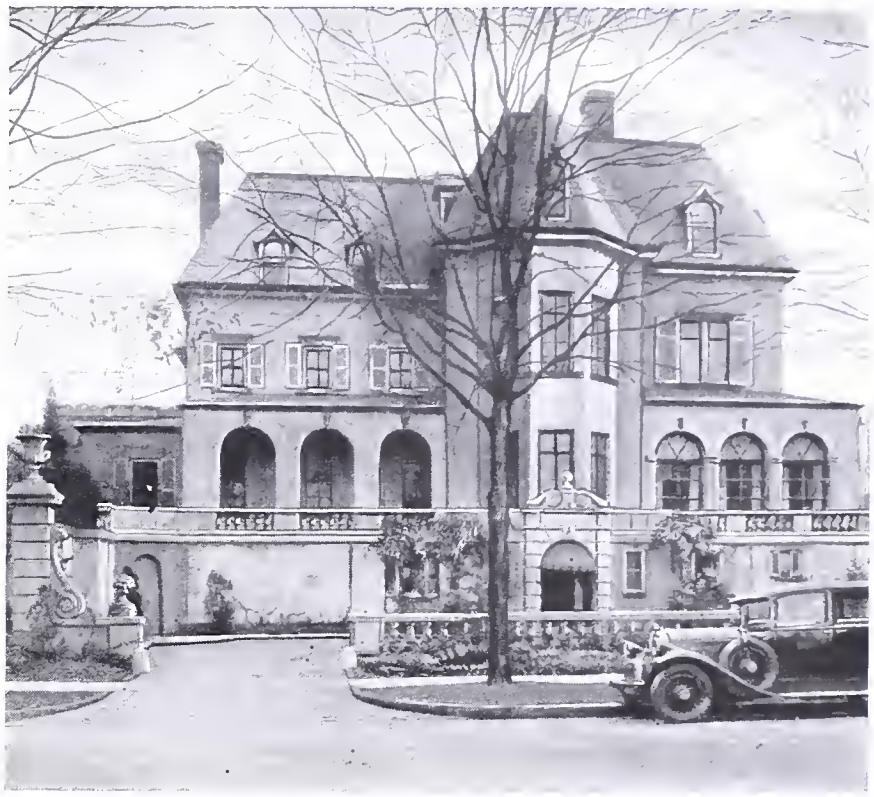
The greasy scum on Oil Creek had been used by Indians to mix their war paints and had been bottled and sold by enterprising settlers as "Seneca oil" for which they claimed certain medicinal properties. "Colonel" Drake drilling the well, known then as Drake's Folly opened up an industry which has revolutionized almost every major industry. Titusville became a boom town in 1859

and all along Oil Creek down into Venango county oil derricks sprang up. In 1891 Pennsylvania's output of oil was more than 31 million barrels; by 1920 it was less than 8 millions. Rejuvenation of oil fields increased this output somewhat but oil production has moved westward. Pennsylvania in 1940 produced about 1.5 per cent of the national output, but the quality was still the best of all.

Crawford county was separated from Allegheny county in 1800. It was named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, a friend of George Washington who had done much to settle the Indian troubles in that region and who was burned at the stake by Indians at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1792.

Crawford county with Mercer county and parts of other counties in the northwest part of the State were set aside as lands to be taken up by Revolutionary soldiers and were known as "donation lands."

Pymatuning Swamp in the southwest section of the county was converted by the building of the dam in 1932 and is now known as Pymatuning Lake. It forms a lake 15 miles long and serves to regulate the flow of the Shenango and Beaver Rivers. It is a beautiful recreation spot. The lake has a 70-mile shore line and is well stocked with fish. Part of the lake has been set aside by the State as a wild fowl sanctuary.



In Titusville, stately mansions testify to the fortunes made in the oil-boom days.

Pymatuning Lake, wild bird sanctuary and recreational dream.

Conneaut Lake, "the lake of snow waters," is the largest natural lake in Pennsylvania. At the time that the Beaver-Erie Canal was in use it served as a water supply to regulate the waters of the canal.

Allegheny College at Meadville, where President McKinley was a student, was established in 1815 and is the oldest college in northwestern Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania College of Music is located in Meadville.

Alliance College at Cambridge Springs was founded in 1912 to provide education for youth of Polish descent.

When the county was erected it took in the northwestern corner of the State including present Erie, Warren, Venango and Mercer counties.

Many important events took place in this region during the French and Indian War and Revolutionary days, and again during the War of 1812 it contributed men and aid to freedom's cause.

Meadville grew out of "Mead's Settlement" begun by David Mead in 1788.

Titusville was first settled by Jonathan Titus, a pioneer surveyor, in 1796.

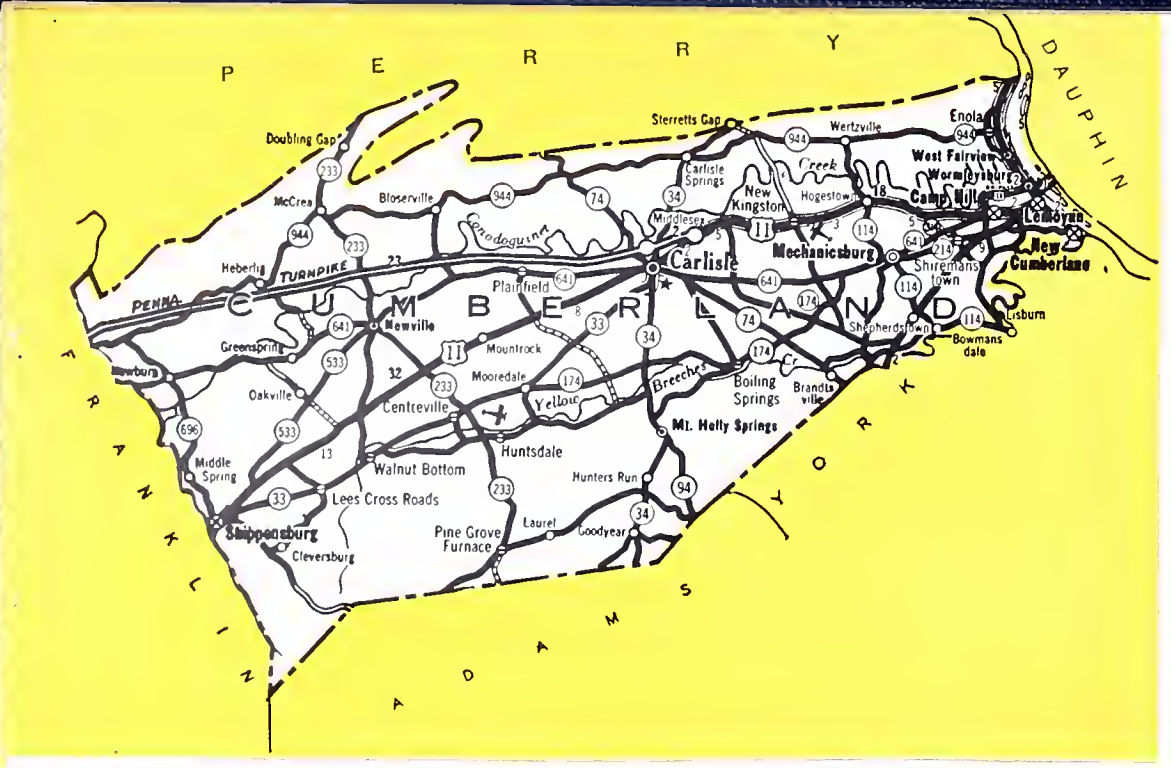
Linesville was laid out as a Quaker Community by Amos Lines in 1862.

In Richmond township is the site of the home and tannery of John Brown, of abolitionist fame, who lived there between 1826 and 1835. The tannery walls have been restored by the John Brown Memorial Association.

Comparatively level the land is well adapted for agriculture which is an important enterprise, the county holding high place in hay and oats, horses and cattle.

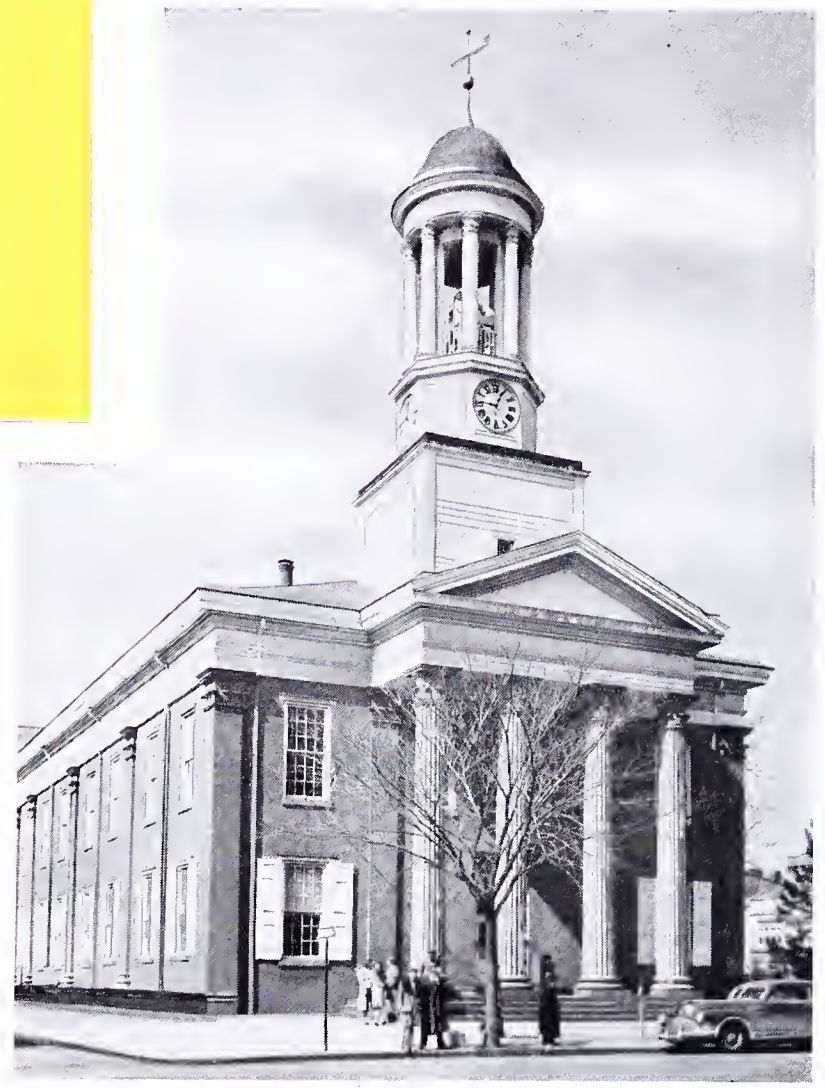
Cambridge Springs was a popular summer resort. Conneaut Lake attracts thousands of persons annually and the recreational importance of Lake Pymatuning is being studied for proper development.

Bentley Hall, first building of Allegheny College, completed in 1835 in Meadville.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY

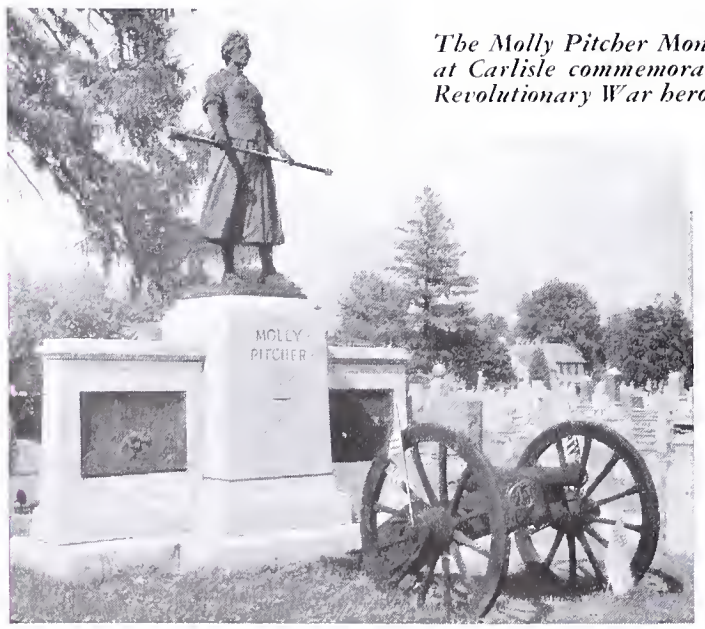
Named for a shire in England
Land area: 555 square miles. Population: 74,806
Roads: 473 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $69,440,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $23,380,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $162,800 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $5,112,140
Value of milk and eggs produced: $4,473,200
Industrial wages and salaries: $19,240,300 (1944)
Industrial employees: 10,736 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 132
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $27,590,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,376 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Corn, wheat, barley, hay, fruit, market vegetables, cannery crops, fluid milk, poultry and eggs.
Principal industrial products: Carpets and rugs, silk and rayon cloth, yarn and thread, shirts, shoes, men's clothing, bread and bakery products, rubber tubes, women's and children's clothing, paper, railroad supplies, steel castings.
Points of historical interest: Carlisle Barracks, Dickinson College Memorial Hall, grave of Molly Pitcher, First Presbyterian church built in 1757 where an early protest meeting against England was held and a declaration of independence suggested. Also many homes of early Colonial leaders.
Recreation: The many points of historical interest and the pastoral beauty of the countryside attract many visitors.



The County Court House overlooks historic Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY located in the historic Cumberland Valley region of Pennsylvania, was the sixth county erected in the State and the third after William Penn provided for the three original counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia.

Cumberland county was taken from a part of Lancaster county on January 27, 1750, and was the result of the expansion of Scotch-Irish pioneers into the Cumberland Valley. Carlisle, one of the truly historic towns in central Pennsylvania, became the county seat in 1752 and has remained so since that time. Pennsylvania Germans began to arrive in large numbers prior to the Revolution.

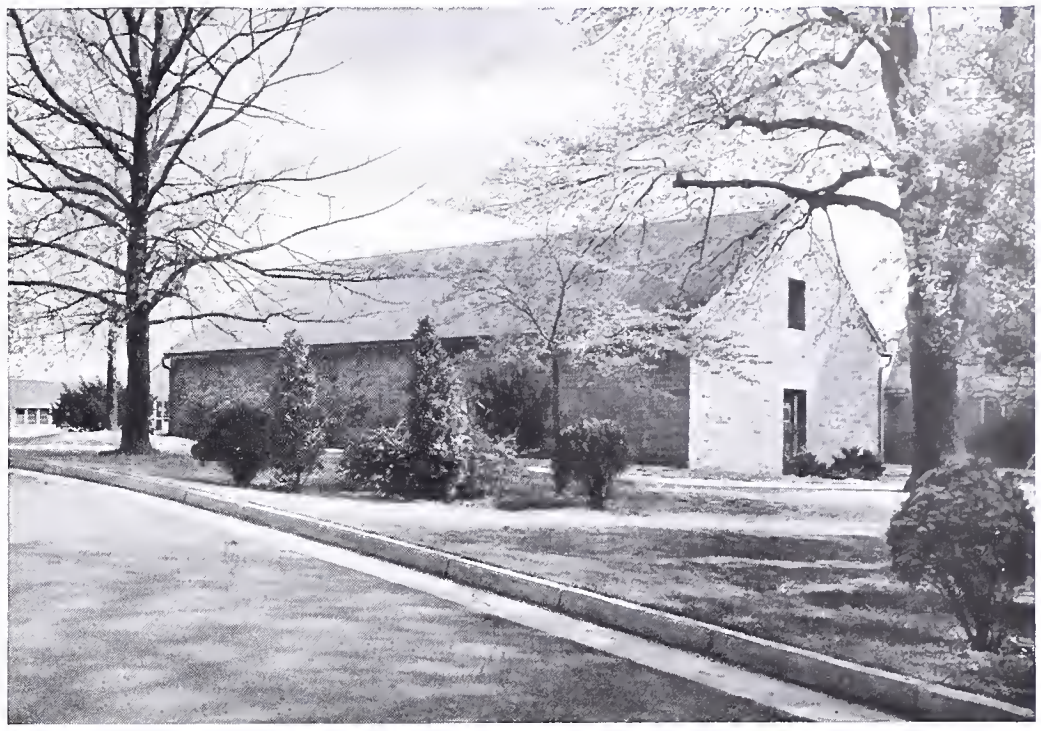


The Molly Pitcher Monument at Carlisle commemorates the Revolutionary War heroine.

The military history of Cumberland county is outstanding for an interior county, and begins with French and Indian War days. Exposed as it was on the extreme frontier, the early settlers suffered the full vengeance of Indian raiders. As a result there was a large number of frontier forts. The earliest of these was Fort Franklin at Shippensburg erected in 1740. Fort Morris was erected at the same point in 1755. Fort Lowther at Carlisle was built in 1753. Forts Croghan, Dickey, Ferguson, Letort, and McComb's were other frontier outposts in the county.

Carlisle Barracks is one of the oldest military posts in America and its name has been known wherever the regimental standards of the United States Army have been carried into battle. Soldiers of the Province mounted guard there as early as 1750 and erected a fort to protect the frontier. Indian councils were held at Carlisle in 1753 and again in 1754 in an effort to secure peace with the crafty red men, influenced by the French against the English settlers. British troops, red coated and confident, under Colonel Henry Bouquet and General John Forbes arrived in 1757 to begin the campaigns which drove the French from the Ohio

Guard House, erected in 1777 by Hessian prisoners, still in use at Carlisle Barracks.



Valley. It was from Carlisle that Colonel Bouquet began the march to relieve Fort Pitt in 1763. The guard house was erected in 1777 by Hessian prisoners and is still in use as a unit of the U. S. Army.

During the Revolution Carlisle, as a protected inland point, was the large armament and ordnance center where hundreds of workmen labored to make the small arms, cannon, and ammunition for Washington's armies. General John Armstrong of Carlisle was one of the notable commanders of the period. Carlisle's largest military force was assembled in 1794 when President Washington reviewed the 15,000 troops assembled to march against the "Whiskey Rebels." As a cavalry school, the Carlisle Barracks provided

Spacious homes and barns keep watch together.

men for the Mexican and Civil Wars. It was a replacement depot for troops operating against the western Indians until 1871. In 1879 the Carlisle Indian School, first non-reservation school, was established and continued until 1918. The Medical Field Service School, opened in 1920, carried on the tradition of Carlisle Barracks which now is an army public relations and military government school.

Cumberland county has other claims to fame. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, founded in 1783, was the twelfth college to be chartered in the United States. John Dickinson, James Wilson, and Dr. Benjamin Rush were on its first board of trustees. Its School of Law, opened in 1834, has trained some of the outstanding lawyers and judges of the State and Nation. James Wilson, second only to James Madison of Virginia as architect of the Federal Constitution, and a Justice on the United States Supreme Court, was for some time a resident of Carlisle. Both Shippensburg and Carlisle were important way stations on the long trek of early pioneers to the western territories. Thousands of frontiersmen with their Conestoga wagons passed through the Cumberland Valley section of the county en route to the West to build America.

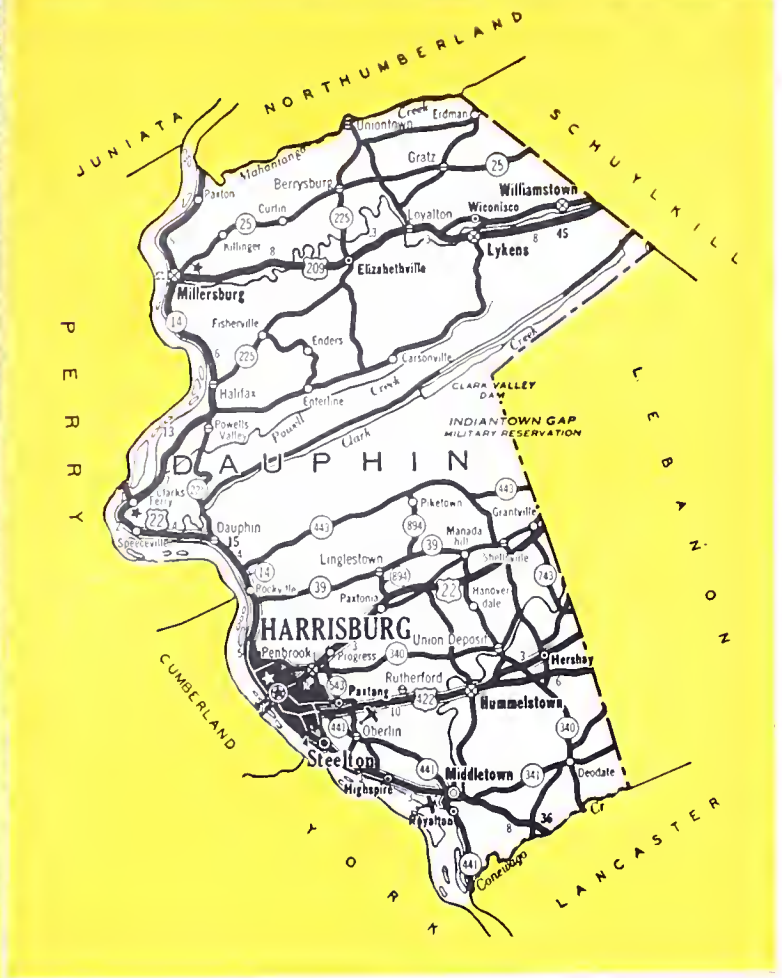
With its broad valleys the county always has been an important agricultural area growing grains and producing very fine fruits in its large orchards. The amount of capital invested in lands and buildings of farmers still exceeds that devoted to manufactures. Its industry has been varied and includes metals and metal products, textiles, leather and leather goods, and considerable milling.

During the Civil War Carlisle was occupied by Confederate Troops.

The first courthouse was built at Carlisle in 1766. Before this time the legal work was conducted for the most part in log buildings. The first churches were those of the Presbyterian faith and the first religious services undoubtedly were held in the log houses of pioneer settlers. The first schools date back to the same period and the early settlers paid equal attention to their religious and educational responsibilities. The earliest turnpike roads built to connect the southeastern counties with the settlements in the West passed through the county. At Mechanicsburg is the largest of four Naval Supply Depots in the United States.

Carlisle was the home of three signers of the Declaration of Independence: George Ross, James Wilson and Thomas Smith.

An old Iron Furnace in the Pine Grove Furnace State Recreational Area.



Named for an heir to the French throne
Land area: 520 square miles
Population: 177,410
Roads: 505 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading, Steelton & Highspire (an intra plant line of the Bethlehem Steel Company)
Value of all products: $244,314,800 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $97,189,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $3,007,200 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,074,800
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,846,150
Industrial wages and salaries: $60,703,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 27,953 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 309
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $127,903,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 3,827 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy, tobacco, hay, grain, fruit.
Principal industrial products: Chocolate and cocoa products, rails, bars and shapes, billets, blooms and slabs, iron and steel products, steel castings, railroad supplies, printing, slaughtering, meat packing, boots, shoes, ice cream, bakery products, men's clothing, women's and children's clothing.
Points of historical interest: Forts Halifax and Hunter, Old Paxton Church (1740), Maclay Mansion, Harris Mansion (1766), Grave of John Harris, State Capitol, State Museum.
Recreation: Susquehanna River provides many water sports, Wildwood Park, Reservoir Park and Municipal Bathing Beach.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

The Dauphin County Court House is a showplace in Harrisburg.

DAUPHIN was well suited to become the home county for Pennsylvania's State Capitol in terms of both its geographical and historical position. Created on March 4, 1785, from part of Lancaster county, its first settlers came and its history began with the earliest penetration of pioneers into the Susquehanna Valley section of central Pennsylvania. William Penn himself had been impressed with the importance of this part of his Province and at one time planned to lay out a great town on the Susquehanna which would certainly have been at or near present Harrisburg.

The beginnings of the eventual seat of government of not only Dauphin county but also of the State can be traced to the growing interest in the trade of the Susquehanna Valley.

Among the first of these traders was John Harris, native of Yorkshire, England, who established a seat of trade on the Susquehanna about 1720. The result was the rise of a trading post and a very important ferry across the river which came to be known as Harris' Ferry. This designation, or its equivalent in some form such as "John Harris' place" appears on some of the earliest maps of interior Pennsylvania made by the English. The spot was equally well known to the French. Close on the heels of this venturesome Englishman came numerous Scotch-Irish families, and the neighborhood of present Harrisburg shortly became one of the most important pioneer settlements of interior Pennsylvania.

With the death of the elder John Harris in 1748, his son John Harris took over the management of the lands, ferry and trade. For thirty years he was one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania frontier carrying on the Indian trade, operating the most important ferry route to the West, negotiating with the Indians to preserve the peace and urging the defense of the frontier.

The Old Harris Mansion, built in 1776.

Several Indian conferences were held at his home. He built a fine residence which still stands and is the home of the Dauphin County Historical Society. A leader in the Revolution, John Harris donated lands for a town and in 1785 it was laid out, becoming the Capital City in 1812.

The first churches were Presbyterian. Derry Church was organized in 1729, as was Paxton Church, the present Paxton Church having been built about 1740. The first German church was erected in 1788 in Harrisburg by German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. Harrisburg's first newspaper dated back to 1792. Harrisburg Academy, which still functions, was opened in 1784.

One of the more important frontier forts, Fort Halifax was located in the northern part of the county to protect settlers. A less important fort, Fort Hunter, was located near Harrisburg. The oldest town laid out in the county is Middletown, so named because of its location midway between Lancaster and Carlisle. Located at the confluence of the Susquehanna river and Swatara creek on the site of an ancient Indian village, it

Rockville Bridge, 3830 feet long, largest stone arch railroad bridge in the world.

An anthracite colliery at Williamstown.

was one of the principal trading and transportation centers in the early county history.

Because of its location, Dauphin county always has been important in the transportation and commercial history of the State. The Pennsylvania Canal system made it a focal point in canal days and with the coming of the railroad in 1836 it became a railroad center. The early ferry and later bridges made it important as a station at which to cross the Susquehanna river.

During the Civil War Camp Curtin was established at Harrisburg because of the strategic location. It was the importance of Harrisburg and the fine agricultural lands and crops of southeastern Pennsylvania which made it the major objective of General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania which ended in the historic Battle of Gettysburg.

The same strategic location made the county the center for numerous depots and armed service centers in World War II. Portions of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation are in the county, the Army Air Forces operated an Intelligence School at the old Harrisburg Academy and a major air supply depot at Middletown. The Pennsylvania railroad yards handled men and war materials in unprecedented quantities.

While some of its lands provide good farming, Dauphin county in the Lykens Valley region produces some of the State's best anthracite coal. Coal is dredged also from the river.

Dauphin county always has been an important trading center primarily because of its excellent position and location. Steel mills located in Harrisburg and Steelton have been among the most important in the State. The Harrisburg Steel Company recently celebrated its 100th anniversary and was one of the first in the Nation to roll modern steel rails. At nearby Hershey the Hershey Chocolate Corporation is one of the largest companies of its kind in the country and has become the center for a model community aided by the philanthropy of the founder and owner of the company, the late Milton S. Hershey.

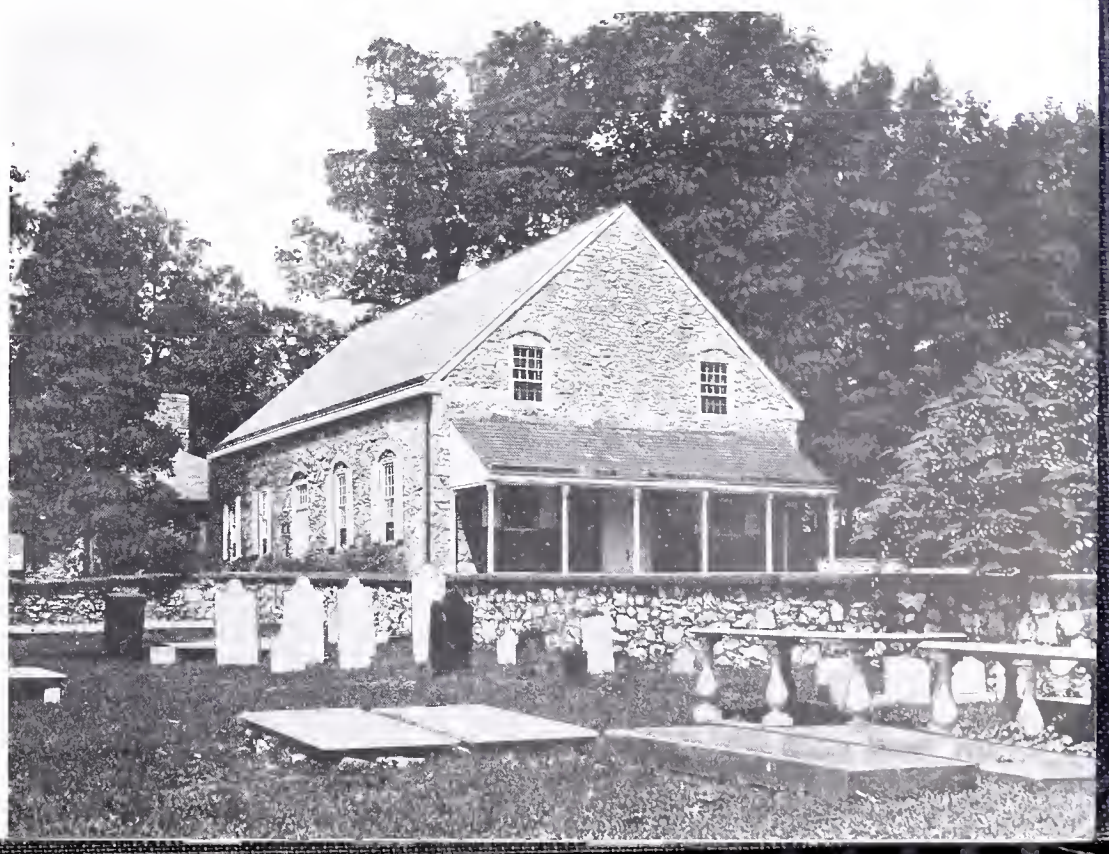
William Maclay, one of Pennsylvania's two first United States Senators lived in Harrisburg and his home still stands. William Henry Harrison was nominated for the presidency by the Whig Party at a national convention in Harrisburg in 1839. Simon Cameron and his son Don Cameron, two notable leaders in national political affairs during the Civil War and later years, were Harrisburg residents.

The art and sculpture of the State Capitol buildings make Harrisburg an important cultural center of Pennsylvania.

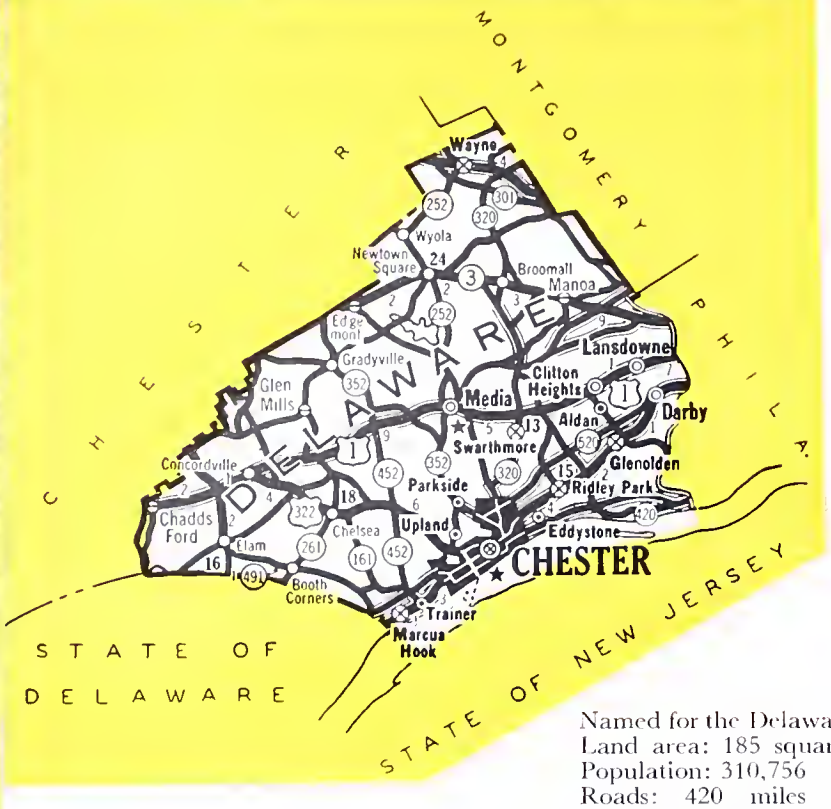
John Harris, Jr., was born in the original log house in Harrisburg in 1727. While yet a young man he was chosen by the Province of Pennsylvania to conduct important negotiations with the Indians. Many of these conferences were held at his home. Like his father he enjoyed the confidence of the Indians to an unusual degree.

The Pennsylvania Canal was begun at Harrisburg July 4, 1826, when ground was broken for the great system of internal improvements that reached into many sections of the State.

The Paxton Presbyterian Church, built about 1740.



DELAWARE COUNTY



Named for the Delaware river
Land area: 185 square miles
Population: 310,756
Roads: 420 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio
Value of all products: $994,318,500 (1944)
Value of milk and eggs: $1,183,970
Value added by manufacture: $428,518,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $654,300 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $725,010
Industrial wages and salaries: $264,410,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 81,741 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 275
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $114,112,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 4,630 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Truck farming, mushrooms, hay, grains, fruits.
Principal industrial products: Gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, fuel oil, locomotives, machinery and parts, steel castings, oilcloth and linoleum, ship and boat building, rayon yarn, cotton yarns and thread, toilet and tissue paper, electrical equipment and appliances.
Points of historical interest: St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, (1715) used as hospital during Revolution; Home of Benjamin West, famous painter; Concord Meeting House (Quaker, 1694) used by British for hospital. Governor Printz Park, Essington, John Morton Homestead, Caleb Pusey House.
Recreation: Water sports, many parks in county.

In lawn-fronted square at Media stands the Court House.

THE first permanent settlement of Pennsylvania by white men took place in what today is Delaware county. Swedes were the pioneer settlers in 1643, followed 40 years later by William Penn and the Quakers.

Adjacent to Philadelphia, the county's present population is fourth highest in the Commonwealth.

William Penn greeted the New World at Chester. A memorial marks the site.

This territory is rich in historical landmarks of the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods.

In both World War I and World War II Delaware county's ship-yards and oil refineries contributed heavily to making our country's fighting machinery the most powerful in the world. Chester, only city in the county, is the home of famous shipyards where in recent years every type of vessel has been built for our battle and merchant marine fleets.

Marcus Hook, three miles below Chester, is an important centre of the oil refining industry whose products are so vital to ships, aircraft and motor vehicles. A large rayon yarn plant is also in operation at Marcus Hook. These great industries are located along the Delaware river.

Farming country is excellent with approximately 25,000 acres under cultivation. Truck farming and the growing of mushrooms are commercially important.

Crushed stone, and rough and dressed building stone of granite and mica schist form the principal mineral products.

Educational institutions of higher learning in the county are: Swarthmore College, Villanova College, Pennsylvania Military College. Ellis College is of high school grade. State supported schools: Glen Mills School, Sleighton Farm (Darlington), Elwyn School (mental), Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Williamson Free Trade School.

Delaware county's colonial history dates from 1643 when a party of Swedes under Colonel Johan Printz, a Swedish military officer, built a fort at Tinicum. That same year the Swedish Trading Company made a permanent settlement at Upland (now Chester). Later William Penn arrived at Upland to begin his colonization of the land granted him by King Charles the Second of England.

Penn changed the name of Upland to Chester, and in this oldest city of the State the first Assembly met, adopted Penn's Frame of Government, enacted the first body of laws, and organized the County of Chester.

Six years after the close of the Revolution, Delaware county was formed on September 26, 1789.

During the Revolutionary War the Battle of Brandywine between British and American forces was fought at Chadds Ford. The spot is one of the county's landmarks of historic interest. Two others are Old St. David's Churchyard, Radnor, in which is buried General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, hero of the Revolution, and one of the Nation's greatest soldiers; and the birthplace of Benjamin West, the famous painter, in Swarthmore, but originally in Springfield township out of which Swarthmore borough was created.

At Chester the first seat of government for the Province was established for William Penn by William Markham, deputy

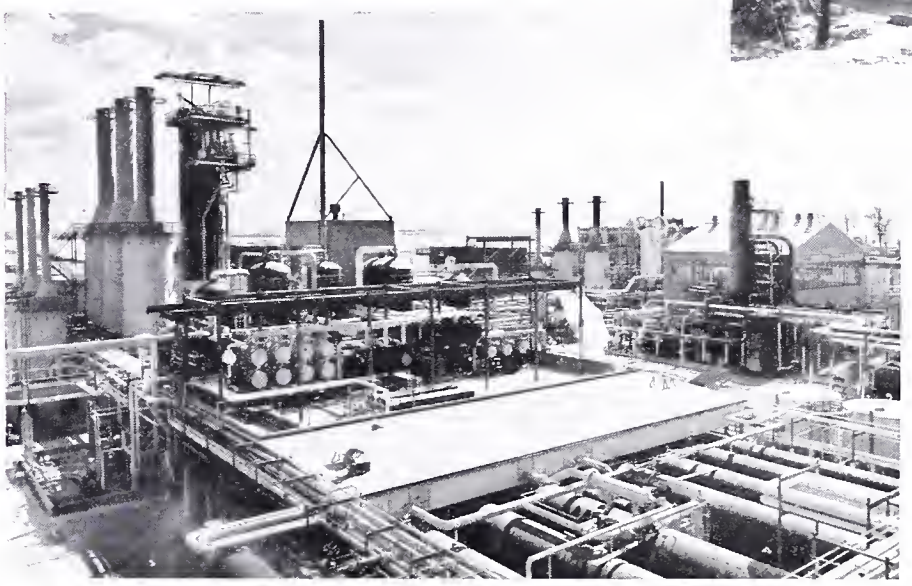
governor, August 3, 1681. William Penn presided over the first assembly December 4, 1682. In Chester is the site of the Essex House where in 1676 the first meeting of the Friends in Pennsylvania was held.

The court house, built in 1724 and restored in 1918 is the oldest public building in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in America.

Marcus Hook, an industrial district from earliest days, was incorporated as a borough by William Penn in 1701 under the name of Chichester.

Lord Cornwallis after the battle of Brandywine had his headquarters in Aston, an original township established in 1682.

Geographically Delaware county is a part of the Piedmont lowland. Industrial development, suburban districts and excellent farming area divide the county into three distinct classifications.



Marcus Hook has one of world's greatest oil refineries.

Quakers, coming across from New Jersey, early settled in the region and to this number were added additional Quakers who came directly from England. Robert Wade, who arrived in 1675, was the first noted member of that sect.

Chester was incorporated as a borough in 1795.

Developments in the area came rather slowly but its favorable location near Philadelphia and the arrival of railroad transportation which obtained an early start in the area provided the momentum for remarkable, phenomenal industrial growth.

After the Revolution efforts were made to remove the county seat from Chester to a more central point. This was steadily resisted and resulted in the erection of the new county of Delaware. Chester remained the county seat of the new county for many years but finally yielded to Media, which was more centrally located.

The birthplace of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is in Prospect Park borough.

Penn Day, celebrated each October 24 in Pennsylvania, honors the arrival of William Penn on the ship *Welcome* on that date in 1682.

The peaceful principles of the Quaker religion are exemplified in the Indian treaties made by representatives of Penn before his arrival and

Caleb Pusey House, built in 1683, State's oldest house still standing.

by these representatives and Penn after the founder reached these shores.

John Bartram, noted botanist was born in Darby.

A growing artist colony is in Moylan-Rose valley where also is an important summer theatre.

The site of an old Indian town, Queonemysing, is marked with a boulder and bronze tablet at Chadds Ford.

In Chester a marker designates the site of the Wade House where William Penn spent his first night in his new land. Another marker is on the site of the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

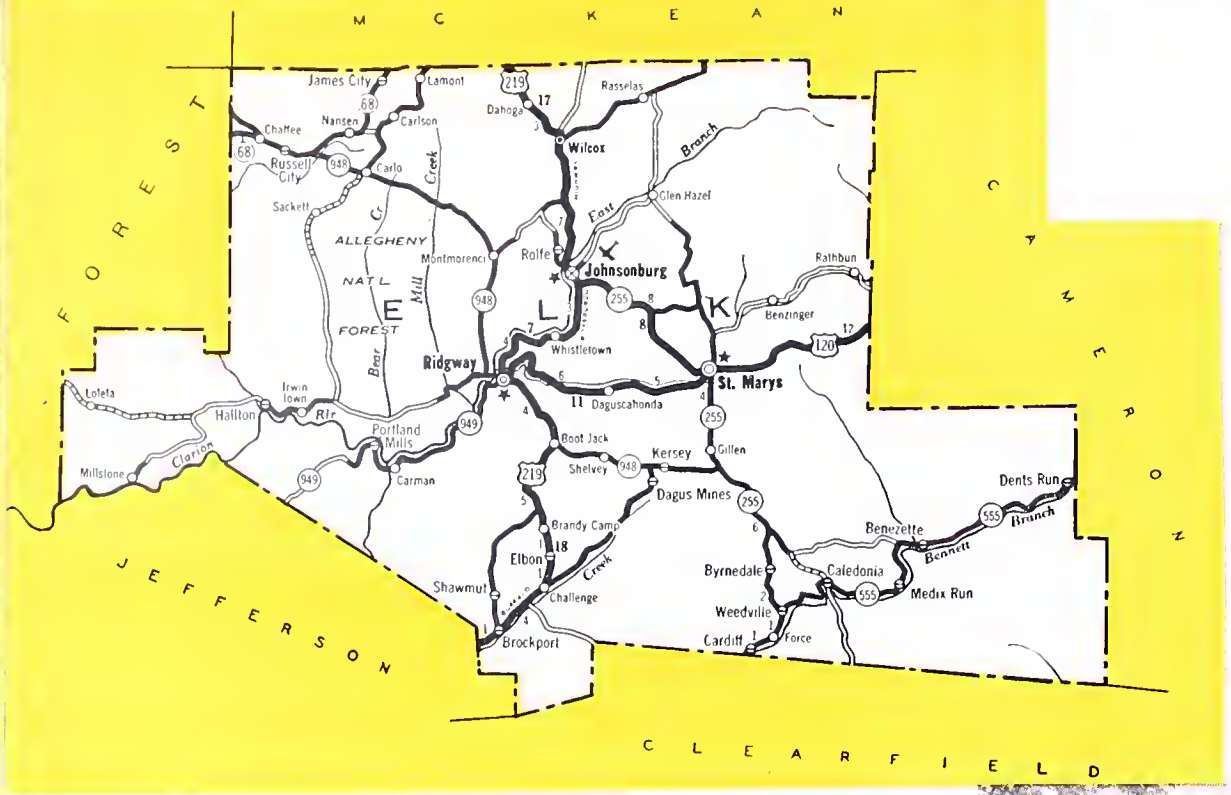
Swarthmore was founded in 1864 by the Hicksite Society of Friends.

Haverford township was set out of the region settled by the Welsh Friends in 1682 and was known as the "Welsh Tract."

Thomas Leiper built along Crum creek in 1810 what many historians consider the first railroad in the United States used for transportation. Horses and mules were used to haul stone over the railroad from the quarries to boat landings.

Edward Hunter, a prominent bishop in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, was born in Newtown township.

Restored birthplace of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.



ELK COUNTY

PRODUCTION of leather goods and paper are outstanding industries in Elk county today which owe their early establishment to the great forests which at one time made lumbering the major industry. Many of the forests have been cut down, but no substitute extract for tanning hides equals the tanbark liquor made from hemlock and oak bark.

The wood pulp accessible in Elk county has made the manufacture of paper an industry only next in production value to the metal and metal products, and leather and rubber goods. Paper for large publications is made at a great papermill in Johnsonburg which employs more than a thousand workers.

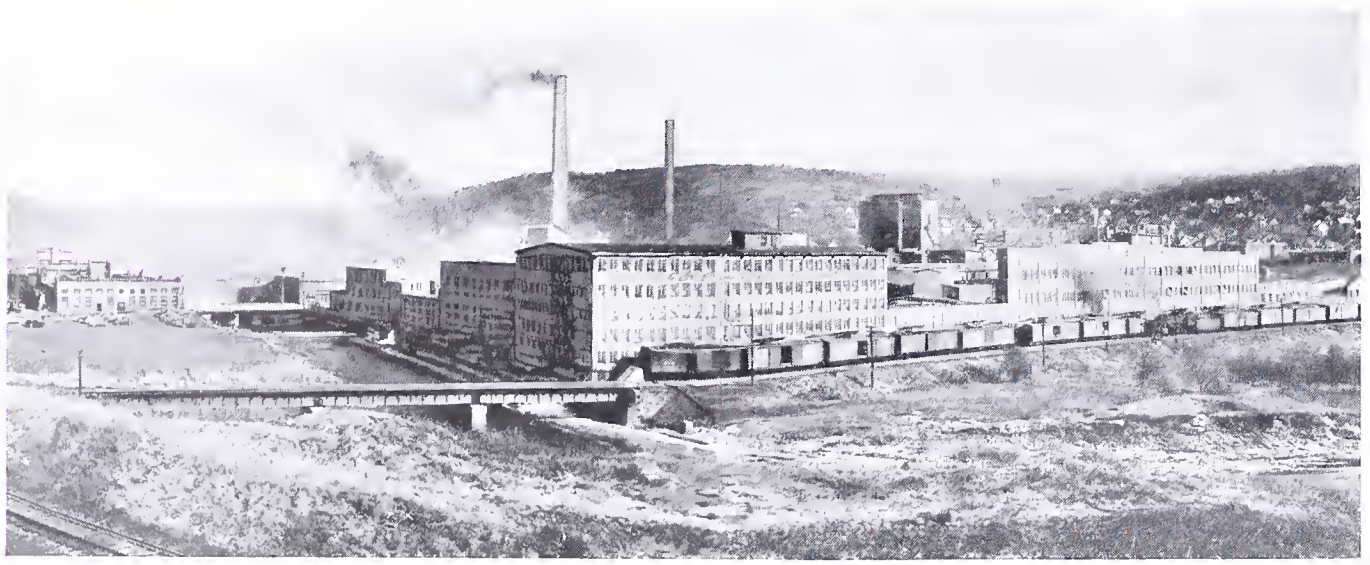
Ivy-covered County Court House at Ridgway.

Named for abundance of elk in early days
Land area: 809 square miles
Population: 34,443
Roads: 216 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern, Buffalo & Susquehanna
Value of all products: $64,873,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $33,715,800 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $2,010,800 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $515,590
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,183,970
Industrial wages and salaries: $17,205,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 7,930 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 58
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $9,880,000
Stores and service shops: 538
Principal agricultural products: Hay, grains, dairying
Principal industrial products: Sole leather, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, printing paper, leather goods, gas and electric fixtures, bituminous coal, terra cotta and fire clay products, natural gas.
Points of historical interest: Uplands, located in Jones Township, the former home of General Thomas L. Kane, founder of Kane, Pennsylvania, and famous General in the Civil War. Later the home of Captain A. A. Clay of Civil War fame.
Site of New Flanders, a Belgian settlement under leadership of Count DeHamm and lasting only a few years, and an Indian cemetery was located near New Flanders.
Wilcox Tannery, once the largest tannery in the world, where more than one million buffalo hides were tanned between 1866 and 1876.
Recreation: Vast mountain areas provide hunters and anglers with unlimited opportunities for sport.

In 1832 Judge Geddes was surveying this region for a proposed canal, a means of freight transportation popular in those days. He wrote in his notes that in the swamp at the head of Bennett's branch beaver and elk could be found.

When Elk county was carved from McKean, Jefferson, and Clearfield counties in April, 1843, his report was recalled in naming the county. The area is still a favorite hunting and fishing spot for Pennsylvania sportsmen, especially deer hunters who go

An industrial plant rubs shoulders with rolling hills.



there from all points in the State and adjoining States as well.

A year before Elk county was formed the German Union Bond Society of Baltimore and Philadelphia, a German Catholic Brotherhood, purchased 35,000 acres from the United States Land Company. At St. Marys, on land owned by the Brotherhood, Catholics from Philadelphia and Baltimore settled.

Descendants of these pioneers and of the Irish railroad workers who settled in the community in the 1860's have made St. Marys and this section of Elk county predominantly Catholic.

The first convent of the Benedictine Order in the United States was established at St. Mary's.

According to some historians the first settlement was made by a man named Wade at the mouth of Little Toby creek, in present Ridgway township, in 1798.

Wilcox, Brandy Camp, St. Mary's and Ridgway were contenders for the location of the county seat, which was won by the latter. However, the first court was held at Caledonia.

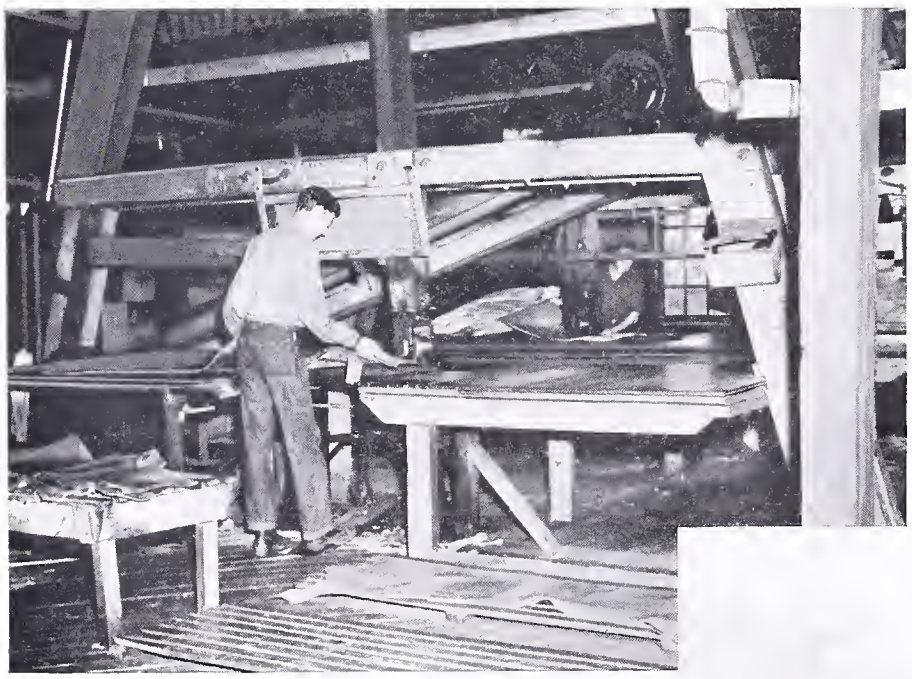
Coal, oil, gas and fireclay are important resources.

Enos Gillis was the first settler in Ridgway in 1822. The borough's name honors Jacob Ridgway, wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, who owned more than 40,000 acres of land in the territory which later became Elk county. His agents laid out the town of Ridgway in 1833.

Johnsonburg, settled in 1810, was first known as Coopersburg and then as Quay. But the name was changed to Johnsonburg to honor David Johnson, pioneer settler.

Glen Hazel was originally settled by Belgian glass workers and known as New Flanders.

Hill upon hill curve to the horizon near Johnsonburg.



Tanning has long been an important industry.

Jones township was the site of an ancient Iroquois Indian village, which history says, was a large and formidable settlement and heavily stockaded.

A portion of the Allegheny National Forest occupies a great part of Elk county. This forest also includes parts of McKean, Warren and Forest counties and totals more than 726,000 acres.

The Federal government, in cooperation with the State Department of Forests and Waters, is charged with the duty of administering this forest for productive use and for the permanent good of all the people.

Timber from this forest is used in the manufacture of furniture, paper, wood distillation products such as charcoal and acetic acid, shoe lasts, bowling pins, brush handles, tool handles and many other products.

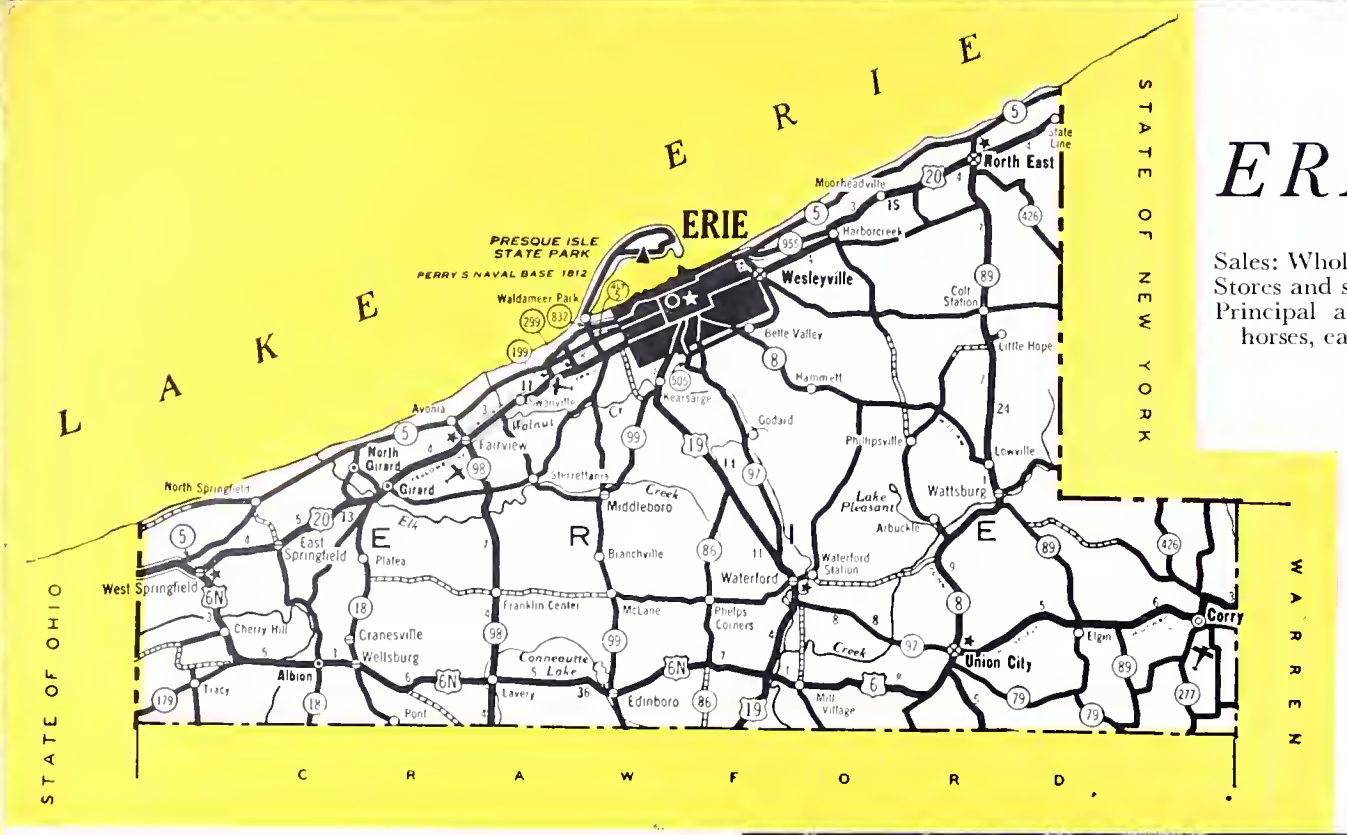
One of the most interesting features of the forest is in its recreational advantages. Bear and deer hunting and fishing are of importance to sportsmen. Campers and hikers find many delights in outdoor attractions. Stands of virgin timber are still in evidence. There are no over-night cabins in the forest, although these are available in some of the nearby towns. Areas in the forest have been developed upon which summer homes and hunting cabins may be erected.

The principal natural resources are fire clay, bituminous coal, oil, natural gas, silica sand and lumber.

The elevation in many places averages about 2,000 feet above sea level.

Johnsonburg is the gateway to 60 square miles of the East Branch Valley where numerous trout streams beckon to the angler. At Glen Hazel is a summer camp colony.

Forests produce wood pulp from which fine paper is made.



ERIE COUNTY

Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $95,579,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 3,780 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Grapes, cherries, bees, horses, cabbage, hay and grains.
Principal industrial products: Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, machinery and parts, stationery, meters, iron and steel forgings, hardware and specialities, aircraft and parts, toys and games, rubber goods.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Presque Isle, Wayne Blockhouse, Perry Monument, Old Customs House, U.S.S. Wolverine, Flagship Niagara, Site of Fort LeBoeuf.
Recreation: Surf fishing and bathing, sailing, motor boating, Presque Isle State Park provides many attractions.

Named for Lake Erie, which in turn was named for Indian tribe
Land area: 812 square miles
Population: 180,889
Roads: 767 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Bessemer and Lake Erie, Erie
Value of all products: $425,203,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $232,548,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $244,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $5,716,530
Value of milk and eggs produced: $6,608,640
Industrial wages and salaries: $124,505,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 47,538 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 371

In the thriving city of Erie, the County Court House lends an air of old-world charm.

ANCIENT battleground of Indians, Erie county today is one of the leading industrial and agricultural counties of the State.

Under the treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, the French were the first white claimants to this territory. To protect them in their claims they erected, in 1753, forts at Presque Isle and LeBoeuf (now Waterford). These forts they held against the protests of the governors of both Virginia and Pennsylvania, through the subsequent French and Indian War, and until the British capture of Fort Niagara in 1759.

In 1763, during Pontiac's conspiracy, the forts rebuilt by the English were captured by the Indians but the victory of Bouquet at Bushy Run, and the subsequent treaty with the Six Nations, gave Pennsylvania the rights to all of this territory except the Erie Triangle, the territory extending north along the boundary line of New York.

Aerial view of one of America's largest electrical plants in Erie.

The Erie Triangle area was ceded to the United States by New York and Massachusetts in 1781 and 1785. The Triangle in turn was ceded to Pennsylvania in 1788 after the State gave 75c an acre, or a total of $151,640.25.

The activities of Brant, the Mohawk chieftain had delayed settlement of this territory and it wasn't until 1795 that a small fortification was built on Garrison Hill by troops under command of Captain John Grubb. It was here, in 1796, that General Anthony Wayne died.

He was buried at the foot of the flagstaff with full military honors but

Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania's only lake port, is a gateway to the nation's "inland seas." Tremendous tonnage is moved here annually.

later the body was removed at the request of his family to Radnor in present Delaware county.

The county of Erie was set up in 1800 from part of the territory of Allegheny county. Erie, the county seat, was laid out in 1795 by General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott. The first permanent settler in the city was Col. Seth Reed.

The French were the first explorers in the region but the exact date is not verified. A map by a French engineer, Bellin, shows that they had knowledge of the area before 1739.

The Erie portage was the most efficient and easy method of reaching the Allegheny-Ohio-Mississippi river system. History shows that the French explored the Mississippi river valley and its connection with Lake Erie years before they went into the Erie Triangle.

Major George Washington was sent in 1753 by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the French garrison at Fort LeBoeuf claiming the territory for Virginia. This effort was unsuccessful and the events that followed had a bearing on the French and Indian War.

Here between February and August, 1813, was built the fleet of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry which, on September 10, of the same year, defeated the British fleet in the now famous Battle of Lake Erie giving Americans control of the Great Lakes and aiding greatly in opening up the Northwest.

Commodore Perry's dashing victory fills a bright page in American history. Six of the nine vessels in his fleet were built on the shores of the lake from trees felled nearby.

His laconic message to General Harrison takes its place among the notable statements of American military leaders. He wrote:

"U. S. brig Niagara, off Western Sister
"Head of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813
4 P. M.

"Dear General—We have met the enemy: and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop. Yours with great esteem. O. H. Perry."

Wayne Blockhouse, built in 1795 and reconstructed. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne died here.

Perry's original flagship was the Lawrence which was disabled during the battle. He transferred to the Niagara from the decks of which he directed the successful battle.

The Niagara rested on the bottom of the lake for years. It was raised and reconstructed for the 100th anniversary celebration of the battle in 1913. Again it sank. Once more it has been raised, the hull reconstructed and is waiting complete refitting.

Another old vessel, the U. S. S. Wolverine, the first iron warship of the United States, lies anchored in the mud of Misery Bay. It was built in 1843 and saw much service on the lake, especially during the Civil war. The iron plates for its sides were made in Pittsburgh and transported overland by team and wagon.

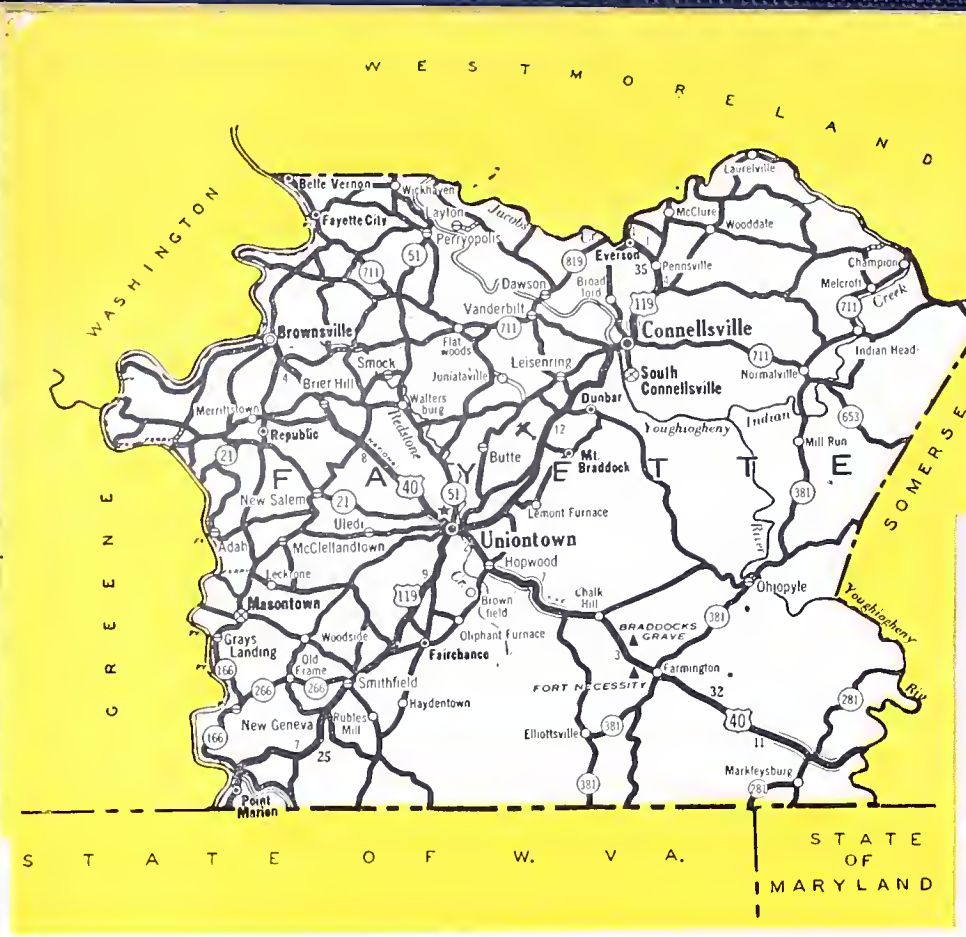
The city of Erie has grown to be the largest third class city in the State and one of its most important industrial centers. Metals and metal products, paper and printing, electrical machinery, iron and steel forgings, hardware, aircraft, toys and games, and rubber goods are among the products.

Erie county is also important in the agricultural field, ranking first in the State in the value of grapes and cherries. It is an important transportation center both for rail and water-borne commerce. The Erie canal started here.

Vacationists find much enjoyment at Presque Isle and the shores of Lake Erie where surf bathing and surf fishing and other water sports are available. The State Park on Presque Isle attracts thousands upon thousands of visitors annually.

Erie is Pennsylvania's great lake port to the "inland seas" and handles a tremendous amount of tonnage annually.

Surf bathing is popular at Presque Isle State Park on Lake Erie.



FAYETTE COUNTY

Named for General Lafayette
Land area: 800 square miles
Population: 200,999
Roads: 694 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Western Maryland, Pittsburgh & West Virginia
Value of all products: $145,811,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $27,314,800 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $68,282,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,537,150
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,695,780
Industrial wages and salaries: $63,739,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 24,702 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 232
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $65,317,000 (1930)
Stores and service shops: 2,518 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Fruit, poultry, dairy products and beef cattle.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, beehive coke, liquor, glass products, window glass, enameled ware, acids, paper and cardboard boxes.
Points of historical interest: Fort Necessity site, Braddock's Monument, Great Crossing, Friendship Hill, Home of Albert Gallatin, site of mill erected by George Washington at Perryopolis.
Recreation: The abundance of important historical sites surpasses those for recreation although lovers of the outdoors find much of interest.

At Uniontown, tower of Old County Court House overlooks modern addition.

Fort Necessity, where George Washington fought the French.

Friendship Hill, historic home of Albert Gallatin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON on a visit to Captain William Crawford in the region which is now Fayette county wrote in his journal, "We went to see a coal mine . . . . . on the banks of the Youghiogheny River. The coal seems to be of the very best kind, burning freely and abundance of it."

A keen and enterprising man, George Washington had noted that product which has been and still is the greatest source of Fayette county's industry and wealth. Much of the business carried on in Uniontown and Connellsville, the county's two cities, and in Brownsville, the largest of its boroughs, originates in smaller towns throughout the county where coal is mined and where coke and by-products are manufactured. Mining products—bituminous coal, beehive coke, natural gas—and quarry products—building sand, gravel, silica sand, and siliceous limestone—rank the highest in value of any products of Fayette county. Connellsville is the center of beehive coke manufacture.

In 1783 Fayette county was separated from Westmoreland county and named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette of Revolutionary fame. On a subsequent visit to America General Lafayette and his son, George Washington de Lafayette, were welcomed to Uniontown, the county seat, by one of Fayette county's great statesmen, Albert Gallatin, one time United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

During the French and Indian Wars history was enacted in

The railroad classification yards at Connellsville.

Grave of General Braddock; below, Site of "Flour Bag Fort," Westmoreland county.

Fayette county. In the summer of 1754 George Washington retreating before the French with weary soldiers made the beginnings of a fort in the great meadows to the south which he appropriately named Fort Necessity. Here his little band fought so sturdily that they received honorable terms from the larger force and withdrew into Virginia. Near here less than a year later he buried the British officer, General Braddock, while in retreat after the disastrous encounter with French and Indians near the Monongahela.

The old military road of those days became known as the Cumberland Road and later as the National Turnpike. It extended from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia, passing diagonally through Fayette county, touching Uniontown and Brownsville. Emigrants to the West were good business for the county's inns, shops and villages on the highway. From Brownsville most of them traveled by water on the Monongahela down the Ohio and thus into the lands to the west. Congress improved the road, and since toll was easier to collect than road taxes, placed brick toll houses with iron gates at fifteen mile intervals. The business travelers brought to the county was so good that in 1826 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was refused a right of way on the grounds that it would interfere with business on the National Pike.

Navigation on the Monongahela made possible the transportation of coal. After the Civil War spur railroads were built into Fayette county and those industries dependent upon transportation of Fayette county's natural resources were established.

A dramatic test of the strength of the United States Constitution was made in Fayette county as well as Washington and Allegheny—the quelling of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Liquors were distilled from the grain in Fayette county, carried east by packhorse and sold at a good profit. The new Federal government imposed a tax of four cents per gallon upon whiskey, thereby reducing the profit. Taxes were not paid, collectors were roughly treated, summons were unheeded, some people even talked of secession. In 1794 Federal troops were sent to Uniontown. The rebellion collapsed. The taxes were collected and the strength of the United States Constitution was demonstrated.

Philander Chase Knox, United States Senator and Secretary of State and Dr. John Brashear were both native sons of Fayette county. General George C. Marshall was born in Uniontown.

Except for Laurel and Chestnut ridges the area is not mountainous. Along the Youghiogheny river are rapidly sloping lands. Passing through a ridge at Ohiopyle this stream drops more than 60 feet in a mile.

Long before mineral resources of the area were developed farming had reached importance. Today the county has great stretches of productive farm land.

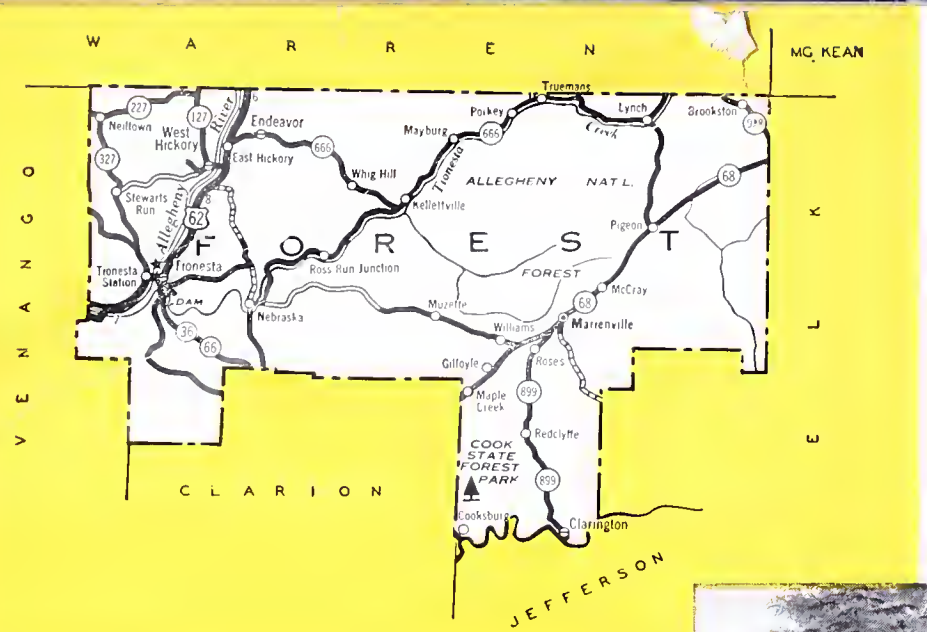
Virginia's claims and the French and Indian war held back settlers. Virginia had chartered the Ohio Land Company which claimed the area. The Washington family was included in those owning this company. George Washington himself had holdings here. Settlers first were attracted from the South in 1752.

Christopher Gist, friend of Washington, was the first settler. Next year he was one of three white men who accompanied Washington to the French Fort Le Boeuf in Erie county when Virginia desired the French to leave the territory.

The county seat was located at Union in 1776, which was incorporated into a borough in 1796. It is now Uniontown.

Henry and James Beeson settled in Uniontown in 1768. Connellsville was settled by Zachariah Connell in 1770. Fort Burd was built in 1758.

Youghiogheny River is picturesque in many areas of its winding course.



FOREST COUNTY

ONE of the younger and smaller counties, Forest county has an area of only 420 square miles. Narrow valleys cut by picturesque and winding streams are numerous. It was organized in 1848 on a limited basis with its judical functions centered in Jefferson county. The complete limits of the county were not established until 1867 when parts of Venango county were added. The first courts were held at Marienville in December 1857. Tionesta was selected as the county seat and a building erected to house the county offices in 1869.

Forest County's Court House is a landmark in picturesque Tionesta.

Named for its extensive forests
Land area: 420 square miles
Population: 5,791
Roads: 157 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Tionesta Valley, Sheffield and Tionesta, Hickory Valley
Value of all products: $5,403,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,280,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $168,980
Value of milk and eggs produced: $197,500
Industrial wages and salaries: $1,323,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 684 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 14
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $968,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 97 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Hay, grains.
Principal industrial products: Sole leather, glass bottles and jars, lumber.
Points of historical interest: Site of Moravian Mission built in 1767.
Recreation: Hunting and fishing provide the major recreation in this territory. Many out-of-state sportsmen visit here.

Near Ross Junction an improved road stretches into the hills.

The county is still heavily wooded with more than 200,000 acres of forest land, including a portion of the Cook Forest. The Allegheny National Forest accounts for a large part of the present forest area. The pioneers of the county were Moravian missionaries led by David Zeisberger who sought to Christianize the Delaware Indians in the three villages within the limits of the present county.

The earliest settlers were members of the Valentine family who were living at Jamison's Flats about 1797. John Middleton was another early settler in 1802 and he became not only a farmer but the county's first school teacher. As early as 1800 a ferry was operated by Eli Holeman across the Allegheny for the Waterford and Milesburg Turnpike which passed through the county limits. Other settlers came into the county in small numbers between 1815 and 1840, though the growth of the county was very slow and it remained a wilderness region except for the isolated settlements of the pioneers.

The life of these pioneers was a difficult one, despite the fact that they were free from the Indian menace which had endangered the settlements in earlier counties of the State. Log cabins or frame dwellings made of clapboards, rough hewn from logs, were the dwellings. Agriculture was confined to the small fields of corn and vegetables which it was possible to plant in small clearings.

Naturally, in view of its timbered character, lumbering early became an important source of wealth to Forest county. Some of the most extensive lumbering operations in northwestern Pennsylvania

In Cook State Forest are preserved stands of virgin timber.

centered there and huge rafting fleets could be seen floating down the Clarion or Allegheny rivers, and on Tionesta creek.

The presence of hemlock also encouraged the development of various wood chemical industries and the building of tanneries. The peak of the lumber industry was reached about 1900. The discovery of petroleum led to prospecting in Forest county and some oil was produced. The county also has some natural gas.

Tionesta is the county's only borough. Despite its small size, small scale industry is the most important economic activity of the county. A large control dam on the Allegheny river at Tionesta is part of the plan to prevent floods and conserve the soil and other resources of the region. Because of its forests and its streams and valleys, the county presents a scenic area of great beauty.

The largest remaining stand of virgin timber in Pennsylvania is in Cook Forest State Park, part of which lies in Forest county. Here are preserved stands of timber like those which covered nearly all of the State in the days of the aborigines.

Another early white settler was Cyrus Blood, who had been principal of the Chambersburg Academy, Hagerstown Academy and had served as a member of the faculty of Dickinson College. He was also a surveyor. Going to Forest county with his family he established Blood's Station. Later, carefully laying out a town site he called it Marian, after his daughter. It eventually became Marienville which was the county seat until 1866. Five townships of Venango county were annexed to Forest and the county seat was moved to Tionesta.

The Allegheny river, traversing the county, is the principal waterway, fed by other streams of importance. These were the waterways over which rode the timber rafts in the great days of the lumbering era. Nowhere in the State is there a richer history of lumbering days. Nowhere in the State are there more legends, tales of folklore and traditions of the lumber woods—much of it unwritten, waiting for a facile pen.

Among the pioneer settlers who carved early homes out of a wilderness of dark pines and hemlocks was George Siggins in 1818. Descendants still reside in the West Hickory area.

Tionesta was organized as a borough while it was still in Venango county. It takes its name from Tionesta creek. Some historians say Tionesta is an Iroquois Indian word meaning, roughly, "it penetrates the land."

The site of Tionesta was first acquired by Lt. John Range, an officer of the Revolution, who was granted a land warrant in 1816. Tionesta became Forest county's shire town October 31, 1866.

Harmony township came into great prominence during the oil rush. People came in large numbers. Houses sprang up almost overnight. A disastrous fire wiped out those settlements in 1874, but others came into existence.

Because of its mountains, woods, rivers and streams Forest county is a scenic outdoor paradise. Vacationists, hunters, anglers, motorists visit it in large numbers advantageously affecting the economy of the community.

A State Fish hatchery at Tionesta produces many fish for stocking streams.

State Fish Hatchery on the Allegheny.

The Clarion River, near Cooksburg.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

FIGURING in romance and fiction, oddly shaped Franklin county claims several distinctions. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's only gift to the presidency of the United States, was born in the county. The easternmost tunnel of the Pennsylvania Turnpike is within the county's boundaries.

Early in the 18th century, the Scotch-Irish had pushed forward to a new frontier, among them being Benjamin Chambers, who settled at Chambersburg in 1730 and for whom the town was named.

Massacres during the French and Indian war sent settlers scurrying from the area but later Forts Chambers, Loudon, McDowell and McCord were erected. Under the protection of these forts, old settlers began to return and new ones began to arrive.

The County Court House at Chambersburg.

During the Civil War, Franklin county on many occasions heard the tramp of marching feet of soldiers of the North and of the South. General Stuart's cavalry in 1862 made a series of raids into the county. Armies of both Generals Lee and Meade passed through on the way to and from the Battle of Gettysburg. In July 1864, General Early's cavalry forces under General McCausland burned Chambersburg. John Brown of pre-Civil War fame is said to have had headquarters in the county for some time.

A portion of the Mason-Dixon line makes up the southern boundary of Franklin county while its most northerly point stretches jaggedly one-fourth of the way across the Commonwealth to an even latitude with Harrisburg. Some of the most beautiful mountain landscapes and some of the greatest forests and orchards to be found in the State are a part of the diversified wealth of the

Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin
Land area: 754 square miles. Population: 69,378
Roads: 587 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Western Maryland
Value of all products: $60,354,800 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $36,865,900 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $367,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $7,769,840
Value of milk and eggs produced: $5,816,540
Industrial wages and salaries: $16,606,600 (1944)
Industrial employees: 8,525 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 112
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $26,136,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,177
Principal agricultural products: Peaches, apples, wheat, rye and corn.
Principal industrial products: Machinery and parts, underwear, catsup and sauces, men's clothing, shirts, woolen, worsted and felt goods, cotton, wool and mixed hosiery, furniture, canned and preserved goods, condensed and evaporated milk.
Points of historical interest: Stony Batter, birthplace of President James Buchanan, cabin in which he was born now preserved in Chambersburg; Monument to Enoch Brown, school teacher massacred with eleven pupils; Mt. Parnell, lookout for "Underground Railroad"; Caledonia Furnace, built by Thaddeus Stevens; Civil War sites and Fort Loudon site.
Recreation: The Blue Ridge Summit area provides facilities for summer vacationists.

At left, President Buchanan's birthplace; above, picking local apples.

county. The county is considered the dividing line between floral growths of the north and the south.

Ranking first among counties as a producer of peaches, it is a close second to Adams in apples. Its fertile farm land not only produces major agricultural crops in abundance but dairying is a productive and well-financed industry. The finest grade dairy herds are found here and poultry raising is a profitable business.

Industrially, Franklin county ranks high, a variety of manufacturing plants in urban centers complementing the agricultural enterprises to produce a stable and sound economy.

Because of its famous Blue Ridge Mountains, Franklin county lends itself easily to the entertainment of vacationists and persons seeking rest and relaxation. A number of communities centering around Blue Ridge Summit are ideal as summer resorts, to which places in normal years have come high government officials from Washington, D. C., as well as representatives of foreign countries to rest and recuperate.

Dairying is a fine art throughout the county.

James Buchanan State Forest park contains the site of the birthplace of President Buchanan. Portions of Caledonia State Park, Michaux and Mont Alto State Forests are also

Portions of Mont Alto and Michaux State Forests are wooded wonderlands in the county.

in the county. Wilson College and Penn Hall at Chambersburg and Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg are the leading educational institutions.

Ruins of Caledonia Furnace, an iron furnace built by Thaddeus Stevens, are in Caledonia State Park. The furnace was destroyed by Confederate troops. His blacksmith shop is faithfully restored.

Mercersburg was the home of General Hugh Mercer, who won distinction in the Revolution and was named in his honor.

Waynesboro, which was first Wallacetown, later became Waynesburg, in honor of General Anthony Wayne. It was later changed to Waynesboro to avoid conflict with Waynesburg, Greene county. In June, 1863, the town was invaded by units of the Confederate army and it was an avenue of escape for the defeated troops following the Battle of Gettysburg.

Franklin is one of four counties in the State carrying the names of governors.

Permanent settlements were not made until after 1729. Not until October, 1736, were lands in the Kittochtinny Valley purchased from the Indians.

Many Indian incursions were made into the area during the French and Indian and the Pontiac wars. This continued until the close of the Revolution. Conococheague Valley and Big and Little Coves witnessed many massacres one of which was the murder of schoolmaster Enoch Brown and ten of his pupils.

In addition to President Buchanan, born four miles west of Mercersburg April 23, 1791, the county produced other great men: William Findlay, a governor of the State and his brothers, Col. John and General James Findlay, and the three of them were members of congress at the same time. William and Samuel Maclay, two brothers who served in the United States Senate; their brother John, who was a member of the Provincial Conference in 1776, lived here.

North of Greencastle is the spot where the first Union soldier was killed in Pennsylvania. A monument marks the site.

General Washington, on his way to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in the autumn of 1794, spent the night of October 11 at the home of William Morrow in Chambersburg.

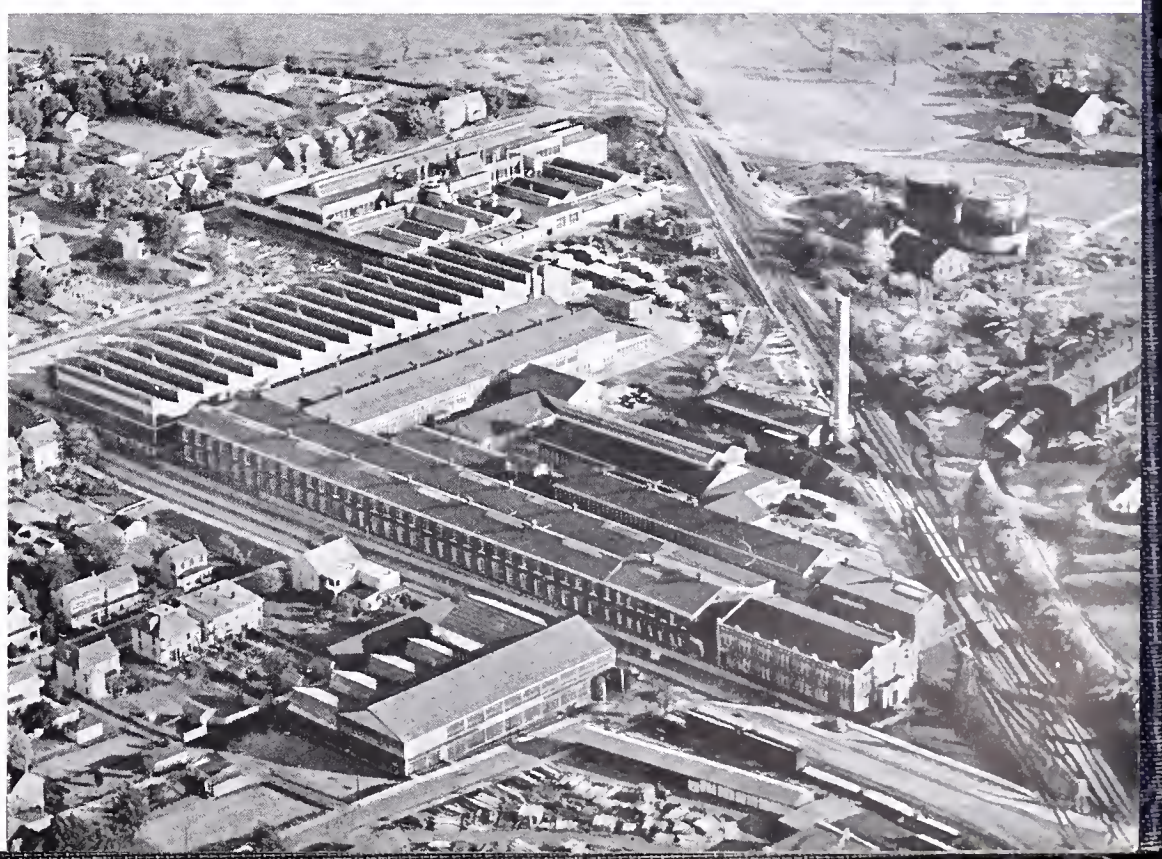
Chambersburg has been variously known as Chambers' Settlement, Chambers' Fort, Falling Spring and Chambers' Town.

Mt. Parnell, one of the interesting mountain peaks in the State, was a station of the "Underground Railroad" through which runaway slaves were passed northward to safety.

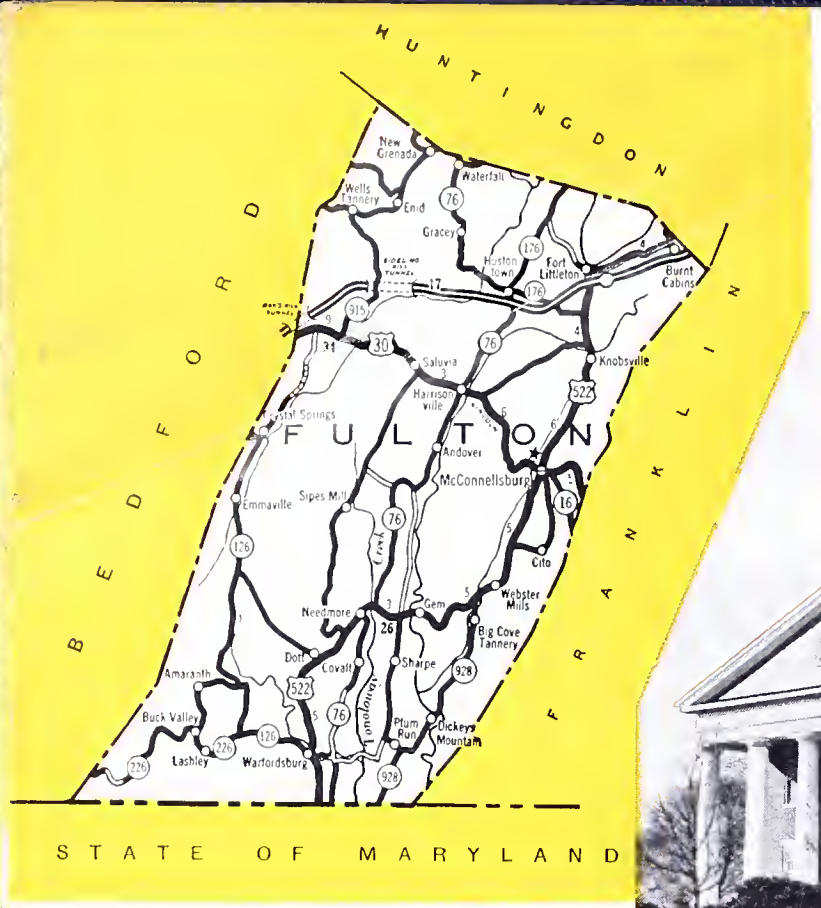
There is no river in the county but many streams afford an ample supply of water for the fertile limestone soil.

Mercersburg was settled in 1729 by James Black. In 1780 it was laid out into town plots by William Smith and for a time was known as 'Squire Smith's settlement.

This tool plant is the world's largest producer of precision cylindrical grinders.



FULTON COUNTY



The County Court House at McConnellsburg.

Named in honor of Robert Fulton
Land area: 435 square miles
Population: 10,673
Roads: 212 miles of improved State highways
Value of all products: $69,000 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $32,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,276,090
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,410,860
Industrial wages and salaries: $19,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 18 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 9
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $1,408,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 241 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Grains, livestock, buckwheat.
Principal industrial products: Grist mill products, flour.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Littleton; General Johnson marker (site in 1864 of "last campfire of Confederacy" north of Mason-Dixon line).
Recreation: Mountains provide hiking trails and other outdoor recreations may be enjoyed.

ONE of the younger and smaller counties of the State, Fulton county, organized in 1850, had a rich historical background as a part of Bedford county from which it was taken. While many of the residents wished the new county called "Liberty" it was finally named for Robert Fulton.

The county is mountainous with numerous high ridges separating narrow valleys. These valleys are fertile. They have played a romantic role in Pennsylvania's history. Through them skulked the lurking red men who sought to ambush the roving pioneers seeking new lands to the westward. These pioneers were mainly the typical frontier-loving Scotch-Irish pushing from the Cumberland Valley into the unchartered wilderness in the period after 1740.

The first recorded land title for the county is dated in 1749, and was granted to David Scott. The Great Cove, west of Kittatinny, and Licking Creek, headwaters of the Potomac in Pennsylvania, were the principal seats of early settlement. Harassed by savage Indian raiders, the existence of these pioneers was a precarious one. The Great Cove Massacre on November 1, 1755, resulted in virtual abandonment of that region. Indian attacks in 1757 led to the erection of a private fort or stockade for protection near present McConnellsburg. One of the most important frontier forts was located in the northern part of the county, Fort Littleton, erected in 1755. Colonel Bouquet used the fort in 1763.

Following the American Revolution, expansion of settlement in this region became more rapid. Some of it came from the older counties to the East and some from Maryland. The principal overland route of the pioneers to the West along the general route of old Forbes Road brought many people into the county. The Chambersburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike built after the War of 1812 also passed through the heart of the county. Long lines of Conestoga wagons filled with settlers and their belongings bound for the West could be seen filing slowly over the hills of Fulton county in the decades from 1820 to 1840. George Diven, a Fulton county farmer and wagoner, invented a friction brake for these wagons which was widely used. The inns and taverns at McConnellsburg were favorite stopping places for stage coach travelers.

McConnellsburg, the county seat and the only borough in the county, was laid out and settled by Daniel McConnell in 1786. The courthouse was completed in 1852. The Presbyterian Church at McConnellsburg was built in 1811.

Conestoga Wagons that carried civilization westward.

The first school was organized in Ayr Township, near McConnellsburg in the Big Cove, in 1777.

The leading industry of the county always has been agriculture and Fulton county buckwheat is famous throughout the country and provides the basis for many grist mills. Some bituminous coal is mined in the county. It is the only county in the State not crossed by a railroad but the Lincoln Highway and the Pennsylvania Turnpike cross its limits and provide excellent means of transportation.

Fulton county lies on the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains. A great portion of its land is scenically beautiful. The soil is fertile and produces good crops although the extent of agricultural acres is limited. Skillful farming has produced wonders.

A raid by Confederate forces under General Imboden in July, 1863, reached McConnellsburg and skirmishes were fought in the streets. A marker commemorates this conflict.

Rustic cabins where vacationists enjoy "roughing it."

Few finer views exist in the State than the one from the mountains looking westward toward McConnellsburg, the county seat and only borough.

Most historians say the first settlers came into the region about 1741 and took up land in what is now Ayr township.

Across the street from the Fulton House a blockhouse was erected in pre-Revolutionary days as a defense against the Indians.

The Fulton House has a great history as a stopping place for travelers going over what is now the Lincoln Highway. Here long trains of Conestoga wagons stopped overnight while their occupants sought shelter and food on their long trek to the West.

General McCausland stayed in McConnellsburg the night after his Confederates sacked and burned Chambersburg.

On the Patterson farm, near McConnellsburg, remnants of the Confederate army held their last bivouac north of the Mason-Dixon line July, 1864. The site has been appropriately marked by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

General Forbes construcled a blacksmith shop in 1758 in what is now

Fort Littleton interchange on the Pennsylvania Turnpike

Brush Creek township for the manufacture of nails. It was operated for many years afterward and was known locally as the "Nail Factory."

The oldest church in the county was built between 1760 and 1770 by the Baptists at an early settlement on Tonoloway creek in the southern part of the county near the Potomac river.

A later church built on this site still stands.

The region is well-drained by streams that empty into the Juniata and Potomac rivers.

Little Scrub Ridge, west of McConnellsburg, is widely known as the "upside down mountain."

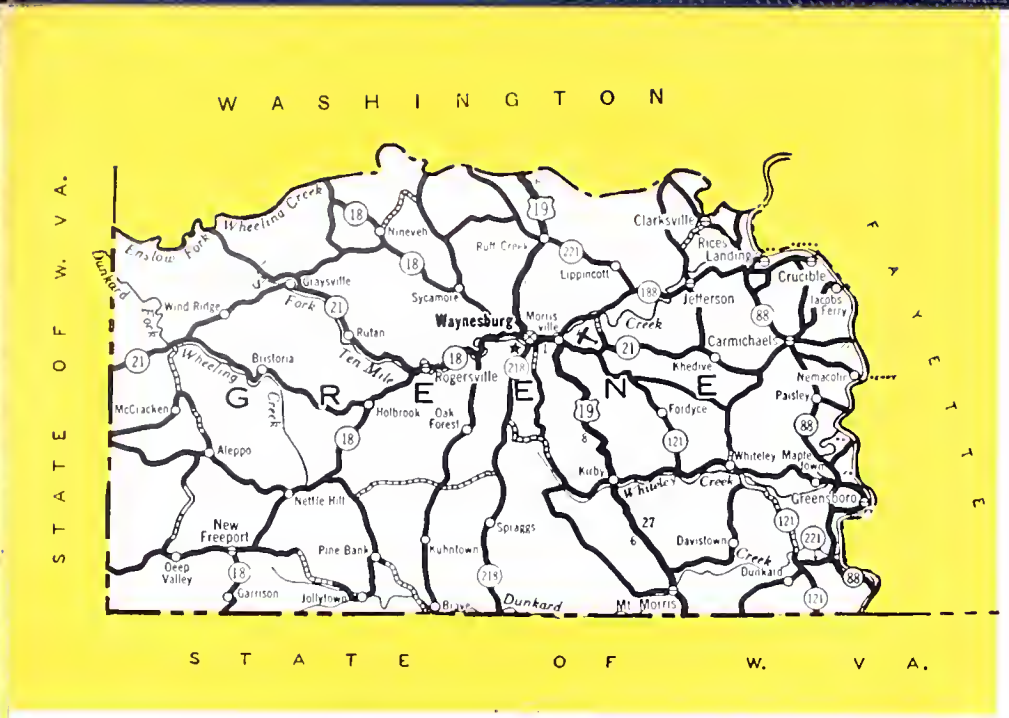
Burnt Cabins carries with it some interesting history for it was here in 1750 that cabins of the settlers were burned by Provincial forces.

Taylor township was named in honor of President Zachary Taylor.

In Union township calico printing was done with type on a hand press by James Rough in 1843.

Settlers were determined to remain in the area. Alexander Alexander, the first settler in Wells township, was twice driven out with his family by the Indians.

Cowan's Gap State Recreational Area, surrounded by mountains.



Named for General Nathaniel Greene
Land area: 577 square miles. Population: 44,671
Roads: 514 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $26,171,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $932,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $24,386,000 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,309,440
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,138,370
Industrial wages and salaries: $16,122,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 5,815 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 38
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $9,363,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 551 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Sheep, wool, hay, grains, dairy products and cattle.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, natural gas, gasoline and oil.
Points of historical interest: Site of Garrard's Fort where Corbly family was massacred; Greene County Historical Society Museum.
Recreation: Monongahela river and creeks; not mountainous but delightful country for outdoor activities.

GREENE COUNTY

Greene County's Court House in Waynesburg.

BY the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, the Province settled the Indian claims in southwestern Pennsylvania and opened the way to settlement of what was to become Greene county. This region, however, was also subject to claim by the colony of Virginia. It was not until the end of the American Revolution that Pennsylvania's southwestern boundary was determined beyond dispute.

During the intervening years what is today Greene county was really under a duality of government. Pennsylvania governed it as a part of Bedford and later of Westmoreland county, while Virginia persisted in treating it as a part of its Augusta county. Forces operating under Governor Dunmore of Virginia defended the region against Indian depredations in 1774, conducted court at Fort Dunmore, and opened offices for the sale of land. In 1776 the Virginia State Assembly annexed the region and organized it as a part of two new Virginia counties. It was not until 1779 that a joint commission was agreed upon by Pennsylvania and Virginia to settle the boundary dispute. The line itself was not established until 1784.

During the years of dispute the American frontier expanded west of the Alleghenies and this section of Pennsylvania had become the first well-established trans-Allegheny frontier of the new United States. The entire section was organized in 1781 as Washington county. Difficulties of governing so wide an area under prevailing conditions of travel led to the demand that another county be erected. An act to this effect was passed on February 9, 1796, creating Greene county from southern Washington county. Courts were held temporarily in the home of Jacob Kline on Muddy Creek, but immediate provision was made to lay out a town as county seat to be named Waynesburg in honor of Pennsylvania's General Anthony Wayne, hero of the Revolution. The present courthouse was built in 1852.

Christopher Gist was an early visitor, and Creaux Bozarth was the first settler on Whiteley creek about 1747. Augustine Dilliner and wife settled in present Dunkard township about 1754. Other settlers followed as Pennsylvania opened a land office. Numerous settlers came into the territory from Virginia and Maryland. George Washington may have owned some land in the

The Greene County Fair Grounds near Waynesburg.

county and approximately one thousand Virginia claims are on record. The region was still in the frontier stages of development at the time of the Revolution.

The first recorded religious congregation in the county was Goshen Baptist Church organized 1771-76 near Garard's Fort. Presbyterian churches were organized very shortly thereafter.

The early growth of the county was somewhat slow due to the fact that it was slightly off the principal routes of settlers migrating westward through Pennsylvania and to its own poor transportation. In 1836 the Monongahela Navigation Company was chartered to begin

Greene County is the leading sheep producer.

the work of improving that river for navigation, a task which was not completed for many years. Roads were improved during the same period establishing connections with other main routes. The first railroad in the county was not built until 1877.

The cultural life of the county developed with the growth of population and wealth. Greene Academy was established at Carmichaels in 1810 and became a well-known institution of learning in that region. In 1849 the Reverend Joshua Laughran of the Academy opened a school at Waynesburg under auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and this became in 1851 Waynesburg College. A class of girls was graduated in 1852 establishing Waynesburg as one of the pioneer colleges in the United States in providing for the higher education of women. The county's first newspaper was begun in 1813 by William T. Hays and known as the *Waynesburg Messenger*. The county has been the birthplace of one Governor, Edward Martin, who also has served as Auditor General, State Treasurer, Adjutant General. A veteran of five of the nation's wars, he retired on age as a Major General to serve as Governor.

Greene county's most important industry is bituminous coal mining and it remains today probably the richest county in the State in its coal reserves. The Robena mine is one of the largest in State, producing 1,557,000 tons annually. The county has

Oil wells of the County produce 300,000 barrels of oil a year.

been described as one great natural gas pool and this is another vital mineral resource. Oil production has been another important industry and still averages nearly 300,000 barrels a year. Agriculture has centered upon sheep and cattle raising as major products. It is by far the largest sheep raising county in the State.

Well-watered by the Monongahela river and its tributaries Greene county's valleys contain many fine farms. The land is not mountainous.

Important new discoveries of natural gas within the last two decades have had their influence on the material development and, with bituminous coal and agrieulture, have added to the economy of the area.

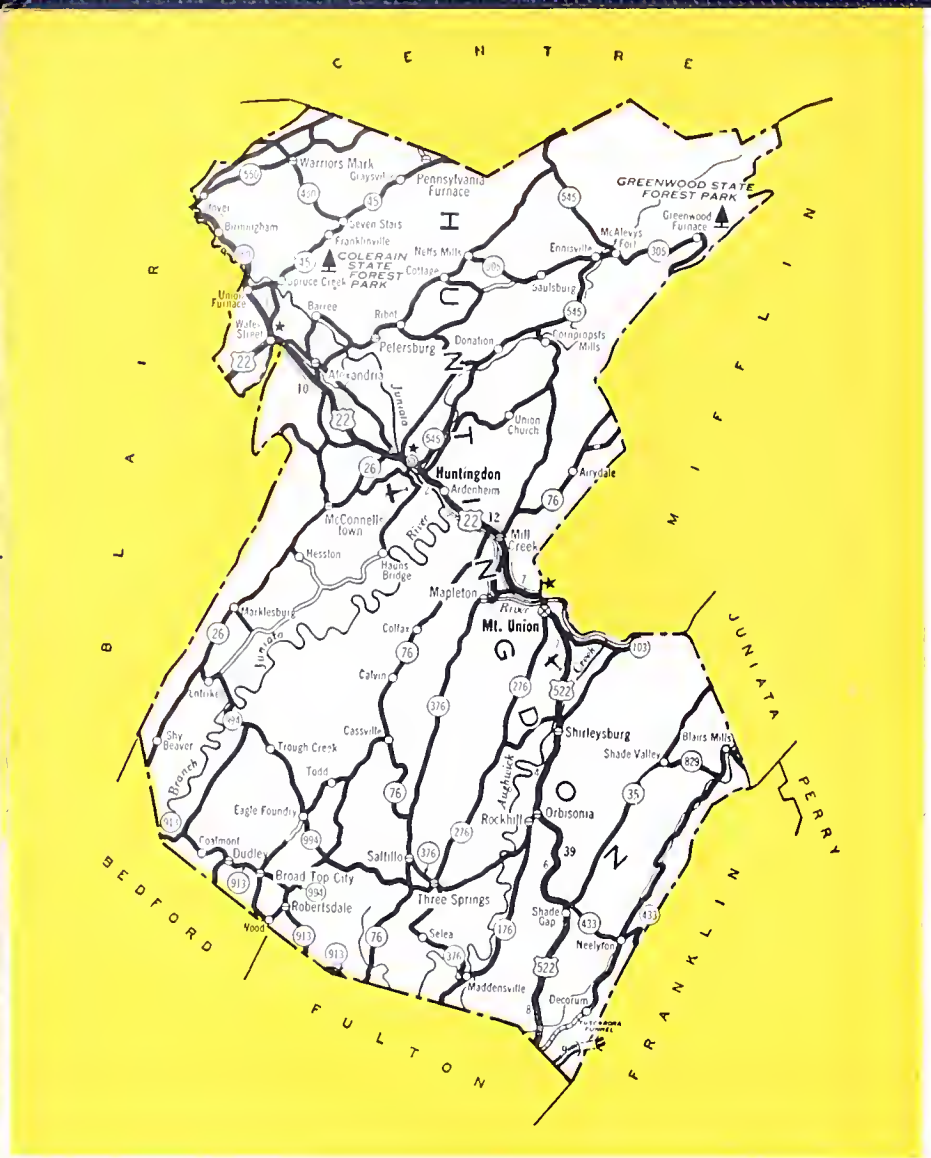
Because of the duality of government in the early days adventurers from Virginia and Maryland vied with Pennsylvanians to gain control of land there while yet it was held by the Indians.

Waynesburg, the county seat, honors General Anthony Wayne, whose victory over the Indians at Fallen Timbers opened up the vast Ohio country to settlement.

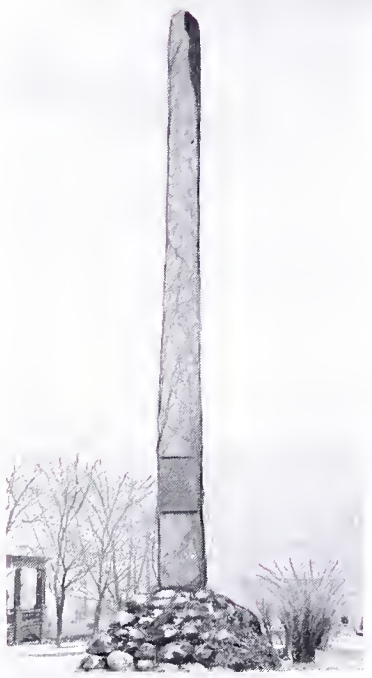
The massacre of the Rev. John Corbly and his family at Garrard's Fort in 1781, was one of the tragic events of the area.

Albert B. Cummings, United States Senator and governor of Iowa was born in the county.

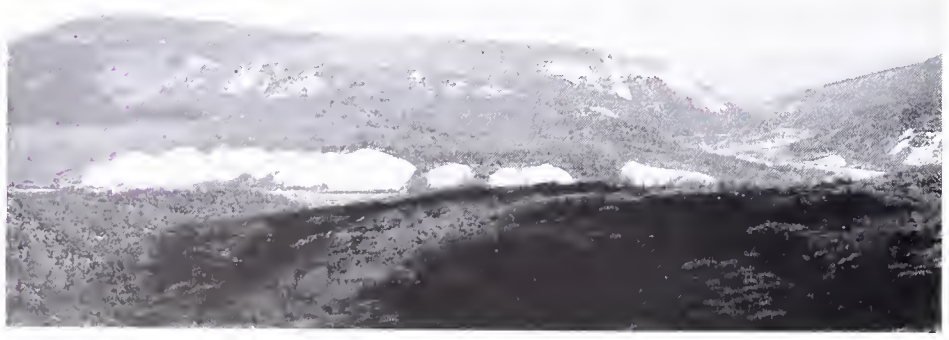
A familiar sight in the County that has richest coal reserves in State.



Named in honor of the English Countess of Huntingdon
Land area: 895 square miles
Population: 41,836
Roads: 488 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company, Bellefonte Central
Value of all products: $17,759,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $10,020,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $3,428,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,287,460
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,107,500
Industrial wages and salaries: $7,644,600 (1944)
Industrial employees: 4,672 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 66
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $11,638,000
Stores and service shops: 686
Principal agricultural products: General farming
Principal industrial products: Ganister brick, terra cotta and fire clay products, stationery goods, bituminous coal, glass sand, radiators, rayon yarns.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Shirley; Standing Stone Marker, ceremonial stone of Indians.
Recreation: Mountains provide hunting and streams attract anglers, especially the Juniata River.



On Main Street, Huntingdon, a replica of a ceremonial "Standing Stone" marks the site of the original Indian village.



Sandstone hills 100 feet high at Mapleton. Here is quarried sand for making the finest glass.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

HUNTINGDON is one of the oldest counties in the central part of the State, having been created from part of Bedford county in 1787. Huntingdon borough, the county seat, is older than the county and provided its name. Dr. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, later to become the University of Pennsylvania, owned the lands in this section and laid out the town

The County Court House at Huntingdon.

of Huntingdon in 1767, naming it in honor of Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, a benefactor of the Philadelphia institution.

The early settlement of the county was due in large part to its nearness to Bedford and the principal route to the West through that point, and its own good location on the Juniata river route into western and northwestern parts of the State. The area about Huntingdon was at one time an important Indian settlement. It was known as Standing Stone from a large stone erected by the Indians and covered with their markings. This name persisted for many years. The Standing Stone is reproduced on the present seal of the Borough of Huntingdon.

The earliest settlement in the present county was made in 1754 at Standing Stone by one Hugh Crawford. George Croghan was an early landholder in the county. The fertile lands along the Juniata, on Spruce Creek and other tributaries of the Juniata river were soon dotted with the cabins of Scotch-Irish and English settlers. Settlement continued despite the danger from the Indians. The area was

Spruce Creek, a fisherman's paradise.

able to furnish men for some of the companies sent out from Bedford county to aid the cause of independence during the Revolution. Forts Anderson, Hartsock, Lytle, McAlevy's, McCormick, Shirley and Standing Stone were built within the county from 1749 to 1780 to assist in defending the frontier.

Huntingdon county's earliest churches and schools were invariably conducted in the log cabins of the early settlers. Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were first in the county. The Juniata charcoal iron industry was well developed in the county which at one time had nearly fifty ironworks. Some of the finest iron in the State was produced at these furnaces and forges. The Juniata river provided an excellent route to markets from early times and later both the Pennsylvania canal and the Pennsylvania railroad followed the natural water route through the county to the West.

With the passing of the iron industry, clay and stone products became the most basic mineral industries of the county, though the area has some bituminous coal. The value of farm lands and buildings in the county is just about equal to the capital invested in manufacturing.

Juniata College was founded by the German Baptist Brethren in 1876 and soon became known as one of the better small colleges of the State. It has produced many distinguished alumni.

Birmingham School for Girls, first called Mountain Seminary, was established in 1851 at Birmingham at one time the head of navigation on the Juniata river. It is now the Greer School for Girls.

Huntingdon county has given to the State two Governors. It was the home of David Rittenhouse Porter who was elected to the governorship from the county. His son, General Horace Porter was a distinguished soldier. The county also was the birthplace of John Scott, United States Senator. Martin G. Brumbaugh was born in the county. He was a distinguished educator, president of Juniata College and also Governor of the Commonwealth.

Through the county run rugged, ragged ranges of the Alleghenies providing scenic beauty and good hunting, fishing and vacation areas including several State Forest Parks. The county is one of two in the State named for women, the other being Montour.

Two great Indian paths crossed in the county. One led to Kittanning and the West and the other to the Potomac by way of Bedford.

As early as 1762 a few white settlers had built their cabins in the vicinity of what is now Huntingdon, erecting a stockade for protection. In the following year they were forced to flee to Carlisle because of Indian raids.

Although Huntingdon was laid out by Dr. Smith in 1767, so well known had Standing Stone become to frontiersmen, Indians, missionaries, traders and military men that it was years before the name of Huntingdon became popular.

Hartslog Valley, one of the most interesting in the State, received its name from John Hart, an Indian trader. In 1750 he hollowed out a log to make a feeding place for his horses. Later a cabin was erected and the spot was marked on maps as a "sleeping place," where traders rested at night. "Hart's Log," which appears on early maps later was applied to the valley. A land warrant for 400 acres was granted Feb. 3, 1755 to James Sterrat "including the bottom at the Sleeping Place called John Hart's Log."

Mapleton was named from a nearby maple grove when the railroad line was constructed through the area. The site was once owned by Jacob Hare, a Tory, whose land was taken and sold by the government.

Mount Union was originally known as Drake's Ferry. Laid out as a borough in 1849 the name was suggested because so many mountains meet at this point.

Shirleysburg was the site of George Croghan's trading post of Aughwick, a center for the administration of Indian affairs in the French and Indian War, the scene of several Indian councils. Later, Fort Shirley was built here and named for Governor William Shirley, of Massachusetts.

Overlooking Colerain Park, near Spruce Creek.

The County Court House dominates the town of Indiana.

INDIANA COUNTY

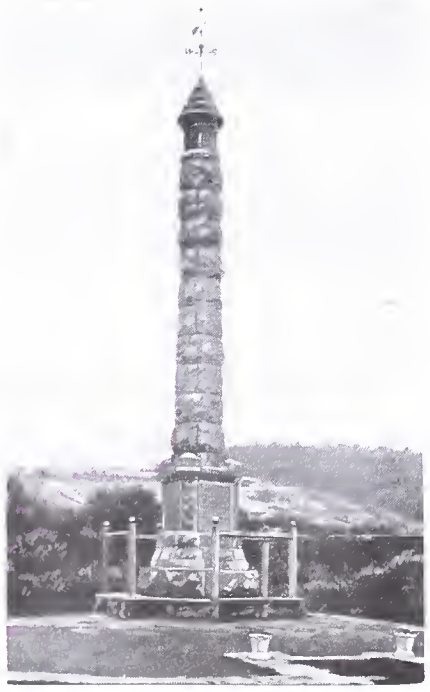
Name derived from the word "Indian"
Land area: 831 square miles
Population: 79,854
Roads: 831 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Buffalo & Susquehanna, New York Central
Value of all products: $49,149,000 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $9,236,900 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $30,213,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,606,170
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,378,930
Industrial wages and salaries: $23,280,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 9,413 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 129
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $24,932,000
Stores and service shops: 1,173
Principal agricultural products: Farm butter, buckwheat, grains.

Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, beehive coke, terra cotta and fire clay products, rubber tires, machinery and parts, chemicals, macaroni, spaghetti and noodles.
Points of historical interest: Cherry Tree Monument (head of canoe navigation on West Branch of Susquehanna), Boundary lines for Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768; Fort Moorehead.
Recreation: Indiana county provides many avenues for outdoor recreation.

INDIANA COUNTY is the one Pennsylvania county which was named in honor of its original inhabitants, the Indians. Organized in 1803 out of portions of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties, it was for some years attached to mother Westmoreland.

The first attempt at settlement in the county was made on the forks of the Conemaugh river and Black Lick creek in 1769. Clearings and settlements were made on the site of the present county seat, Indiana, in 1772 by Fergus, Samuel, and Joseph Moorehead and James Kelly. At this time the nearest white settlements were along the route of the Forbes Road at Fort Ligonier.

The region included in the present county was a complete wilderness and the early settlers lived under the most primitive conditions using Indian corn grown in scanty clearings in the forest as their principal food. The first grist mill in the county was built in 1773 on Black Lick creek.



Monument at Cherry Tree marks purchase of land from Indians through Fort Stanwix Treaty.

Life was made precarious during those early years by the constant threat of Indian attacks. Every settler must of necessity be a soldier guarding the life of his family with his Pennsylvania rifle. Many were forced to leave the region during the Indian depredations common to the Revolution. Some few who remained under the leadership of John Thompson built a small fort for their protection near present Indiana.

The majority of the early settlers were Scotch-Irish and from the Cumberland Valley region. With them they brought their Bibles and Confession of Faith. The first minister in the county was of the Reformed Presbyterian faith, the Rev. John Jamison, who came to Indiana about 1790 and divided his time between farming and preaching the gospel in the neighboring settlements. German Lutheran settlers were beginning to arrive by 1798 and a Catholic Church was established at Cameron's Bottom in 1821.

Indiana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805 on lands which were the gift of George Clymer, Philadelphia landholder and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Settlement of the county proceeded rapidly during the

decades before the Civil War as its mineral and other resources began to attract attention. The Pennsylvania Canal helped in reaching markets at Pittsburgh.

In 1814 steps were taken to build an academy, then the equivalent of the modern high school. This was completed at Indiana in 1818. Indiana was also selected as the location for one of the State Normal schools for the training of teachers. The institution was founded in 1875. It is today the second largest State Teachers College in the State and noted especially for its work in the field of music.

One of the earliest industries in the county was the manufacture of salt from the numerous salt wells within its limits. The presence of salt was first discovered about 1812 and the following year a salt well was drilled near present Saltsburg by William Johnson. An extensive market for the commodity existed in the rapidly developing settlements of the West, where it was taken mainly by river and canal boat. The early methods of manufacture were very crude and consisted of boiling down the salt water in open kettles over a wood fire. Later, machinery was brought into the county from Pittsburgh and several extensive salt works were built up. The principal wells were located along the Conemaugh river at Saltsburg, which gained its name from the industry and was laid out in 1817.

Contour farming has kept the rolling land productive for generations.

Bituminous coal mining is a major industry. This is a coal preparation plant.

The industry reached its peak about 1830 and then declined as other sources for salt which were cheaper and more abundant made its production from the Indiana county wells no longer profitable.

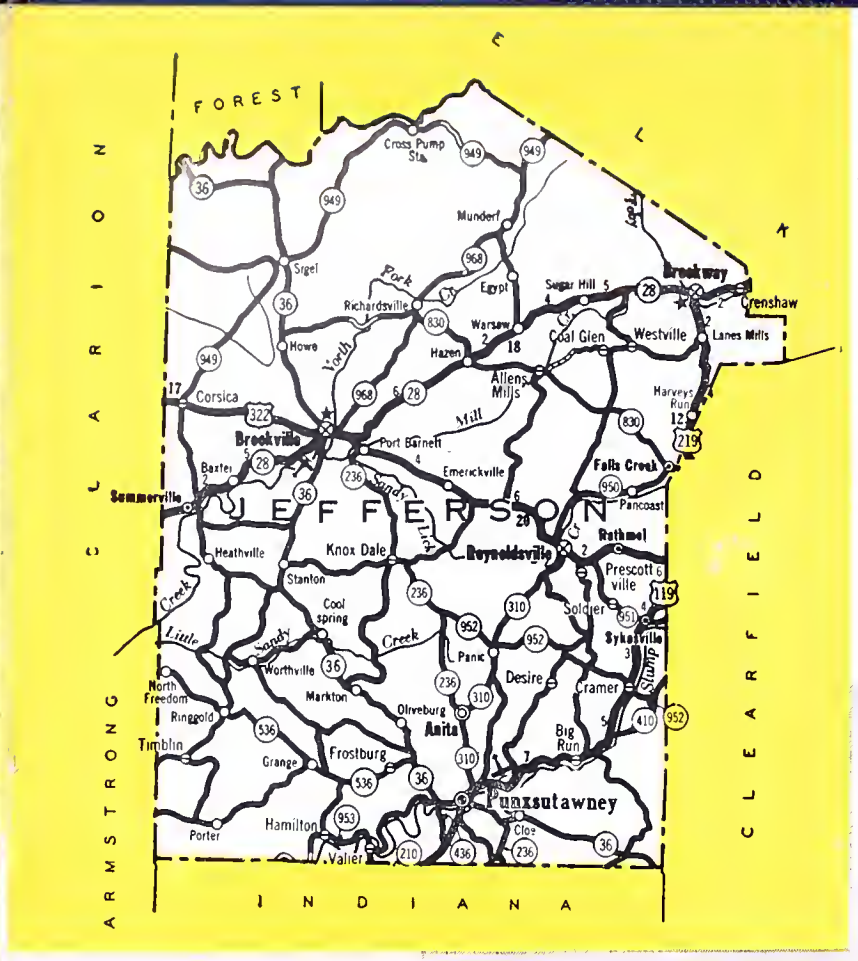
Indiana county is rich in bituminous coal deposits, natural gas, and limestone and these have provided the basis for its more recent industrial growth. Clay and glass products, rubber tires, and metal products are other important industries. By far the most important present day industry is coal mining which has an invested capital ten times that of manufacturing. Numerous prosperous farms are scattered throughout the county.

Indiana county has given Pennsylvania one Governor, John S. Fisher, who was born on a farm near Plumville on May 25, 1867.

At Cherry Tree is a monument marking the southwest corner of the land purchased from the Indians by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. The boundary line went up the West Branch of the Susquehanna to a cherry tree then standing at this point, thence in a straight line to Kittanning. This spot was also known as Canoe Place, as it was the beginning of an important portage between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Ohio. The counties of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria meet near this point.

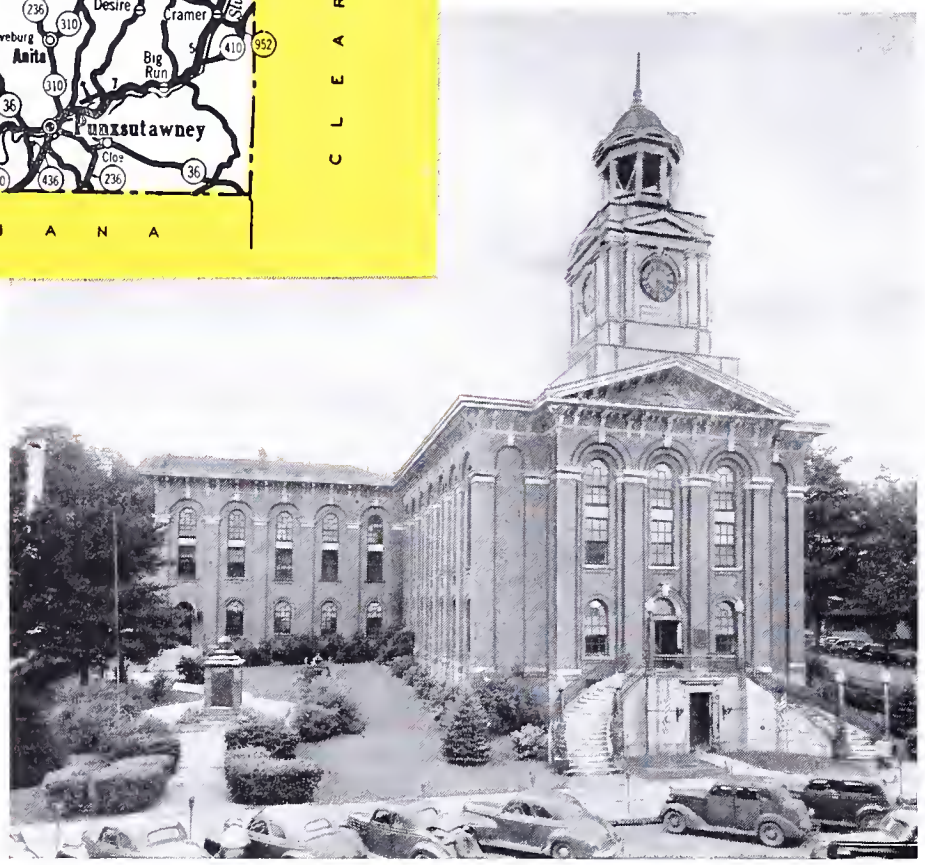
The famous Frankstown Path, an Indian trail used by warriors, traders and missionaries between 1720 and 1760, crossed Indiana county in its course from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny. Entering the county at Cherry Tree, it took a generally southwest course through Diamondville to Penns run, where it joined what is now Route 422, and passed through Indiana borough and Shelocta to enter Armstrong county. It was the trail followed by Col. John Armstrong and his band of frontiersmen on their way to destroy the Indian village of Kittanning in September, 1756.

The Conemaugh River, near Blairsville, snakes through the verdant foothills.



JEFFERSON COUNTY

Named for President Thomas Jefferson
Land area: 652 square miles
Population: 54,090
Roads: 506 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pittsburgh & Shawmut
Value of all products: $23,922,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $8,319,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $5,930,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,253,640
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,067,600
Industrial wages and salaries: $9,110,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 5,321 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 119
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $16,899,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 834 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Sheep, farm butter, buckwheat.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, glass bottles and jars, terra cotta and fire clay products, slaughtering and meat products, building brick, gloves, caskets and undertakers supplies.
Points of historical interest: Port Barnett, site of first settlement in 1797.
Recreation: Cook Forest State Park and other mountain areas attract many lovers of the outdoors.



Jefferson County's Court House at Brookville.

THE original organization of Jefferson county in 1804 resulted from the expansion of the frontier into northwestern Pennsylvania by way of the great highway from Milesburg, Centre county, to Erie. This was known as the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike. Other settlers came up either the Susquehanna or Allegheny rivers and used the old portage route of the Indians linking the two rivers by way of present day Punxsutawney in lower Jefferson county and Kittanning in Armstrong county.

The earliest settlers were usually veterans of the Revolution seeking lands on the then Pennsylvania frontier. The first white settler in the county was Joseph Barnett who came up the Susquehanna river from central Pennsylvania in 1797 and used the Chinklacamoose Trail to settle on Sandy Lick creek. This place became known as Port Barnett. Here, with the help of some friendly Cornplanter Indians, he built a saw mill. Sawing lumber, which was rafted down to Pittsburgh, was the chief livelihood of the early settlers in the county and provided foundations of the later extensive lumber industry.

Dam at Clear Creek State Forest Park.

The early growth of the county was very slow and it remained a wilderness until its independent organization in 1829-30. At the time of its creation in 1804, Jefferson county was attached for judicial purposes to Westmoreland county, though it had been formed from Lycoming. For a time it was also attached judicially to Indiana county. The county seat of Brookville was not laid out until 1830 under an act of 1829. It is interesting to note that the commissioners trusted with locating the county town were from Centre, Armstrong, and Venango counties. Brookville was selected because of its location on the Turnpike and the confluence of Sandy Lick and North Fork creeks. The oldest town in the county is Punxsutawney which was laid out about 1819. It is still the largest town in Jefferson county.

Settlement of the county proceeded rapidly after 1830. The most important factor in the growth of the county became the lumber industry. During the period from 1830 to 1840 numerous individuals and companies from New England and New York became aware of the rich pine-lands of this

area and invested heavily in them at the headwaters of the Clarion river, which provided a way of getting the timber to market. For many years some of the largest lumbering operations in the State centered in the county.

Once the forests were gone, attention was turned to mineral resources such as coal, natural gas, and building stone which became the basis for small mineral industries. Mine and quarry products are today the main industry followed closely by clay, glass, and stone products. The county is served by four railroads and is on the Lakes to the Sea Highway (Route 322) which follows roughly the route of the old turnpike from Luthersburg. The amount

Mining and quarrying are leading industries.

One of the largest independent meat packing plants in the State.

of money invested in agriculture slightly exceeds that in manufacturing and the county has a varied agriculture.

One of the great scenic attractions of the State, the Cook Forest State Park located partly in Jefferson county, is one of the largest stands of primeval timber in Pennsylvania, containing over six thousand acres. It serves as a reminder of the days when all of this section of Pennsylvania was covered with magnificent timberland and provides recreational facilities for thousands of Pennsylvanians. The Park's administrative headquarters are at Cooksburg.

The name Punxsutawney is said to be derived from Indian words meaning "gnat-town," and about it an interesting legend has been told. The Indians told the Moravian missionary Heckewelder that an old hermit magician once lived on a rock in this locality, and that he would appear in various forms to frighten or kill travelers. Finally, he was killed by a chief, who burned his bones to ashes and scattered them in the air. The ashes turned into sand-flies or "punkies," which continued to annoy travelers.

Many early travelers over the old trail from Shamokin to Kittanning through Punxsutawney allude to these sand-flies. John Ettwein, the Moravian missionary, who led a group of Christian Delawares through here in 1772, said of the flies, "In the swamp, through which we were now passing, their name is legion, and hence the Indians call it Ponksutenik, i.e., 'the town of the Ponkis.' " Trout fishermen on Pennsylvania streams today know these pests as "punkies."

Bears, wolves and panthers were once plentiful in Jefferson county, and many tales have been told of hunting exploits in this area. The most famous hunter of the county was Bill Long, who died at Hickory Kingdom, Clearfield county, in 1880.

The famous Wild Cat Regiment of Civil War days was recruited largely from Jefferson county. It was organized in 1861 by Col. A. A. McKnight of Brookville.

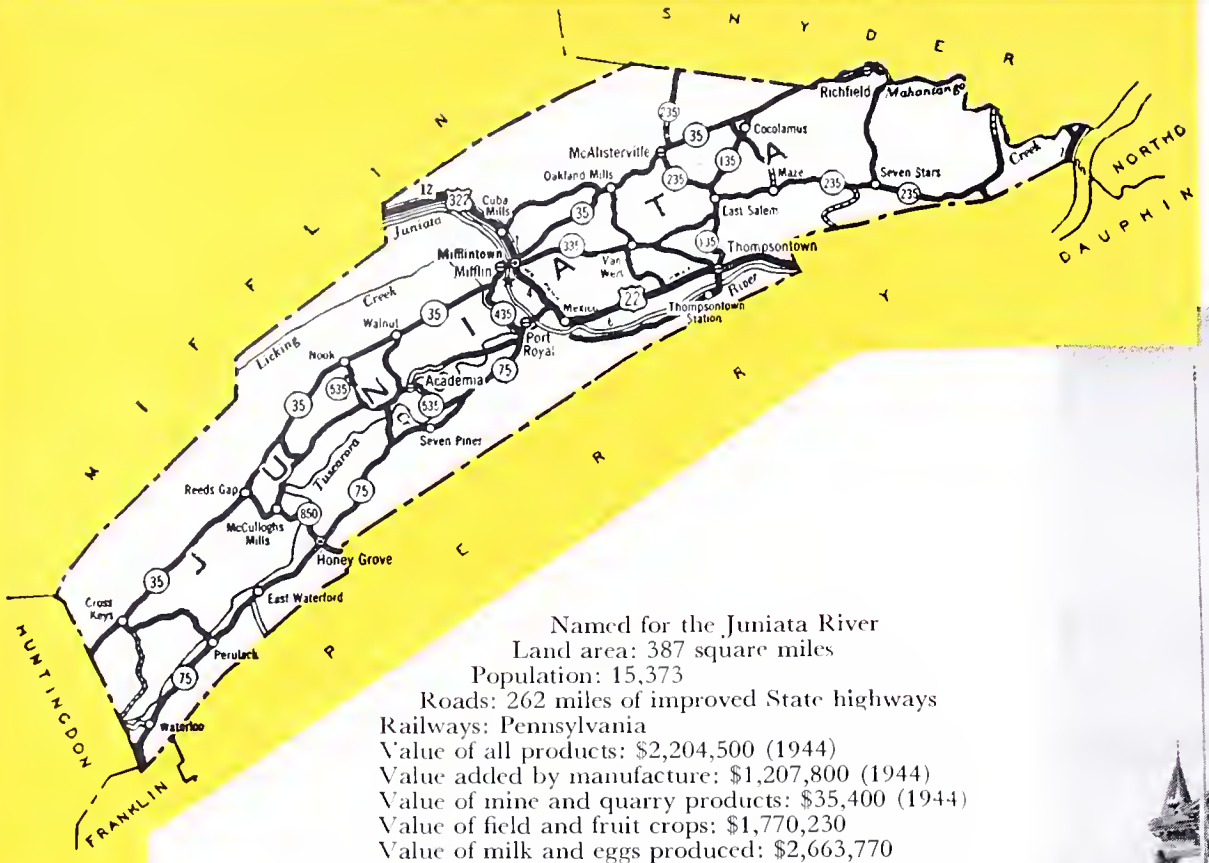
Jefferson county's development began in the later era in Pennsylvania's frontier expansion and received its greatest early impetus in the halcyon lumbering days. Lumber camps and sawmills dotted the mountains and the tales of these great days have provided factual, legendary and traditional tales that are still repeated in mountain cabins. The lumber lands were rich and the area still is a rich one for those who enjoy folktales.

Perhaps one of the greatest natural assets of the county today is its splendid scenery. New forest growth now is covering the hillsides once denuded by the lumberman's axe. Other sections, not suffering so badly from cutting indicate the great forests that once covered the territory.

Pleasure travelers, vacationists, tourists and other lovers of the outdoors go to Jefferson county because of the fine scenery and healthful climate.

Rich dairy herds produce much of the milk that is sold in the Pittsburgh area.

JUNIATA COUNTY



Named for the Juniata River
Land area: 387 square miles
Population: 15,373
Roads: 262 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $2,204,500 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $1,207,800 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $35,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,770,230
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,663,770
Industrial wages and salaries: $857,800 (1944)
Industrial employees: 949 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 34
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $3,047,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 329 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: General farming, fruits.
Principal industrial products: Men's shirts, textiles and textile products, ganister brick and grist mill products.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Bigham, built 1754; St. Stephen's Church, Thompsontown, built 1828.
Recreation: The Juniata River and other streams and mountains combine to provide scenic beauty and recreation.

The County Court House in Mifflintown.

LOCATED in a richly scenic area of the State and on the route of the main westward lines of the old Pennsylvania Canal and the present day Pennsylvania railroad, Juniata county was formed on March 2, 1831, from Mifflin county. Its first settlers were Scotch-Irish frontiersmen, though numerous German settlers came in soon after the land in this section was purchased from the Indians by the Province in 1754.

The pioneer settlements of the county date back to this period and were due to the ease of access to the region by way of the beautiful blue Juniata river. Other settlers came by way of the Tuscarora Mountains and the Cumberland Valley region about Carlisle. In the days of the French and Indian War and the Revolution the early settlements were subjected to violent Indian attacks. Few settlers were able to remain despite the erecting of Fort Bigham and Fort Patterson, at present Mexico, for their protection.

A native stone marker commemorates Fort Bigham, built in 1754 and rebuilt in 1760, twice destroyed by the Indians.

Further settlement followed in the period after 1790. The town which was to become ultimately the county seat, Mifflintown, was laid out in 1791 on lands belonging to John Harris and was named in honor of General Thomas Mifflin. Creation of the new county in 1831 met with considerable opposition, but was deemed necessary in order to provide for the better administration of the government of that section.

Because of its location on the canal system and later on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the towns of the county were centers of a lively trade. Small industries developed despite the tendency to concentrate the economic life of this region in nearby and larger Lewistown in Mifflin county.

Today, according to the latest surveys of the Department of Internal Affairs, the county has more than thirty manufacturing establishments. Agriculture of a varied type is, however, the main occupation of the people of the county.

The long narrow valleys provide good soil. Dairying, fruit growing, and general agriculture are common. Limestone, ganister, and sandstone quarries provide building stone, which is another county industry.

The beautiful valley of the Juniata river as it flows through the county provides one of the most attractive scenic areas of the central part of the State.

The first settlers arrived in the county as early as 1748, but settlements did not become permanent until sixteen years later. The Indians protested against the presence of the whites, since they still held title to the land, and Richard Peters, secretary of the Province, evicted the squatters in 1750. When it proved impossible to keep the frontiersmen out of the fertile Juniata Valley, the Proprietors purchased the land from the Six Nations on July 6, 1754. The Delawares, who had previously used the section as a hunting ground, resented

One of the finest scenic highways in State between Mifflintown and Lewistown.

the sale, and joined with the French in making war on the Province.

The first Indian attack in the county came on January 27, 1756, when a band of Delawares came down the run which bears their name to kill the wife of Hugh Mitcheltree at Thompsontown and several other settlers farther up the river. Two months later Mitcheltree, who had been in Carlisle at the time of the earlier attack, was carried off by another war party. The worst blow came on June 11 when the Indians wiped out the settlers at Fort Bigham in the Tuscarora Valley, burning the fort and killing or carrying off more than twenty persons.

Following these raids, the whites fled the county and did not return for more than a year. At the outbreak of Pontiac's War in 1763 they fled once more. Those who remained to harvest their crops were surprised by the Indians on July 10, and most of them were killed. After this attack the settlers were permitted to remain in peace.

The Thompsontown Patriotic Blues, led by Captain John McGary, was one of the first companies to volunteer for service in the War of 1812. John McGary kept an inn, which still exists, on the square in Thompsontown, and also served as postmaster, justice of the peace, and assessor.

Early industries, depending on water power, were erected along the streams flowing into the Juniata. One of the first was an iron forge, established in 1791 on Licking creek. Although this enterprise failed after six years, the water power which operated a grist mill built on Delaware creek at Thompsontown in 1790 is still being used by a mill on the same site. A paper mill was also in operation on Licking creek from 1817 to 1834. The Cocolamus and Doe run furnished power for grist and saw mills.

A soldiers' orphan school was established at McAlisterville

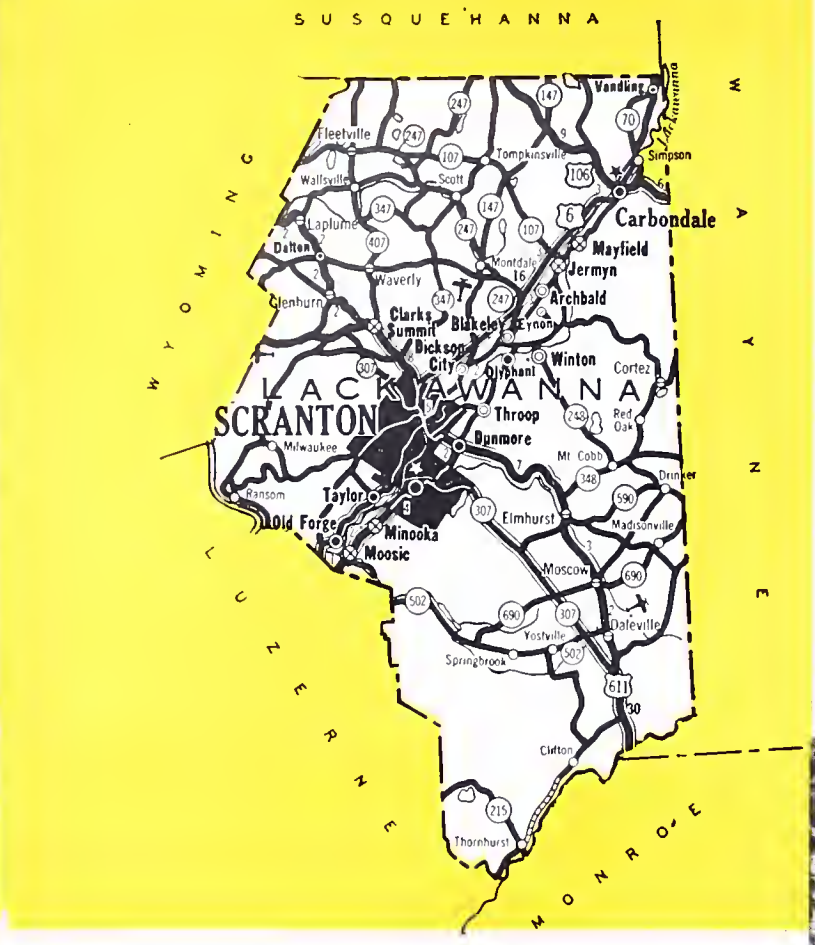
Hemlock logs unloaded at one of the numerous saw mills in county.

in 1863 by Colonel George F. McFarland, who had been badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. The school continued for many years afterwards. The building, erected in 1866, is now used as a shirt factory.

There was a school in Mifflintown before 1795. The first classical school in the county was the Tuscarora Academy, incorporated in 1837 and opened in 1839 at Academia. One of the oldest school buildings still in use is a two-room structure at Thompsontown, erected in 1865.

Construction of churches at Academia and Cedar Spring was begun about 1762, but not completed because of the outbreak of the Indian wars. The first churches in the county were built at these two places in 1767.

The hatching of young chicks is commercially significant in the agricultural scheme of the county.



LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Name, a corruption of the Delaware Indian word, Lechau-haneek, meaning "at the forks of a stream."
Land area: 454 square miles
Population: 301,243
Roads: 424.9 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley.
Value of all products: $179,892,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $61,336,300
Value of mine and quarry products: $52,438,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,365,670
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,563,790
Industrial wages and salaries: $75,318,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 42,143 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 493 (1944)
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $148,874,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 5,672 (1939)
Principal agricultural products: Dairying, vegetables and poultry.
Principal industrial products: Anthracite mining and textile machinery, graphic arts and marine equipment, telephone, radio, plastic, rubber and electrical products, food, clothing, footwear, tobacco, paints and varnishes, steel fabrications, printing, silk, rayon and nylon thread, handbags, buttons, cigars, burlap bags, toys, fabric gloves and even electric toothbrushes.

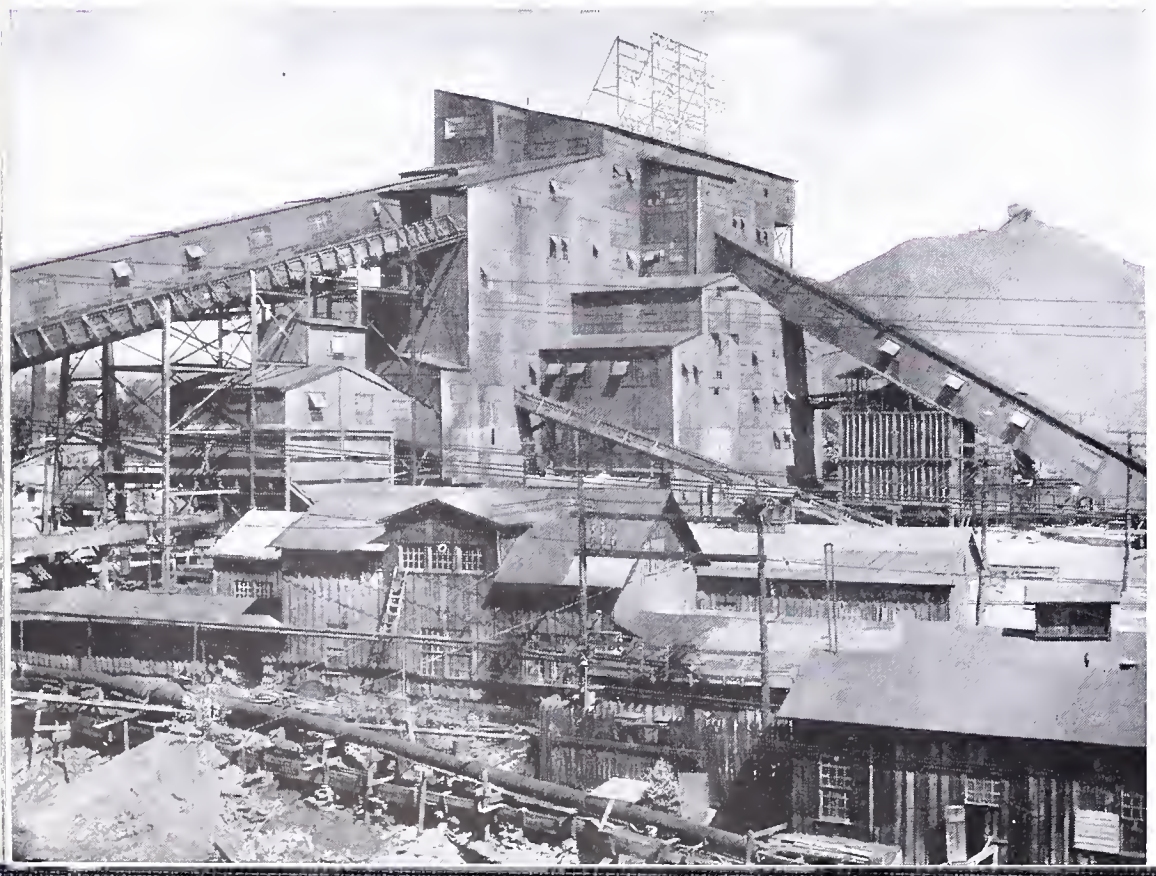
Imposing County Court House in Scranton.

PRODUCTS of Lackawanna county's widely diversified industrial plants, ranging from lace to locomotives, literally go around the world, but anthracite coal mining is still the county's largest single industry.

The transition from a mining to a manufacturing community resulted from depletion of the county's accessible anthracite resources in the past decade or so and was given impetus by the efforts in the interim of such groups as the Scranton Industrial Development Corporation and the Greater Scranton Foundation, sponsored by the Scranton Chamber of Commerce.

For many years the area has been second in rank of silk manufacturing districts in the United States. Its silk mills now are largely converted to nylon and rayon production.

This huge colliery is typical of many in the county.



Points of historical interest: Site of Capoose Village of Muncee Indian Clan, in Scranton; tablet on Seventh Avenue, Carbondale, marking site of first underground anthracite mine in Northern Anthracite Region; world's largest glacial pothole on Route 6 in Archbald Borough; Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad coach in Nay Aug Park, Scranton. Catlin House, Scranton, home of Lackawanna County Historical Society.
Recreation: 26 public parks and playgrounds in Scranton, including Nay Aug Park, in which is located Lake Lincoln and Everhart Museum of Natural History, Arts and Science; numerous natural lakes throughout county.

The county is the center of a tremendous textile industry, nationally known products of which run the gamut from workmen's overalls to milady's fineries. It boasts the country's largest Nottingham lace mill in Scranton.

Scranton, the third largest city in the State, is the county seat. It is the birthplace of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, whose general offices are located there, as well as locomotive and freight car shops. It is the home of the internation-

Eons old, this pothole was formed by glacial action at Archbald.

ally-famous home study institution, the International Correspondence Schools and Women's Institute. One of the city's largest printing establishments publishes school textbooks.

Carbondale, the county's only other city, pioneered in the development of the anthracite industry and is now a center for textiles and metal products. Much of the land in Carbondale was originally owned by Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the U. S.

The industries of these cities are repeated in the smaller communities of the county. The larger boroughs include Dunmore, Old Forge, Dickson City, Olyphant and Archbald.

A Muncee Indian Village, Capoose, stood on the present site of Scranton when first settlers arrived in 1771.

The disputed claims of the Yankees from the Connecticut Colony and the Pennamites from the Pennsylvania Colony were finally settled after the Revolution by the Decree of Trenton in 1782. In that year the territory that is Lackawanna county was duly recognized as part of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. In 1786 when Luzerne county was separated from Northumberland county in order to stalemate the Connecticut settlers' agitation for a new state, it included the rich anthracite region.

The early industrial history of the county developed from a belief that iron ore and limestone could be found in sufficient quantities to make production of iron and steel profitable. The first forge or furnace was erected at Old Forge, in 1789 by Dr. William Hooker Smith. The furnace was fired with charcoal and most of the ore used was surface, not mined ore. Ebenezer and Benjamin Slocum about 1800 added a forge for the manufacture of iron to their sawmill, blacksmith shop, distillery and gristmill which were located at Unionville or Slocum Hollow on the present site of Scranton.

These forges were no longer in operation in 1840 when the Scranton brothers, George W. and Seldon T., on the recommendation of William Henry, a prospecting engineer, bought land at Slocum Hollow in order to build iron furnaces. It took time to learn how to use anthracite coal as a substitute for charcoal. Finally, however, with the additional financial backing of their cousin, Joseph H. Scranton, and others, the Lackawanna Iron Company was established successfully. The manufacture of iron and steel was an important industry until 1902 when the mills were moved to the shores of Lake Erie in New York State in order to eliminate trans-shipment by rail of iron ore from Lake Superior ore centers.

During the period 1840-1851 Slocum Hollow was known successively as Harrison (in honor of President Benjamin Harrison), Serantonia and Scranton.

The first railroad in the county was a gravity line from Carbondale to Honesdale, built in 1829 to connect with the Delaware and Hudson canal.

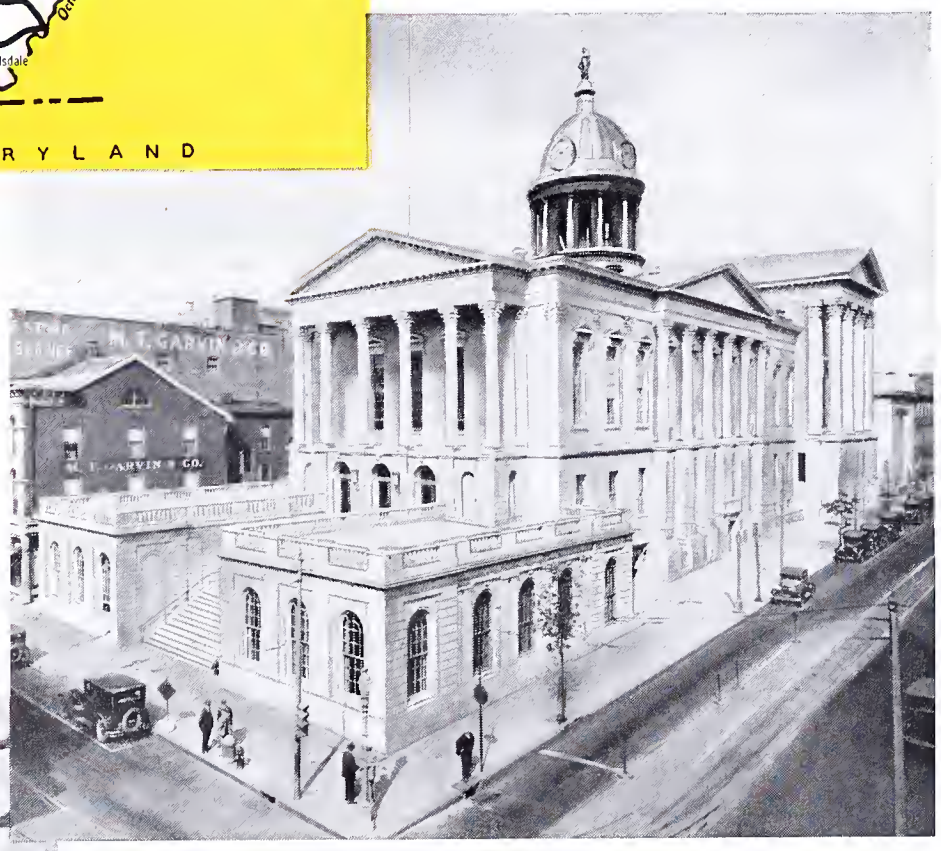
The first underground anthracite mine in the world was opened in Carbondale in 1831. The site is now marked by a tablet on Seventh Avenue.

Railroad shops in Keyser Valley employ thousands of people.

Nay Aug Park's natural beauty is a constant inspiration.

LANCASTER COUNTY

Industrial establishments: 537
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $135,355,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 5,393 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: cigar leaf tobacco, corn, winter wheat, hay, barley, potatoes, beef, cattle, dairying, poultry, horses, pears.
Principal industrial products: oil cloth and linoleum, silk and rayon goods, boots and shoes, watches, asbestos, corn products, chocolate and cocoa products, hardware and specialties, grist mill products, women's and children's clothing, millinery, cigars, bakery products, slaughtering and meat packing, machinery and parts, newspapers, periodicals and job printing, underwear and silk hosiery.
Points of historical interest: Donegal Church (1740), and "Witness Tree"; Wright's Ferry; Conestoga Indian Town; Fulton's Birthplace; Wheatland, home of President Buchanan; Landis Valley Museum; Ephrata Cloisters. Lancaster is the oldest inland town in America.
Recreation: Susquehanna river, streams, parks, trails.



The classic beauty of the County Court House graces the town of Lancaster.

Named for Lancashire, England
Land area: 945 square miles
Population: 212,504
Roads: 1,212 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $288,883,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $153,253,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,068,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $23,060,310
Value of milk and eggs produced: $19,869,620
Industrial wages and salaries: $77,943,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 40,512 (1944)

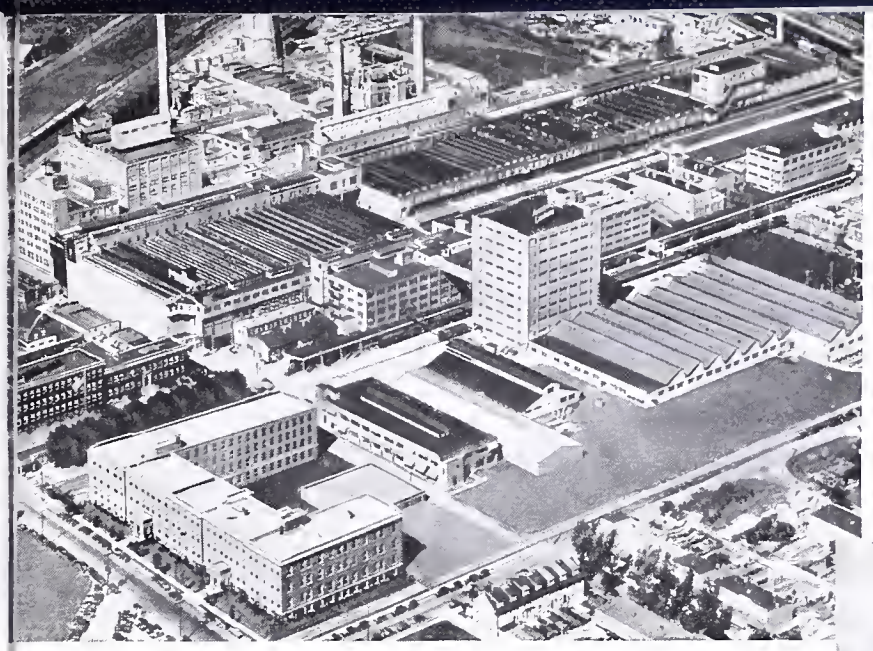
House near Unicorn where Robert Fulton was born in 1765. He was co-inventor of the first practical steamboat.

Ephrata Cloisters, founded by Seventh Day Baptists in 1732, now a State Historical Shrine.

LANCASTER is the Number One non-irrigated agricultural county of the entire United States in the value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households. Nature, plus highest farming skill, had made the Red Rose county a true "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania" and the Nation.

As the fourth county to be established in the Commonwealth, Lancaster was erected from the upper part of Chester in 1729. The earliest settlers were Swiss and French in 1709 closely followed in 1717-1723 by the vanguard of German farmers from the Rhine low-

Wheatland—the home to which President James Buchanan retired.



Linoleum floor and wall coverings are manufactured in this gigantic plant.

lands, nucleus of the present-day widely known and respected Pennsylvania "Dutch." Welsh, English and Scotch-Irish also were among early settlers.

Named for Lancashire, England, Lancaster was destined to become a leading food producing county from the beginning. Earliest German settlers deliberately selected the area because it showed a heavy growth of forest trees nurtured in limestone soil. Common sense handling of that soil for more than two centuries finds much of it more fertile than when it was first cleared. Scores of Lancaster county farms today are operated by descendants of holders of original grants from William Penn, the land being handed down from father to son for eight or nine generations.

Lancaster is nationally known as a tobacco and cattle county. From its farms come 90 per cent of the nation's cigar filler tobacco. Fattening of feeder cattle has been practiced since before Revolutionary War days when herds of steers were driven over the mountains from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Lime and manure and generous growing of clover and other legumes have maintained soil fertility of the richest general farming area in the United States.

A "plain people" patriarch lovingly tends the tobacco leaf in which the county leads the nation.

Industrial development within the county has progressed hand in hand with its agriculture. The Conestoga Wagon, forerunner of the prairie schooner that aided in development of the West, and the Pennsylvania rifle, later known as the Kentucky rifle, were early products. Robert Fulton, who built the first commercially successful steamboat, was born in Lancaster county.

The county is justly famous for its fine watches, linoleum cork products, food processing, textile, lumber, leather, metals and metal products. The county seat city of Lancaster is the home of the Hamilton Watch and the Armstrong Cork Companies.

The section abounds in points of historic interest, including the Ephrata Cloisters, a religious colony founded by Conrad Beissel in 1732 now being developed by the Commonwealth as an historical shrine. Lancaster City was the Capital of the United States for a few days in 1777, and was the State Capital from 1799 to 1812. It was the home for a time of Thomas Mifflin, first Governor of the Commonwealth, and the home of Thaddeus Stevens who saved the State Free School Law from defeat in 1834. The home of President James Buchanan stands at Wheatland. Franklin and Marshall College, with which Buchanan was connected, is in Lancaster City and the county also has Elizabethtown College, Millersville State Teachers College and the Stevens Industrial School.

Lancaster county has been the center for many pioneering advances in education. Millersville State Teachers College was the first State normal school in Pennsylvania, established in 1855. Linden Hall Seminary, at Lititz, is one of the oldest girls' schools in the United States. The first classes were held here on May 24, 1748, and the boarding school was established in 1794. Ephrata Cloisters also contributed to education in the religious field through its printing press and through the establishment of the first Sabbath school in America.

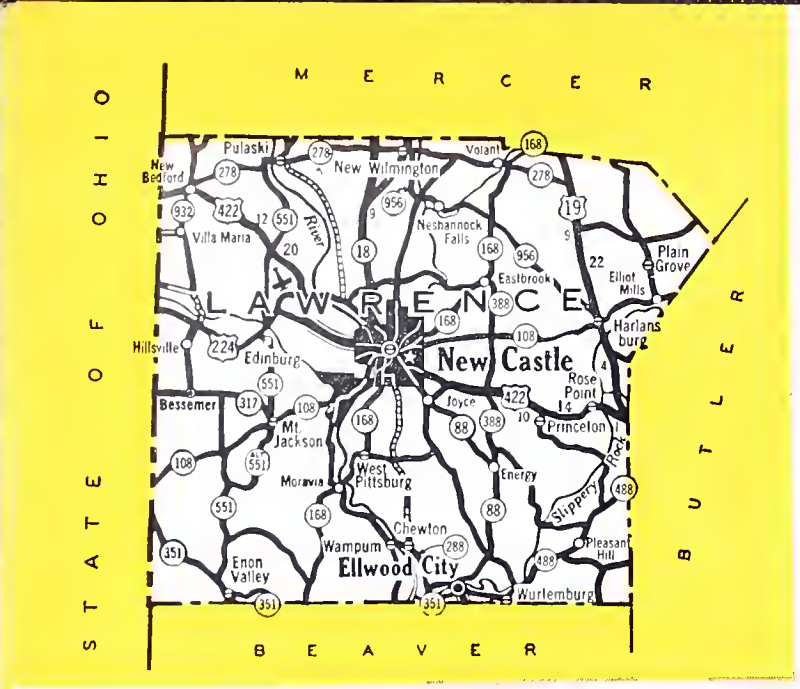
For more than two centuries farming has been a fine art in Lancaster.

Lancaster City was laid out in 1730 by James Hamilton, later Governor of Pennsylvania, although no lots were sold until 1735. It grew rapidly in importance, due to its position as the market town of the greatest food-producing center of the colonies. Incorporated as a borough in 1742, it became a city in 1818.

Columbia is another of the county's historic centers. Founded as Wright's Ferry in 1726, it stood at an important crossing of the Susquehanna, and later became the junction point between the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad.

A unique tradition is the annual payment of "one red rose forever in the month of June" as rental for a church site in Manheim.

An Amish woman rides to market as her grandmother did before her.



LAWRENCE COUNTY

Named for Captain James Lawrence of the U. S. Navy
Land area: 367 square miles
Population: 96,877
Roads: 360 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Erie, Western Allegheny
Value of all products: $151,788,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $78,544,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $5,261,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,333,920
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,813,980
Industrial wages and salaries: $49,753,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 19,919 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 128
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $43,027,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,769 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairying, general farming
Principal industrial products: Pipes and tubing, hoops, bands and cotton ties, brass, bronze and copper products, tin and stamped ware, pottery and chinaware, cement, limestone elevators, hoists, iron castings, machinery and parts, aluminum forgings.
Points of historical interest: Friedenstadt, where Moravians founded Indian mission in 1770; McConnells Mills on Slippery Rock creek.
Recreation: Cascade Park, Mahoning and Shenango Rivers.

The County Court House, on an eminence, in New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, the county seat and the only city in Lawrence county, was frequently called "The Tin City" because of its tin and terne plate plants. The manufacture of metal and metal products, centered largely in New Castle and Ellwood City, outranks in production value all other industries in the county. These products include pipes and tubes, iron and steel sheets, and bronze, brass and copper products.

Lawrence county's manufacture of glass, clay and stone products is important. A clay deposit in Lawrence county has made New Castle one of the largest manufacturing centers of hotelware pottery in the United States, ware that is named for the Shenango river, which joins the Mahoning and Beaver rivers at New Castle. The limestone available in this area has given the manufacture of cement high production value.

After heated debate between Pennsylvania Whigs and Democrats Lawrence county was formed in 1849 from parts of Mercer county to the north and Beaver county to the south. It was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence of the United States Navy who in June 1813 as he lay dying on the deck of the *Chesapeake* after its ill-fated encounter with the *Shannon* implored his men, "Don't give up the ship." Later the same year, when Commodore Perry won his victory on Lake Erie, those words were enscribed upon the blue flag of his ship, the *Lawrence*.

The confluence of the three rivers made this area in early days a favorite spot for the Indians since the region was accessible in many directions by canoe. Neshannock creek is said to have been named by the Delawares and the Shenango river by the Senecas.

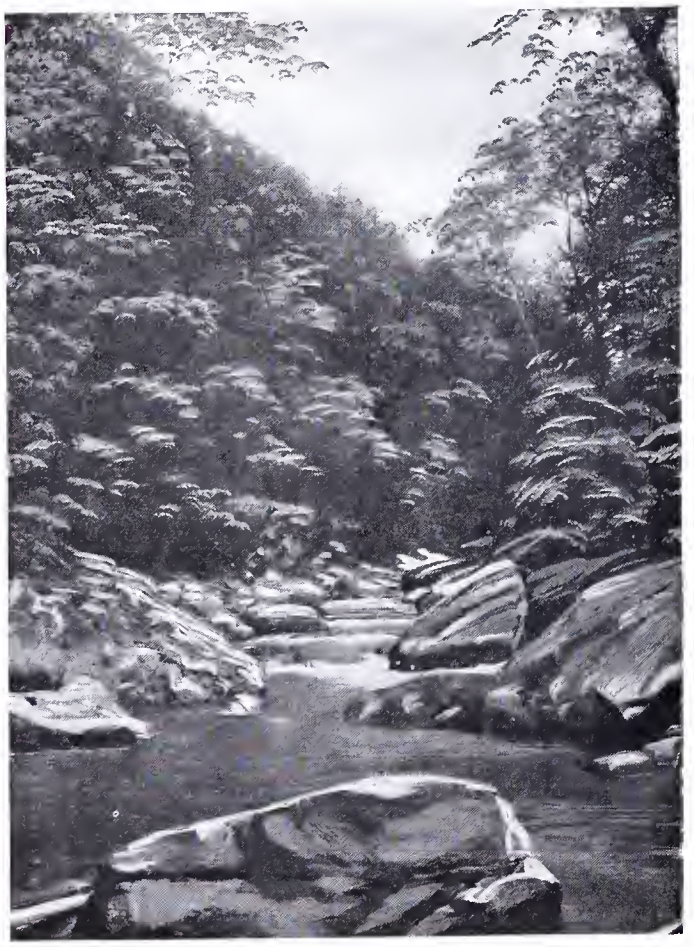
During the French and Indian Wars there had been bloody fighting in this section of western Pennsylvania. In 1770 on the invitation of a chief of the Indians in this territory two Moravian missionaries who had traveled from distant Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, came to bring the Indians a religion of peace. The following year at the little village of Moravia midway between New Castle and Ellwood City the Moravians built the first church west of the Alleghenies.

New Wilmington, a beautiful little town on the Little Neshannock creek is the location of Westminster College, a coeducational school founded by the United Presbyterian Church in 1852.

The Scottish Rite Cathedral situated upon one of New Castle's hills, has a huge auditorium and is a dominating feature of the city's skyline.

The White Homestead on North Jefferson street in

The Narrows, along Slippery Rock Creek, are stepping-stones to great natural beauty.



Manufacture of pottery and china ware, trade-marked Shenango, are products of country-wide fame.

In Slippery Rock Valley scenery and tradition blend in this view of historic McConnell's Mill.

New Castle is a two-story brick building dating back to 1840. It was an important station on the Underground Railroad in pre-Civil War days. The Lawrence county court house built originally in 1852 with additions in 1885, is an interesting building in keeping with the Greek Revival style and possessing beautiful Ionic columns.

New Castle itself was an important center of Indian settlement. Following the destruction of Kittanning by the expedition of Colonel John Armstrong in 1756, it became a capital for the Delawares.

From 1743 to 1753 Kuskuski, as the Indian village on the site of New Castle was known, was a center and capital for the Iroquois rule over the tribes of the Ohio region. The Delawares fell heir to the control of the region until its abandonment in 1773. The entire region about New Castle was rich in Indian sites because of the confluence of rivers and streams providing ready transportation as well as rich bottom lands for Indian farming.

The permanent white settlement of the region about New Castle was delayed until after the victory won by General Anthony Wayne over the Indians of the Northwest in the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

James Carlysle Stewart, his brothers-in-law, John and Hugh Wood, and John McWhorter were the first permanent settlers on the site of New Castle in 1798. All of them came from New Castle, Delaware, and brought with them to their western Pennsylvania wilderness homes the name of their parent town.

The original town plan included some fifty acres and was laid out in April, 1798. Stewart's first cabin is said to have been built near what is now known as Falls Spring. New Castle was incorporated as a borough in 1825, and became a city in 1867.

The location of Lawrence county, and especially of New Castle, with its ease of access by waterways, made it a factor of early importance in the industrial development of western Pennsylvania. The iron industry with many charcoal iron furnaces flourished between about 1840 and the Civil War. The region was equipped with a moderate supply of good iron ore, and its forests furnished abundant reserves for charcoal making. As the rolling mills, forges, and machine shops of Pittsburgh began to demand more and more pig and bar iron to meet the needs created by the growth of western markets, the product of Lawrence county furnaces came into great demand. Furnaces were scattered throughout the county and the remains of many stacks are still to be seen, silent monuments to the charcoal iron industry.

The beginning of the use of imported ores, declining supplies of local ore and charcoal, and competition from the iron produced by the anthracite furnaces of eastern Pennsylvania spelled the slow doom of the charcoal iron industry in this section. By the time of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania there were but seven charcoal furnaces remaining.

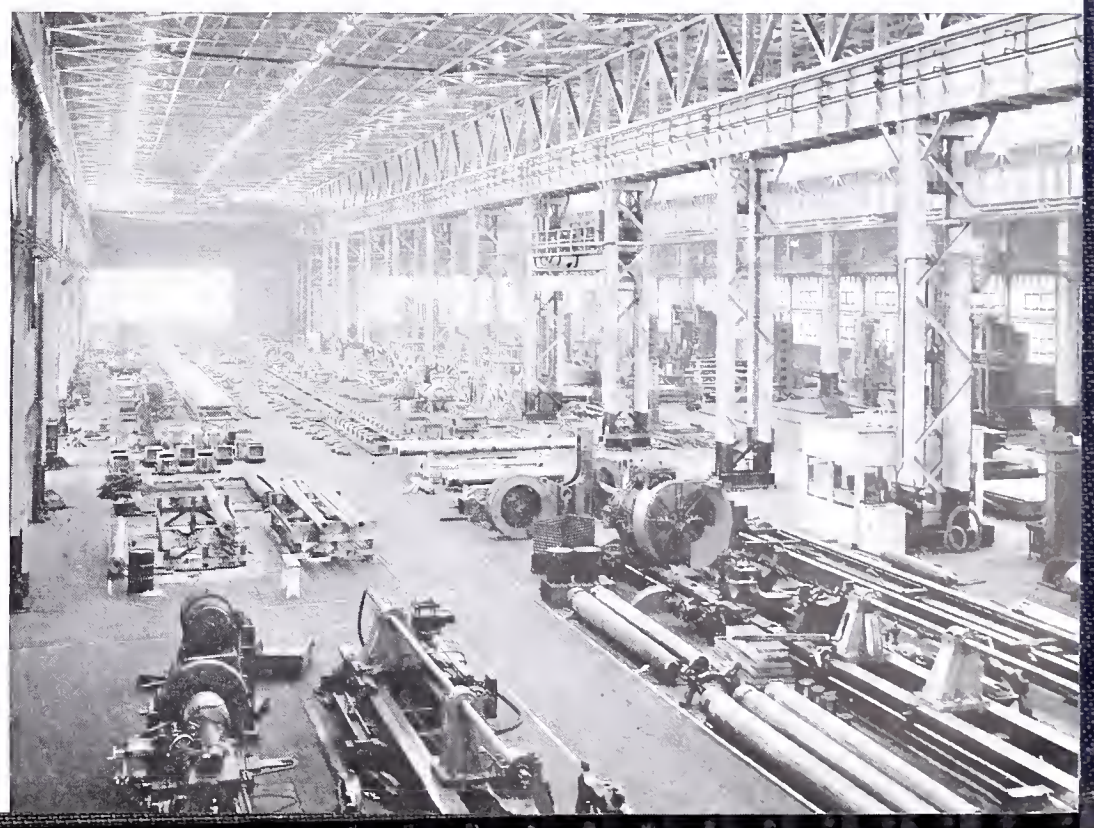
The county was by no means dependent upon the iron industry for its development. The completion of the canal from Pittsburgh to Erie supplemented the natural waterways of the region. Still later, the building of the railroad through the same territory provided access to markets, as well as making possible importation of raw materials for manufactures.

Glass manufactures, pottery, woolen goods, machine shops, and a great diversity of products were produced in many small mills and factories scattered through the county. Contemporary observers were always impressed by the numerous industries of New Castle and by their progressive character.

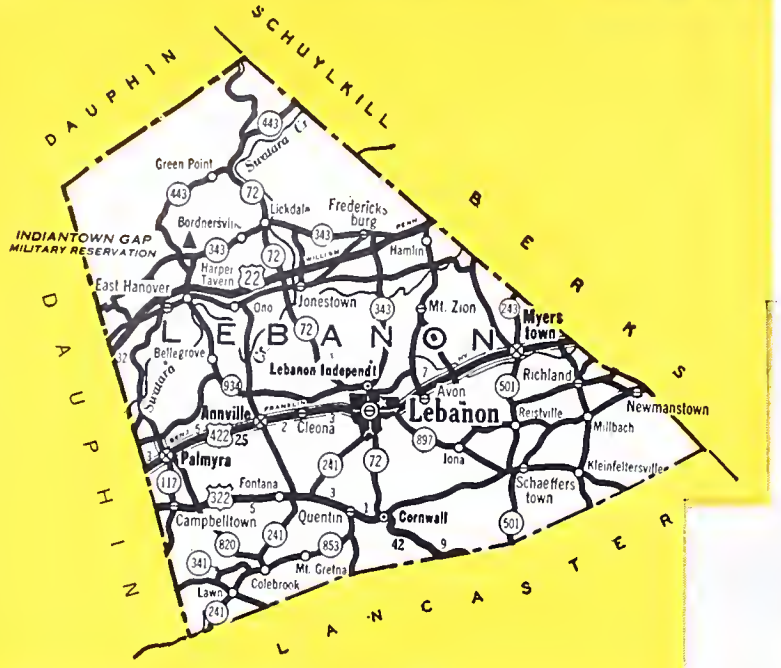
Probably Lawrence county's most famous son in terms of world fame was the great gospel singer, evangelist, and hymn writer, Ira D. Sankey. The Sankeys were among the earliest Scotch-Irish to settle in the county after 1800, and were prominent in its early political and economic development. David Sankey, father of Ira, was leader of the movement to create Lawrence county and was a member of the Assembly as well as an active business man.

Ira D. Sankey was born August 28, 1840, in the village of Edinburg, then a part of Mercer county.

One of the reasons why Lawrence county excels in the production of metals and metal products.



LEBANON COUNTY



Named for Lebanon Township in Lancaster County, which drew its name from Hebrew Lebanon.
Land area: 363 square miles
Population: 72,641
Roads: 397 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Reading, freight connection with Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $98,463,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $42,580,900 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $7,128,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $4,025,180
Value of milk and eggs produced: $4,368,820
Industrial wages and salaries: $27,097,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 14,676 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 197
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $28,296,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,505 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Chickens, mules, peaches, tobacco, general farming.
Principal industrial products: Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets, boots and shoes, men's shirts, iron ore, hosiery, steel castings, iron and steel bars, ferro manganese, silk and rayon goods, slaughtering and meat packing, macaroni, bread and other bakery products, underwear, men's clothing, handkerchiefs, paper and cardboard boxes.
Points of historical interest: Cornwall Furnace built in 1742 and operated until 1883, now a State property. First canal tunnel in United States; Forts Zeller, Swatara; first waterworks in United States at Schaefferstown. Indiantown Gap.
Recreation: Blue Mountains and South Mountains are scenically beautiful and recreationally important.

The County Court House, at Lebanon, is a trim, simple structure.

AGRICULTURE, mining, and manufacturing are all important means of employment in Lebanon county.

Lebanon county was originally a part of Lancaster county and with it shares the distinction of having some of the most productive soil in the United States due to good quality limestone which underlays most of the land and contributes to its fertility. The principal farm products are milk, cereal grains, peaches, and apples.

Oldest canal tunnel in United States, near Lebanon, built in 1827.

The magnetite or magnetic iron ore banks in the southern part of the county near Cornwall have been mined continuously for more than 200 years. During the Revolution guns, cannon and ammunition for the colonists were made here. The magnetite is of a high grade, the ore averaging more than 50 per cent pure metal. Small amounts of gold, silver, and copper are obtained from it. In 1940 between 600 and 700 workers were employed at the Cornwall Ore Banks.

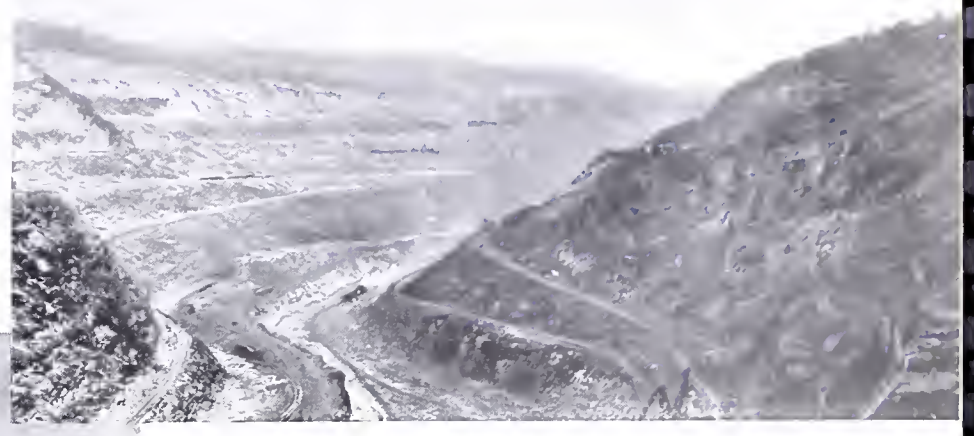
The largest limestone quarries are at Palmyra and Annville. Because of high calcium content this limestone is valuable as a flux and for high grade lime, and cement making.

The county's manufacture of metal and metal products is of greatest production value.

Lebanon, the county seat and the only third class city in the county, is the center of the iron and steel industry, producing bars, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, and castings. Lebanon is also a center for textile products, paper boxes, and macaroni manufacture. Palmyra and Annville manufacture shoes and textiles. Two food products for which the county is widely known are pretzels and Lebanon bologna.

In 1813 Lebanon county was separated from Lancaster and Dauphin counties. It was named Lebanon for one of the townships in Lancaster, the mother county. Cedar trees doubtless suggested to these Bible-reading pioneers the Biblical cedars of Lebanon.

Lebanon county, like Lancaster county, was settled by Germans who immigrated from the Palatinate in such numbers



The Cornwall Mine, in continuous operation for more than 200 years.

Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania's great military reservation.

during Queen Anne's reign that James Logan, the Provincial Secretary for the Proprietary Government, became concerned lest Penn's province cease to be an English speaking colony.

In 1776 one third of Pennsylvania's population was of German origin. In 1790 the settlers of German descent in Pennsylvania numbered 120,000. The best type of German immigrant was from the middle class coming to Pennsylvania for religious freedom. This immigration included such groups as the Mennonites, the Dunkers, the German Reformed, the Lutherans, and the Moravians.

Even German squatters, however, were industrious and frugal and soon paid from their savings for the land which they had appropriated without purchase.

The German religious groups brought their ministers and schoolmasters. They built wide barns and pleasant homes. To a considerable extent it is to these Pennsylvania German farmers, popularly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," that the Commonwealth owes its high rank as an agricultural state.

During the French and Indian War Indians raided the territory that is now Lebanon county. Fort Swatara on Swatara creek and Fort Zeller in Mill Creek Township are two of the forts built for the protection of farmers and their families. But homes and crops were destroyed and families massacred before the French and Indian War ended.

During the Revolution prisoners of war were confined at Lebanon.

A group of German Jews in 1720 settled at Heidelberg, later called Schaefferstown. Near the summit of Tower Hill in 1769 "Baron" Stiegel, the colonial manufacturer of iron and flint glassware, built the castle in which he entertained so lavishly.

The Union Canal, extending from Middletown on the Susquehanna river along Swatara creek, thence across a six-mile summit at Lebanon, then again along Tulpehocken creek to the Schuylkill river, was begun in 1821 and served as a busy route for travel and freight until about 1889. The first canal tunnel constructed in America was opened on the Union Canal near Lebanon on June 11, 1827. The tunnel is today a landmark in the county. As far back as 1690 William Penn had considered the development of such a canal a feasible project.

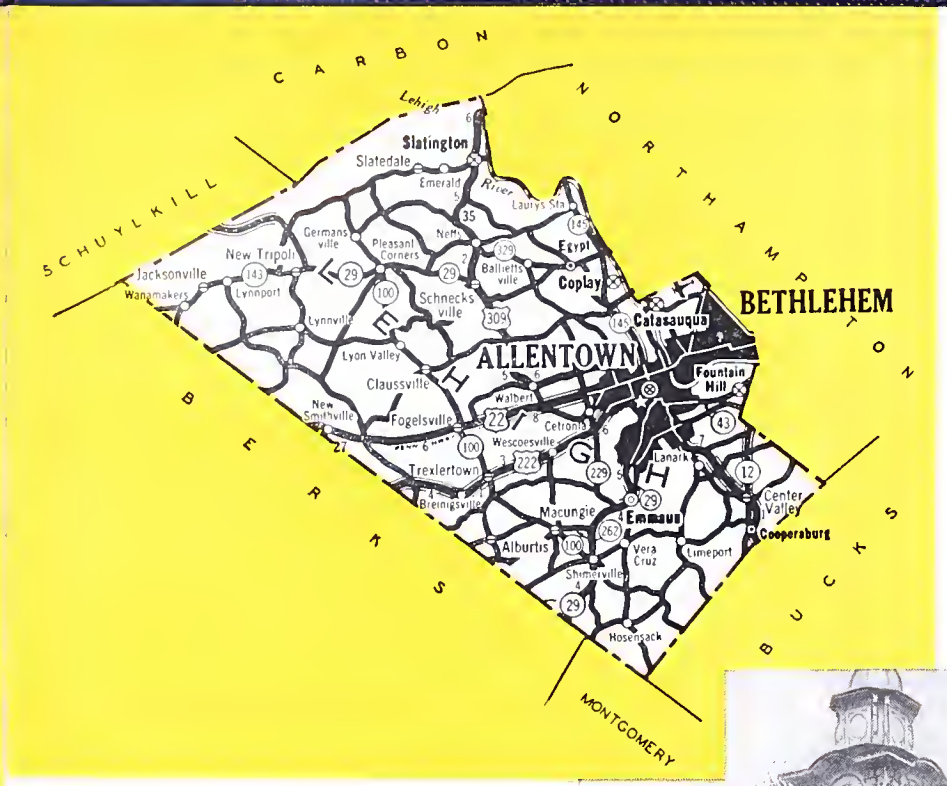
Lebanon Valley College, a coeducational school founded in 1866 by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, is located in Annville.

The Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, a 55,000 acre tract in the northwestern section of the county, was established in 1935 by the State to replace the National Guards' smaller tract at Mount Gretna. During World War II the Reservation developed into a huge military center.

The Lebanon Valley is dotted with churches which date back to colonial days. One of the most interesting is the famous Trinity or Red Rose Church, known locally as Leinbach's Church, organized in 1737. It is at the eastern end of the county and was erected upon lands rented to the church by Caspar Wistar upon terms of payment of one red rose each year to Wistar and his heirs. Each June to this day this ceremony of presenting a red rose to a Wistar descendant is carried out. A white rose is presented in payment for the church organ, which members of the Wistar family installed.

Lebanon county has many other claims to fame. Its ironmasters supplied much of the iron used by Conestoga wagon builders. It was the birthplace of Lindley Murray, famous grammarian and author of the English Grammar. His father owned a mill on Indiantown creek, and land records show that his brilliant son was born in Lebanon county.

Typical, well-kept Pennsylvania-German farm.



LEHIGH COUNTY

Named for the Lehigh River that flows through the county
Land area: 347 square miles
Population: 177,533
Roads: 495 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Reading, Lehigh & New England, Ironton
Value of all products: $238,477,000 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $94,528,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $670,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $6,486,920
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,152,550
Industrial wages and salaries: $55,888,600 (1944)
Industrial employees: 29,128 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 388
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $108,479,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 4,089 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: potatoes, apples, peaches, other fruits and truck farming.
Principal industrial products: motor vehicles, silk and rayon goods, cement, slaughtering and meat packing, structural iron and steel, wire and wire products, underwear, beer, bakery products, jute and burlap, cigars, iron castings, machinery and parts, plumbers supplies, steam fittings.
Points of historical interest: Fort Everett (1758); Zion Reformed Church (Allentown) where Liberty Bell was hidden; Trexler house, built 1794.
Recreation: Trexler-Lehigh game preserve, rivers, streams, parks, swimming pools.

The old and the new blend in the County Court House in Allentown.

LEHIGH COUNTY has the distinction of being first among potato growing counties in Pennsylvania with a production close to two million bushels annually. Sixty-eight percent of the county's land area is laid out in farms.

Agriculture has held a high place and some of the finest fruit farms, as well as extensive truck gardens, are located within its boundaries.

Lehigh county was created March 6, 1812 from a part of Northampton county. The county's name derives from the German word "Lecha," which in turn, is a derivation of the Indian word "Lechauwekink," meaning where the streams fork.

The first settlers of Lehigh county were Swiss, Germans, and others who settled in the lower portion as early as 1715. Like all other counties settled prior to the Revolutionary War, Lehigh has had an interesting and intriguing history.

Perhaps the most important historical event in the county followed the Battle of the Brandywine, not far from Philadelphia, where Continental forces were defeated by the British. With no hope of saving Philadelphia from British occupation, patriots under cover of darkness transported the Liberty Bell and the bell from Christ Church tower in Philadelphia to Allentown, Lehigh county, where the bells were hidden under the floor of the Zion Reformed Church. When the British evacuated Philadelphia the following year, the bells were returned to Philadelphia.

Limestone is the principal mineral resource in the county and because of the peculiar qualities of this particular limestone came the development of cement in 1875. About one-fifth of the production of cement in the United States comes from Lehigh county.

The county is noted for its peach yield.

The historic Troxell-Steckel house was built in 1756.

The Parkway along the Little Lehigh river.

Crushed stone for highways and concrete structures, flux lime and building stone are produced in great quantities, while the Slatington district manufactures more roofing slate, blackboards and school slates than any other similar district in the United States. To the far corners of the world go wooden-framed school slates.

Allentown, which is the county seat, has been the second city in the United States in production of silk. Mining machinery, food stuffs, iron and steel, also are important industrially. Allentown was laid out in 1762 and incorporated as a borough March 18, 1811. First named Northampton, it was renamed Allentown in honor of Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania.

Educational institutions in the county include Muhlenberg College and Cedar Crest College for Women; a State Armory and a State Hospital are located in Allentown. One of the most important airfields in the State is the Allentown-Bethlehem Airport.

The early settlers of Lehigh county were a hard-working, industrious folk, who made their county prosperous. Their relations with the Indians were quiet and peaceful until the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1755, when Indians raided the countryside and slew a number of the inhabitants. The farmers of Lehigh lived in almost constant fear until 1758, when the Indians abandoned the French cause after the capture of Fort Duquesne.

Zion Reformed Church, in Allentown, where the Liberty Bell was hidden during the time the British occupied Philadelphia.

One last outrage occurred in 1763, during Pontiac's War. Some Delaware and Shawnee Indians were robbed about eight miles from Bethlehem, and took revenge by tomahawking several families and some soldiers. Captain Wetterholt, the owner of Stenton Tavern, was among the victims.

In 1798 Lehigh county was involved in Fries' Rebellion, often called the "Hot Water War," because angry housewives threw boiling water upon Federal agents. This eastern Pennsylvania counterpart to the Whiskey Rebellion was a protest against the assessment of an unpopular Federal tax on window panes, called the "house tax." Led by John Fries, a cooper and auctioneer, the people chased the assessors away. Some of the ringleaders were arrested and imprisoned at Bethlehem, and Fries led a mob to release them. The government then took stern measures. Fries was caught, and with thirty others was tried and convicted of treason. After a time they were pardoned by President John Adams.

The many Indian trails in the county were used by the early settlers, and many of the early roads followed the general route of these trails. Among the more noted trails were the Old Warriors' Path and the Minsi Trail, each with important branches. The first road in the county was the King's Road or King's Highway, completed in 1736 from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, and sometimes known as the Goshenhoppen Road. From this highway another highway, known as the Great Philadelphia Road, was constructed on an old Indian trail. In 1763 a stage line was established between Philadelphia and Bethlehem on a weekly schedule, the first public transportation line in this area. In 1819 a stage line began operating between Easton and Reading by way of Allentown over the old King's Highway.

German schools were the chief source of education in Lehigh county before 1795. First school was probably founded in 1729 by the Great Swamp Reformed congregation.

The interior of a room in the Steckel House proves the affection and care with which historic shrines are preserved.

The county produces one-fifth of the nation's cement.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $192,949,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 8,527 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Sweet corn, cabbage, apples, general farming.
Principal industrial products: anthracite, silk and rayon yarn, bread and other bakery products, beer, slaughtering and meat packing, cigars, silk and rayon cloth, yarns and thread, wire and wire products, chewing and smoking tobacco, men's shirts, lace curtains, printing.
Points of historical interest: Wyoming Monument, Battle of Wyoming, Fort Durkee, Sullivan Expedition Markers (4).
Recreation: Harvey's Lake, highly developed resort area; numerous other lakes and mountains.

Named for the French minister to America, Chevalier de la Luzerne
Land area: 891 square miles
Population: 441,518
Roads: 744 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Hudson, Wilkes-Barre & Eastern
Value of all products: $348,842,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $94,112,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $154,693,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,911,400
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,413,640
Industrial wages and salaries: $147,995,900 (1944)
Industrial employees: 71,571
Industrial establishments: 534

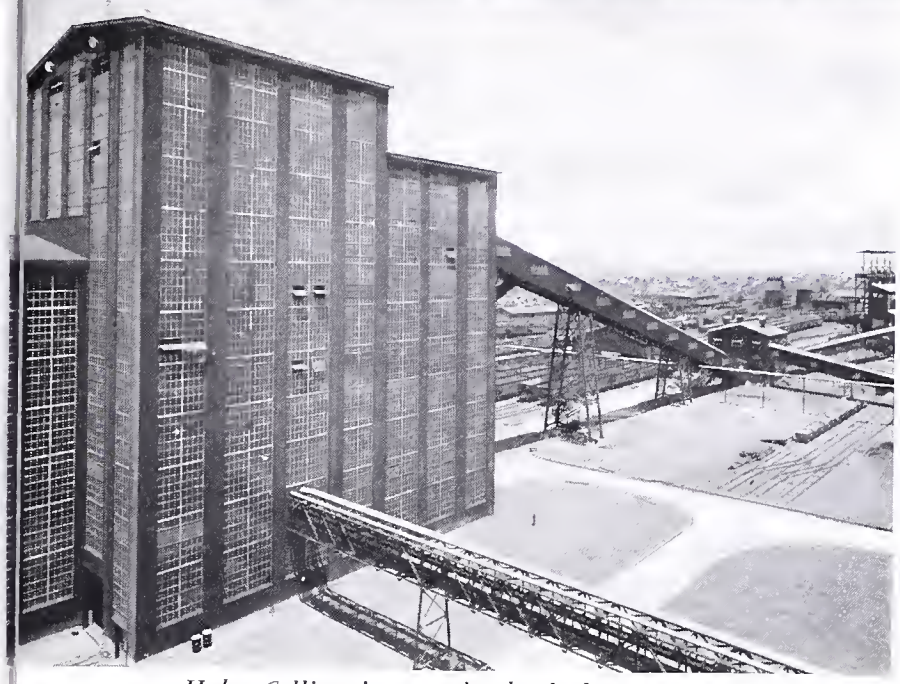
On the banks of the Susquehanna River in Wilkes-Barre is the magnificent County Court House.

LUZERNE COUNTY, in the historic Wyoming Valley region, has had a colorful and ofttimes turbulent history since its creation in 1786. Its original limits were considerably larger than the present county and included parts of Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Wyoming, and Lycoming counties. It was at one time the largest county in the State in terms of its territorial extent, exceeding in size the State of Rhode Island. It lost this distinction when Lackawanna county was formed in 1878.

Because of its location in the heart of the upper Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley region, the area included within the present county was from earliest times an important center for the life of Pennsylvania Indians. Shawnee Indian settlements were centered along the Susquehanna, and later Minsi and Delaware Indians located in the Wyoming Valley following their forced removal from southeastern Pennsylvania under terms of the famous Walking Purchase in 1737.

The Wyoming Monument heroes who fought the British, Tories and Indians on July 3, 1778.

Council Cup Bluff shoulders the clouds above a quiet stretch of the Susquehanna River.



Huber Colliery is reputed to be the largest anthracite breaker in the coal fields.

The Delaware Indian settlement gave the area the picturesque name which it still bears, "Wyoming."

All of the Indian occupants were under the stern authority of the fierce Iroquois of New York who controlled this section as a part of their far flung territories. The earliest white visitors, other than possibly an occasional explorer like Brulé travelling the length of the Susquehanna, were Moravian missionaries seeking to convert the Delawares to the Christian faith. The first of these missions were organized in 1742. Close upon the heels of the missionary came roving traders seeking furs from the Indians in exchange for trinkets.

The first permanent white settlements in the county were made not by Pennsylvanians but by people from Connecticut in 1753. This peculiar circumstance, which gave rise to much trouble and some bloodshed, was due to the careless and far reaching nature of early land grants in America by the English sovereigns. Connecticut, making a broad interpretation of its charter, claimed all the land to the west of it along the line of the 41st parallel. Since its charter dated back to 1662 it antedated that of William Penn.

Finding the Wyoming Valley a desirable place for settlement, the New Englanders organized the Susquehanna Company to settle the region in 1753. Other ventures were undertaken in 1762 and efforts made to further strengthen their title by purchase from the Indians. The Penns were not idle and confirmed their title by Indian purchases as well as persuading the red men to disclaim all Connecticut titles. From 1769 until the outbreak of the Revolution, virtual war existed between the rival colonies with forts erected and armed force exerted.

Connecticut settlers continued to come into the territory during the Revolution to the number of several thousand. The Penns and later new State government of Pennsylvania also tried to encourage settlement in the area under dispute. Pitched battles between rival claimants took place at several points.

In 1782 a court of commissioners created by Congress decided the boundary dispute in favor of Pennsylvania, but conflicting titles to land continued to cause trouble for many years. Luzerne county was erected in part in 1786 as a means of stabilizing the government of this troubled section of the State. Property rights of the Connecticut people were later confirmed by Pennsylvania and the whole affair settled peacefully in the end.

During the period of the Revolution this entire region was the victim of savage Indian attacks. It constituted a frontier outpost which bore the full brunt of the brutal warfare waged by Indians and Tories. The terrible massacre at Wyoming on July 3, 1778, perpetrated upon the loyal settlers by a band of Indians and Tories, is commemorated by the Wyoming Monument and an annual historical observance.

In 1766 a piece of Wyoming Valley coal was sent to the Penns in London. The first practical use of the "stone coal" appears to have been made by the Gore Brothers, Wilkes-Barre blacksmiths, in 1769. Wilkes-Barre coal is claimed to have been taken down the Susquehanna river by boat and used in making arms and munitions at Carlisle during the Revolution. Commercial use of the fuel was limited. It was not until Judge Jesse Fell of Wilkes-Barre demonstrated in February, 1808, that anthracite could be burned in a grate without forced draft that its use as a domestic fuel became common and the industry really born.

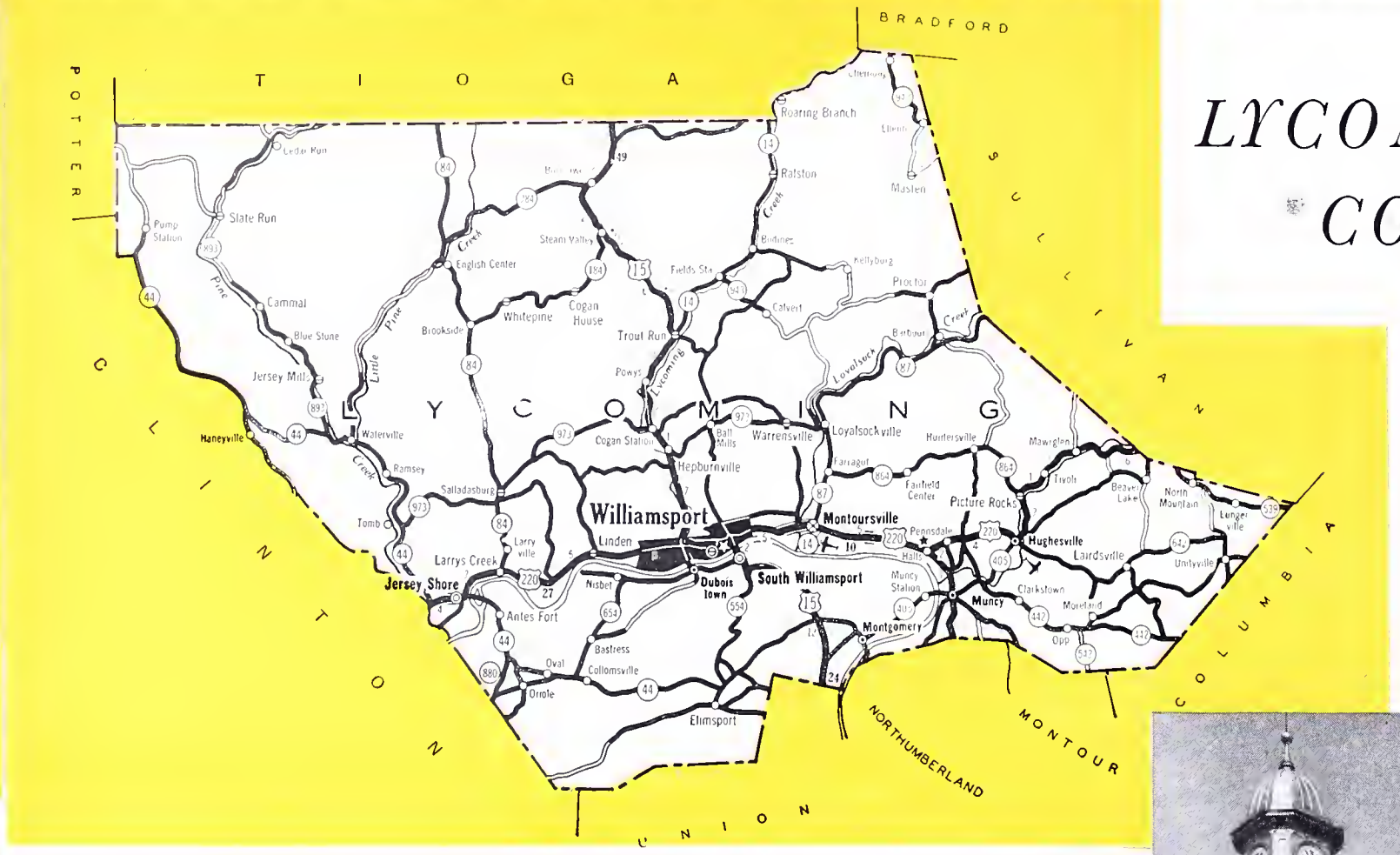
Wyoming Seminary, Country Day School, Bucknell Junior College (co-educational) and Misericordia College (women) are schools of higher learning, while the facilities for primary and secondary education are excellent.

The first white men in the county were Moravian Missionaries.

Harvey's Lake, second largest natural body of water in the State, a famous vacation resort.

Kitchen's Creek Falls, one of a series that cascade in a ravine of wild, natural beauty.

LYCOMING COUNTY

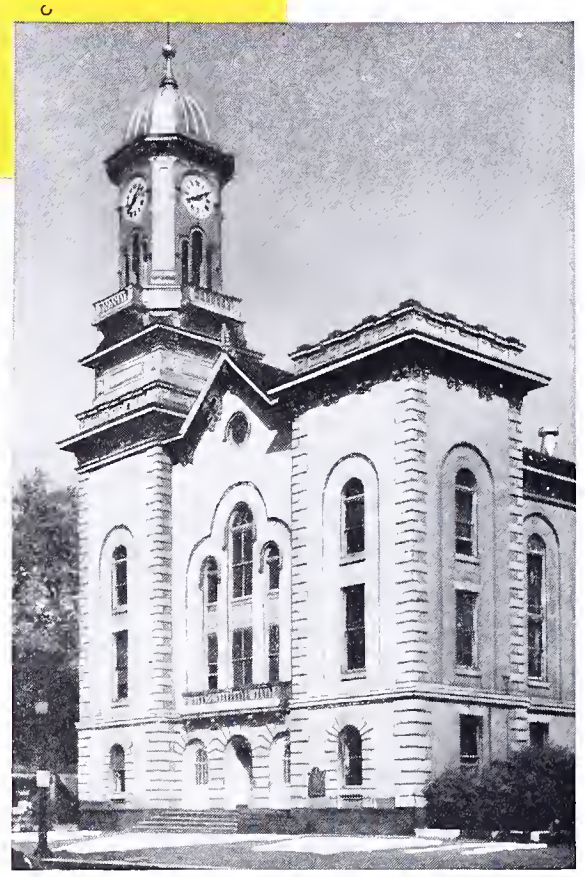


Named for Lycoming creek that flows through the county
Land area: 1,215 square miles
Population: 93,633
Roads: 614 miles improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $128,911,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $63,364,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $491,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,820,320
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,490,570
Industrial wages and salaries: $34,996,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 18,884 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 200
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $43,282,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,911 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Tobacco, farm butter, grapes, grains

Principal industrial products: leather goods, sole leather, furniture, silk and rayon goods, printing, underwear, machinery and parts, bakery products, paper, boilers, tanks, stacks and drums, pumps and valves, wire and wire products, railroad supplies, iron castings, shoes and glue.

Points of historical interest: Fort Brady (1771); Fort Horn; Fort Antes (1776); Fort Muncy (1778); Graves of Michael Grove and Peter Pentz, Indian fighters in Nippenose Valley; site of log boom in river north of Williamsport; Picture Rocks, where Indians painted and carved history on rocks.

Recreation: Williamsport is considered a "jumping off" place for hunters and anglers seeking sport in the mountains to the north. Lycoming and Loyalsock creeks furnish water sports. Ravensburg State Park is attractive.



The County Court House in Williamsport.

Unforgettable scenery near Waterville is typical.

LYCOMING COUNTY has had one of the most romantic and economic roles in the history of Pennsylvania.

Reconnoitered by the French as early as 1756, who cast covetous eyes upon the great stands of timber and fertile mountain meadows, it was also held to be important and desirable by a fringe of settlers gradually pushing forward the frontier. Settlement was not allowed, however, until 1768, following the treaty at Fort Stanwix. Yet hardy frontiersmen and fearless settlers had preempted land rights along Pine creek and other streams. They were self-styled "Fair Play Men," who set up their own tribunal of free men and a committee of vigilantes to see that there was fair play. These men came from both sides of Pine creek which is the dividing line between the present counties of Clinton and Lycoming. The gigantic elm tree under which they held their meetings is within the present boundaries of Clinton county.

One of the interesting bits of local history was the mass movement of settlers down stream by boat and raft to Fort

Augusta, now Sunbury, to escape massacre by the Indians who had gone on the warpath against the encroachments of the settlers. This was styled the "Great Runaway." Lycoming county was the converging point of three great Indian trails.

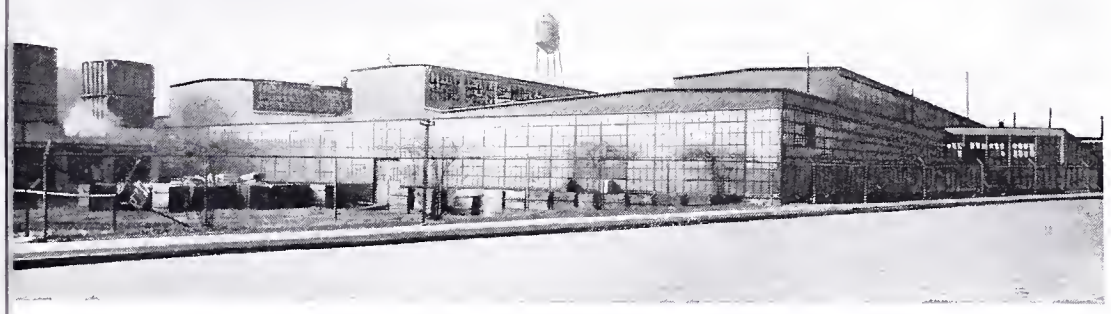
Periods in the economic life of the community have shown the ability of residents to rise above impending depression. The first came at the end of the great lumbering business; the second when a number of large manufacturing plants moved elsewhere, and the third the seeking of a diversification of industry that has guarded against unemployment and an inevitable decline in the economy of the community.

Woodworking mills recall the days when the lumber industry was king throughout the area.

Friends Meeting House, near Pennsdale.

Perhaps the most picturesque era was that in which lumber was king. Williamsport, the county seat, was the center of that industry which earned it the nickname of the "Lumber City." The county's rise both in population and importance was due to the great forests to the north, dense principally with white pine and hemlock. Tributary streams concentrated this great wealth of logs out of the Lycoming, Pine, Loyalsock, Sinnemahoning and other waterways into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Above Williamsport for a distance of approximately 20 miles a "boom" was constructed in the middle of the river which held the logs and permitted them to be moved as desired down stream to the saw mills more than a score of which bordered the banks of the river in the vicinity of Williamsport. In addition billions of board feet of logs and lumber annually were rafted down the West Branch to mills as far away as Harrisburg and Marietta. Some of these rafts—



Diversified industries provide a stable economy for community that once depended on lumber.

known as "spar rafts"—carried white pine logs many of which found their way to shipyards in this country and overseas where they were turned into masts for sailing vessels.

The timber supply has been practically exhausted but manufacturing and agriculture have kept Williamsport, founded in 1779, and the other communities in the county in a thriving condition.

Lycoming claims the distinction of being the largest county in the State. Erected April 13, 1795 from part of the then Northumberland county it embraced such a huge area that in the next 50 years a dozen new counties were formed from it the latest being Sullivan in 1847. Lycoming's first settlers were Scotch-Irish and Quakers.

Dickinson Junior College, formerly Dickinson Seminary, is at Williamsport. Between Muncy and Montgomery is the State Industrial Home for Women. Williamsport has two armories. The Susquehanna Trail, said to be the longest unbroken stretch of concrete highway in the United States, passes through the county.

Andrew Culberston settled in what is now DuBois in 1773 and the place was known as Culberston until John DuBois started extensive lumber operations in 1852 when the name was changed to honor him.

Hughesville, first known as Hughesburg, was incorporated in 1852 and named for Jeptha Hughes, who laid out the town.

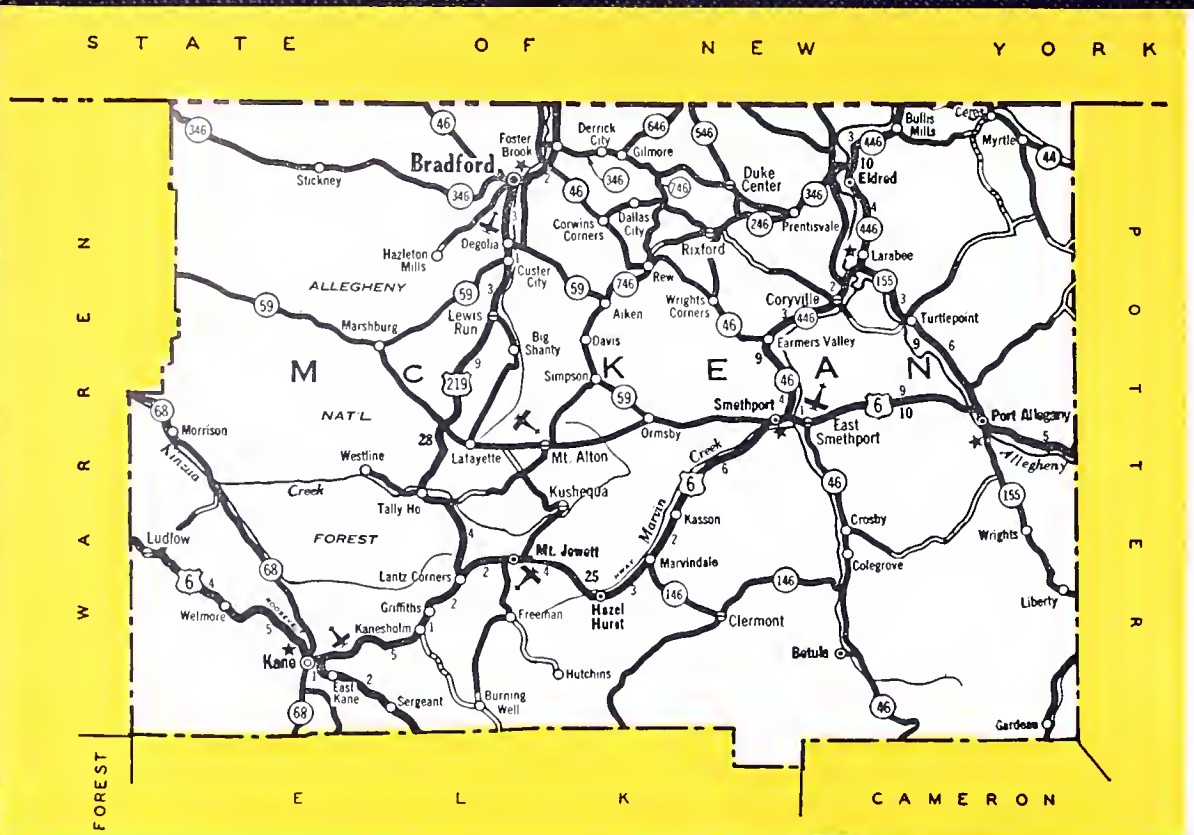
Jersey Shore, settled by Reuben Manning of Essex, New Jersey, was incorporated in 1826. Manning came from the "Jersey Shore" section of his native state, hence the name.

Montgomery, settled in 1783 by John Lawson, was originally known as Montgomery Station. The name was shortened to Montgomery upon incorporation as a borough.

Montoursville and Muncy are on sites of one-time important Indian villages.

South Williamsport is an important borough.

Panoramas of spectacular splendor . . . fertile farmlands . . . excellent roads . . . make Williamsport the hub of a vast scenic and agricultural region.



McKEAN COUNTY

Industrial wages and salaries: $13,152,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 6,872 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 100
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $30,935,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,070 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy farming, hay grains.
Principal industrial products: Lubricating oils and greases, gasoline, oil well supplies, sole leather, turned and carved wood, shirts, powder and other explosives, wood distillates.
Points of historical interest: Canoe Place; Ceres, founded in 1798, but until 1877 considered to be in New York State.
Recreation: Mountains and streams furnish a natural setting for all outdoor recreations.

Named for Justice Thomas McKean, Governor of the State
Land area: 997 square miles
Population: 56,673
Roads: 378 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; Baltimore & Ohio; Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern; Erie; Valley; Coudersport & Port Allegany
Value of all products: $56,215,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $25,119,400 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $118,400 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $694,890
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,413,360

County Court House at Smethport is a simple and beautiful structure.

McKEAN, sometimes called the "Governor's County" because of the interest taken in its formation by Governor Thomas McKean whose name the county bears, was one of the last frontier counties in Pennsylvania. While erected in 1804 it was then still a complete wilderness. The northern tier counties were at this early date partly created to assist in establishing Pennsylvania claims in a region which had been asserted to be a part of the domain of Connecticut. These claims had included much of the area within McKean county.

Prior to 1784 the lands within the new county were a part of "Seneca Land" or hunting grounds for the Iroquois. Pennsylvania's title was secured by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. Within the limits of the county was located famous Canoe Place, present Port Allegany, a portage route connecting the Allegheny and Susquehanna headwaters by way of Sinnemahoning creek. Canoe Place appears on some of the earliest known maps of this region. Early settlers of the county from either the north or south usually followed this historic route of the Indians.

Big Bend, Allegheny River.

The growth of McKean was slow and as late as 1821 there were only 211 taxables in the entire county. It was not until 1826 that McKean became a completely independent unit. The first courthouse was completed the same year at Smethport and by this date the towns of Ceres, Smethport, Bradford and Port Allegany were laid out. Bradford's first log house was built in 1827 and these small towns were very much frontier settle-

The county is the leading producer of the world-famous, Pennsylvania quality lubricating oils.

Extensive wilderness areas make the county a hunter's and fisherman's paradise.

ments with the absence of Indians the only important difference in the life of the McKean county pioneers from that of earlier days in other seetions of Pennsylvania. There was still land to be cleared, log homes and buildings to be constructed, and food and supplies transported over rough roads hewn through the forest. Life was hard and full of toil on this last Pennsylvania frontier.

McKean county's settlers came from a variety of places. Some eame down from New England and New York, often along the valley of the Allegheny river. Others came up the Susquehanna and journeyed overland by way of the famous Jersey Shore and Coudersport Turnpike or the Portage route of the Indians to Canoe Place by way of Sinnemahoning creek. Some few were from southeastern Pennsylvania attracted by the advertisements of the large land companies which held the bulk of the land in this section of the State.

The first school in the eounty appears to have been organized as early as 1809, a tribute to the desire of the early settlers for learning for their children. Smethport Academy was opened in 1837.

The military ardor of the region ran high in Civil War days and under the command of the famous Major General Thomas L. Kane, one of McKean's greatest heroes, the Bucktail Regiment was recruited from citizens of the county and its neighbors. The Bucktails became one of the best known regiments of the Civil War and won distinction on numerous battlefields.

Following the War, McKean county experienced a boom resulting from the first commercial development of oil and gas in 1876-78. The county shortly became a leader in the oil industry and today is the largest single producer of world renowned Pennsylvania oil. It is also a leading producer of natural gas.

The highways and railroads follow the old river trails of the Indians.

Lumbering was another great industry of the era and rich stands of pine timber were cut, often with too ruthless a hand. The rivers and creeks were dotted with logs and log rafts en route to the mills in the halcyon days of the lumber industry.

Modern conservation methods are endeavoring to restore our forests and McKean has one of the largest single forest acreages of any county in the State amounting to over 500,000 acres. The larger part of this by far is included in the Allegheny National Forest.

McKean county today has numerous industries of importance. The Holgate Company at Kane is one of the oldest manufacturers of wood toys in the nation and makes numerous other wood products. The forests have furnished the basis for chemical industries. Powder and explosives, glass and clay products are made in the county. The chief product, however, is lubricating oils and greases, gasoline and oil well supplies.

In agriculture the county is most notable for dairying and livestock though it is dotted with numerous small farms which grow a diversified line of crops.

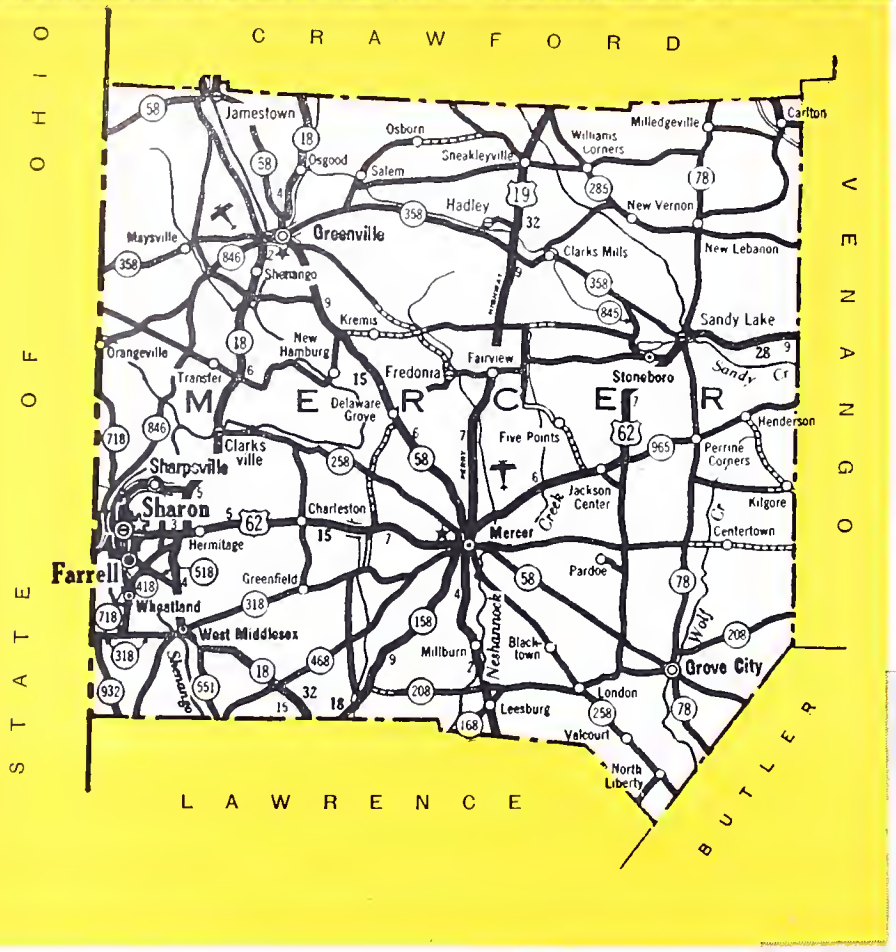
High, snow-covered hills delight winter sportslovers.

The scenery of the county is outstanding with its rolling, wooded hills and beautiful valleys. Kane has become noted for its healthful climate which provides a refuge for victims of hay fever. It is also a noted winter sports center.

Smethport honors the name of Theodore de Smeth, who was a member of a Dutch banking firm which invested heavily in the project of the Ceres Land Company.

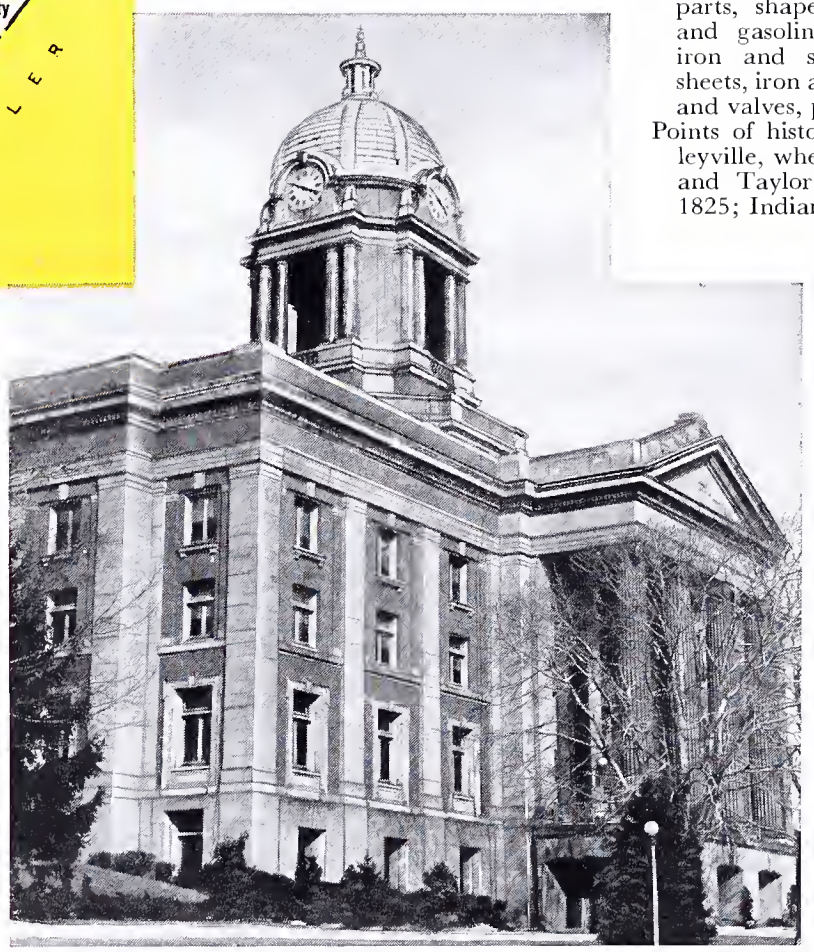
Bradford's prosperity has been associated with the oil industry from the earliest days. Here the first oil exchange was established in 1877 two years after the first oil producing well was drilled by Jackson, Walker and Urquart.

The Susquehanna Company of Connecticut and the United States Land Company also acquired large tracts of the new land here for expansion.



MERCER COUNTY

Named for General Hugh Mercer
Land area: 681 square miles
Population: 101,039
Roads: 609 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Bessemer & Lake Erie
Value of all products: $257,936,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $110,637,300 (1944)
Value mine and quarry products: $1,430,700 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $3,746,820
Value milk and eggs produced: $5,764,900
Industrial wages and salaries: $68,885,300 (1944)
Industrial employees: 23,882 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 122
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $43,065,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,897 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy farming, sheep and wool, pears, general farming
Principal industrial products: Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies, iron and steel ingots, hoops, bands and cotton ties, pig iron, billets, blooms, and slabs, iron and steel bars, tin and terne plate, pipes and tubing, railroad and electric railway cars, and parts, shapes, steel castings, gas and gasoline engines, structural iron and steel, iron and steel sheets, iron and steel plates, pumps and valves, printing.
Points of historical interest: Sheakleyville, where Generals Lafayette and Taylor were entertained in 1825; Indian burying ground.
Recreation: Buhl Farm of 300 acres is Shenango Valley's playground. All recreations and sports.



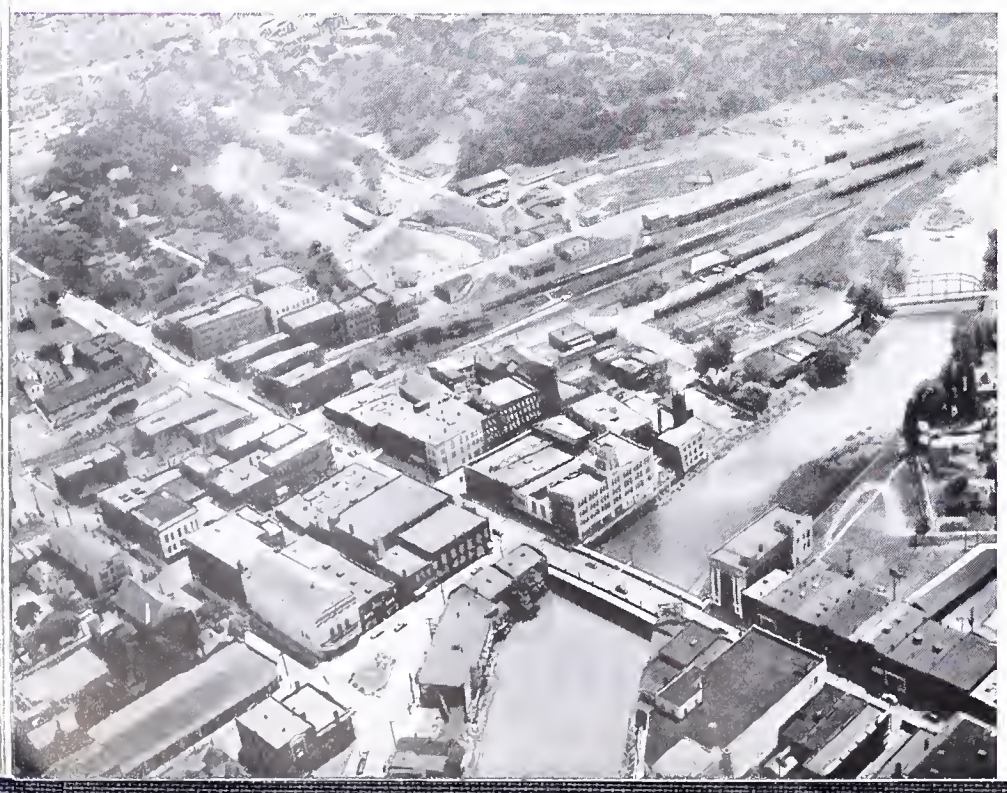
The County Court House is an impressive building on the "Diamond" in Mercer.

DEVELOPMENT of the iron and steel industries along the Shenango river valley has been responsible to a considerable degree for Mercer county's growth in wealth and population. Industrial production is carried on largely in Sharon and Farrell, the county's two third class cities and in Greenville, Grove City and Sharpsville, its larger boroughs.

Among the products manufactured are iron and steel ingots and bars, railroad cars, gas and gasoline engines, structural iron and steel, and electric machinery. The enormous 300-ton transformers for the great Boulder Dam were made at one of Sharon's electrical manufacturing plants.

The production of food and other agricultural products and the paper and printing industries rank next in importance.

An aerial view of the Shenango valley.



Mercer county was formed in 1800 from Allegheny county. It was named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a hero of the Revolution who was fatally wounded at the battle of Princeton. As a young captain during the French and Indian Wars, Mercer had traveled over the vast spaces of western Pennsylvania.

Counties in six other states have been named in honor of General Mercer.

Among the early settlers in Mercer county the Scotch Presbyterians predominated. Many citizens of Sharon and Farrell are of Italian descent whose forebears came to Mercer county about 1885 when a pipeline was laid from the Butler and Venango county oil fields through Sharon to Youngstown, Ohio.

James Pierce, prominent citizen, who helped develop the bituminous coal industry, was a resident of Hickory township.

Jonathan Dunham was a pioneer settler in 1798 in Sharps-

The Shenango river, notable for its beauty.

ville, named for James Sharp, an original landowner.

The George Junior Republic, situated on a farm near Grove City, is an interesting experiment in teaching boys the functions of government and citizenship as part of their day-to-day education and work in preparation for adult living. Grove City College is located in Grove City and Thiel College at Greenville.

The county borders for 32 miles on the Ohio line.

Mercer, centrally located, was laid out in 1803. While the advantages of the area were known much earlier, permanent settlements were delayed because of difficulty in obtaining proper titles to the land. Beginning about 1800 settlers began to arrive and the growth since then has been rapid and stable.

The section north of Pittsburgh and west of the Allegheny river was set apart by the government for soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line regiments who fought in the Revolution as reward for their service. An Act of the Legislature divided the territory by a line due west. Land south of this line was known as "Depreciation Lands," and north of it as "Donation Lands."

A number of land companies, among them the Holland Land company and the Pennsylvania Population company, were active in the region. First permanent settlers for the most part came from Allegheny county.

The first courts were held in the home of Joseph Hunter in Mercer in 1804.

The Big Beaver river and its many tributaries provide an excellent drainage system.

Mercer was formerly an Indian village of importance. It was laid out as a town by John Hoge, March 24, 1803, who donated 200 acres as a site for the county seat. The first mill was built by the Junkers family in 1805. The Harthegig health springs were widely known for years. General Lafayette was entertained in Mercer in 1824 on his visit to the United States.

Sharon, carrying a Biblical name, was first settled by Benjamin Bentley in 1803 and was laid out as a town by William Budd in 1819. It remained a small village until 1836 when its rapid growth began because of the coal and iron industries.

Pure-bred sheep browse on a Mercer county farm.

Farrell, incorporated as South Sharon, had its name changed in 1911 to honor James A. Farrell, noted steel manufacturer.

Greenville, which originally was West Greenville, honors General Nathaniel Greene.

Grove City was originally named Pine Grove.

Stoneboro, on the south side of Sandy Lake, was settled by Negro freemen and was first called Liberia.

West Middlesex was the birthplace of Alfred Landon, governor of Kansas and Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Wheatland was first settled by the Shillings prior to 1797. It was laid out as a town by James Wood in 1865 and named in honor of the Lancaster estate owned by President Buchanan.

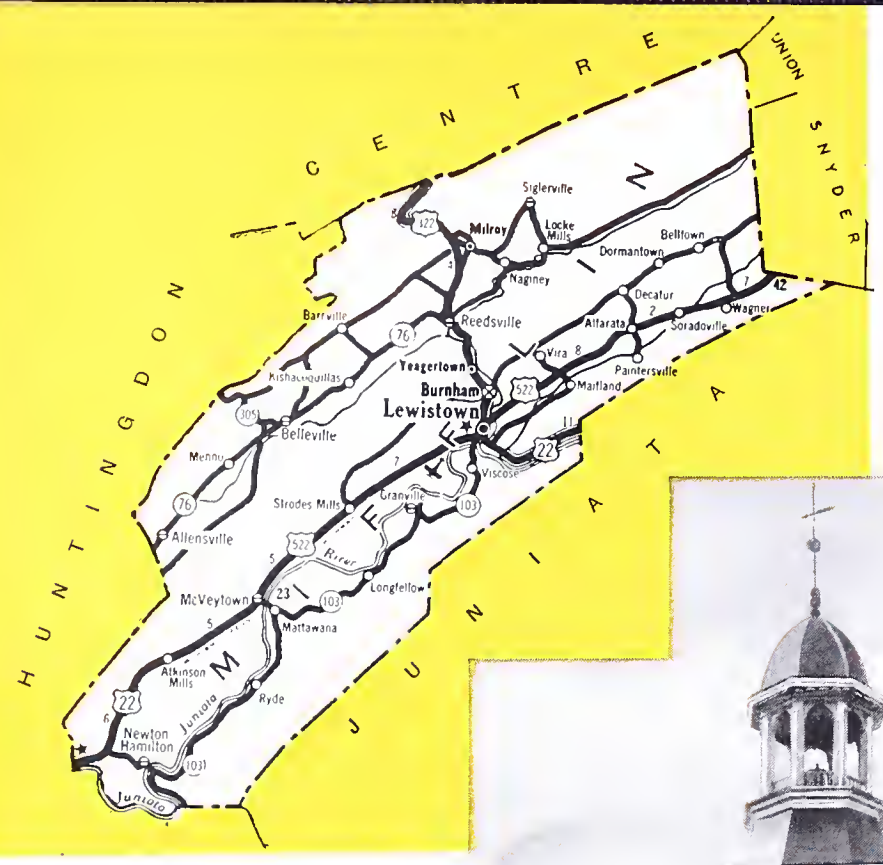
Jackson and Jefferson townships were named for Presidents Jackson and Jefferson.

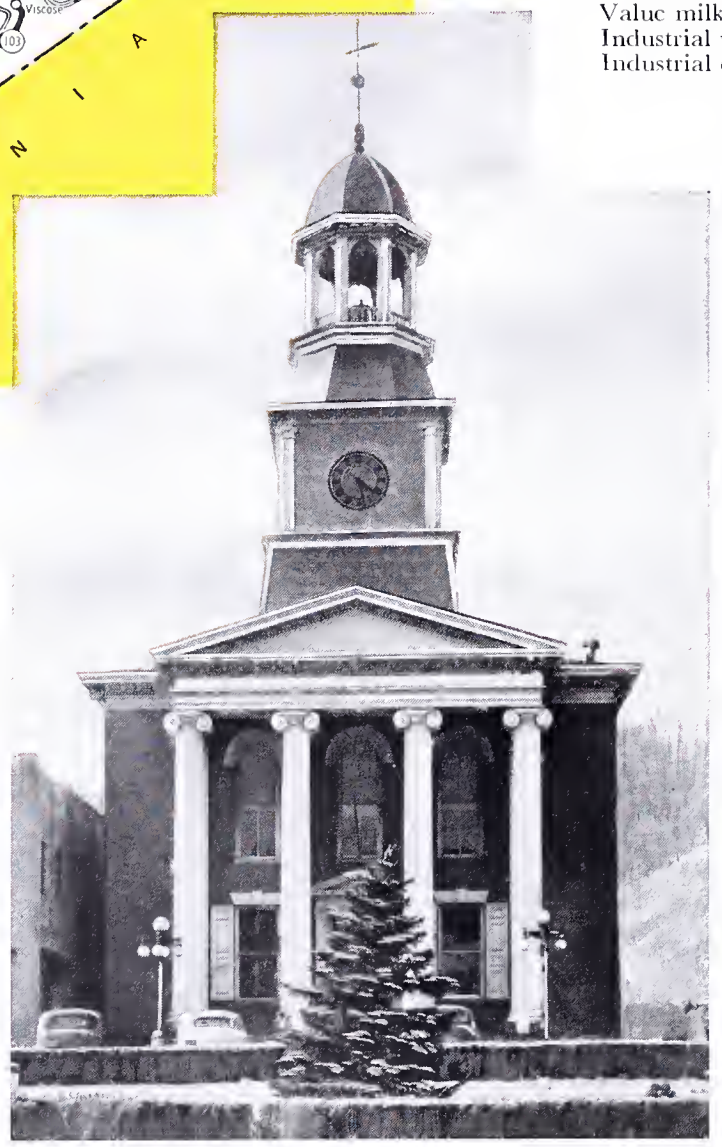
New Vernon was long known as the community of "Ten Milers," because of the men who came there to settle in 1798 from Ten Mile creek, Westmoreland county. Their Scotch-Irish names still persist in the community.

Pymatuning township is the English derivative of the Indian name for the present Pymatuning Lake. The Indian meaning was "The home of the man with the crooked mouth."

Camp Reynolds at Greenville.

Little Neshannock creek is a noted trout stream.





Facing the public square in Lewistown is the County Court House.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

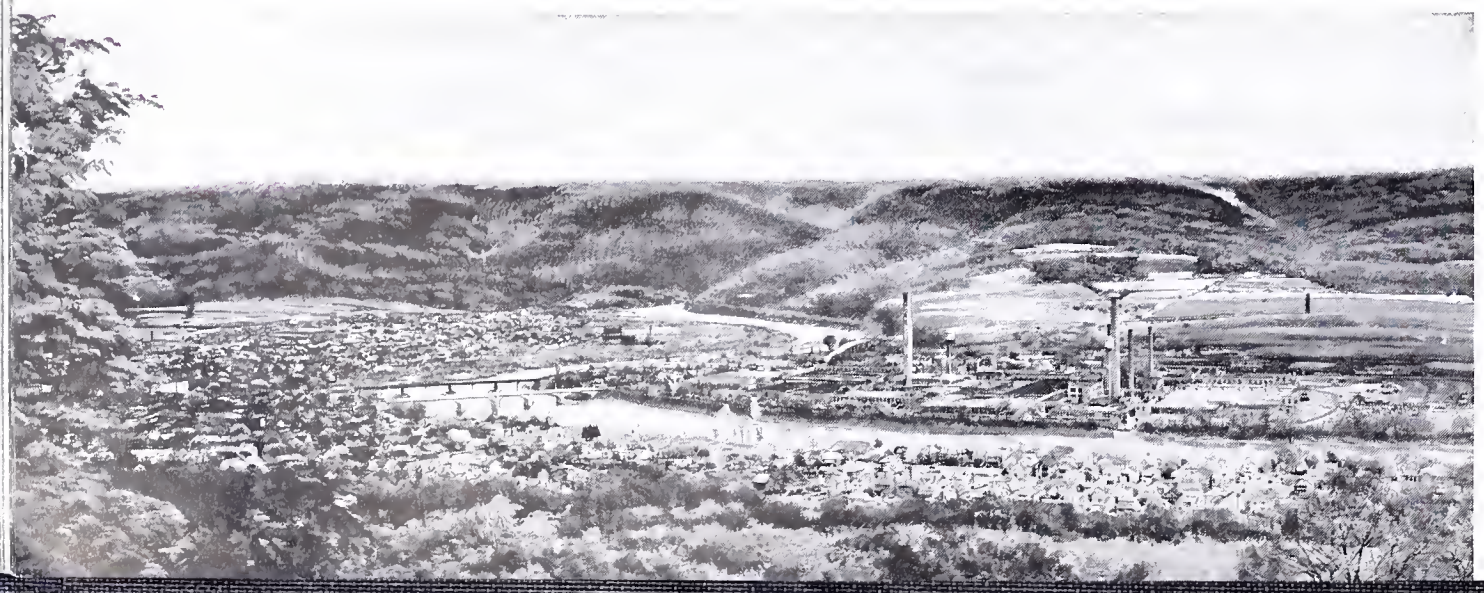
Named for the first governor of the Commonwealth
Land area: 431 square miles
Population: 42,993
Roads: 261 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $48,022,100(1944)
Value added by manufacture: $28,327,200 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,591,400 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $1,687,690
Value milk and eggs produced: $2,185,340
Industrial wages and salaries: $18,313,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 8,711 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 70
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $17,041,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 885
Principal agricultural products: Corn, wheat, oats, apples, peaches and pears.
Principal industrial products: Rayon yarns, railroad supplies, iron and steel forgings, steel castings, ganister brick, glass sand, bakery products, grist mill products, miscellaneous stone.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Granville (1755), Juniata Path, noted Indian trail, reconstructed Jack's Creek bridge.
Recreation: The famous "Seven Mountains" area is noted for its beautiful scenery, fishing and hunting.

MIFFLIN COUNTY was organized in 1789 and named in honor of Pennsylvania's first Governor and Revolutionary hero, General Thomas Mifflin. Its origins, however, date back to as early as 1731 when the first English traders visited the region. The county had within its present limits, on the site of modern Lewistown, the Shawnee Indian Village of Ohesson—ruled by Chief Kishacoquillas. The famed Mingo Chief Logan lived near Reedsville from 1766 to 1771. The first settler within the county was a trader, Arthur Buchanan, who settled at the site of Lewistown in 1754.

The fertile valleys of the Juniata river and the Kishacoquillas creek soon attracted the notice of hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers. The presence of Fort Granville, a few miles west of Lewistown on the banks of the Juniata, erected in 1755 by George Croghan and destroyed by a roving party of French and Indians on August 1, 1756, provides another interesting chapter in the county's early history. The burning of the fort left this part of the frontier exposed and retarded further settlement for some years.

An increasing growth of population in the region followed the Revolution and it was this that led to the need, in 1789, for separating Mifflin from mother Cumberland county in order to better provide for the government of this part of the State. Lewistown, named for William Lewis, a pioneer ironmaster, became the county seat.

Lewistown and Mifflin county were always an important highway center. In the days of the Indians, trails crossed within the county from several directions. The Juniata Path joined the Tuscarora Path at Port Royal and followed the river to meet the Kittanning Path at Mount Union. The Warriors Path from Sunbury also passed through the county. These early Indian trails are today roughly the respective routes followed by the William Penn Highway and Routes 322 and 522 in the county. The Pennsylvania Canal passed through the county and Lewistown was a principal shipping point. Many ruins of the old canal are still observ-



Pennsylvania, state of contrasts, where textile plant rubs shoulders with soul-stirring scenery.

Green Lea Mountain, although in Huntingdon county, attracts many Mifflin countians.

The county is important agriculturally. Here a boy does a man-size job.

able, especially alongside the William Penn Highway south of Lewistown in the Narrows. It is likewise on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. An interesting monument to early turnpike days is located just south of Lewistown where Jacks Creek Arch Bridge is still standing and recently restored. It is probably the only existing example of a stone arch bridge built without the usual keystone.

Mifflin county furnished men for all the wars in which America has engaged, beginning with the Revolution. Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse were in the War of 1812. Daniel Dobbins, one of the builders of Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet at Erie, with which he won control of the Great Lakes, was a native of Mifflin county. The Juniata Guards served in the Mexican War and the Logan Guards were among the First Defenders to reach Washington for the protection of President Lincoln. Major General Frank McCoy, Mifflin countian, served in the Spanish American War and in World Wars I and II.

Bird Rock, Jack's Mountain.

Mifflin has always been a rich county agriculturally with diversified farming. Its mineral wealth is limited largely to building stone and material. The prosperity of Lewistown in recent years has centered largely in the location there of one of the largest rayon plants in the world, a subsidiary of the American Viscose Corporation.

Large numbers of Amish settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley and in Big Valley and have given the county a very substantial agricultural population living under distinctive social and cultural conditions.

The first sermon preached in Mifflin county was by the famous Reverend Charles Beatty, Presbyterian missionary on the early Pennsylvania frontier, near present McVeytown on August 26, 1766. The first minister to serve in the county regularly, the Reverend James Johnston who served churches in 1784 at present Reedsville, Belleville, and other points was a Revolutionary War soldier.

The picturesque Juniata river—the Blue Juniata of the Red Men—cuts through the mountains to provide some of the most awe-inspiring scenery in the State, especially in the famous Jack's Narrows said to be named in honor of Capt. Jack Armstrong, "the wild hunter of the Juniata," who had a cabin there.

Lewistown won out over Mifflintown in the controversy for the county seat. The battle was between the residents who lived above and below the Narrows. The Lewistown Riot of September 12, 1791, indicates the fervor of the contest. Later, when Juniata county was erected out of part of Mifflin county, Mifflintown became the county seat of the new sub-division.

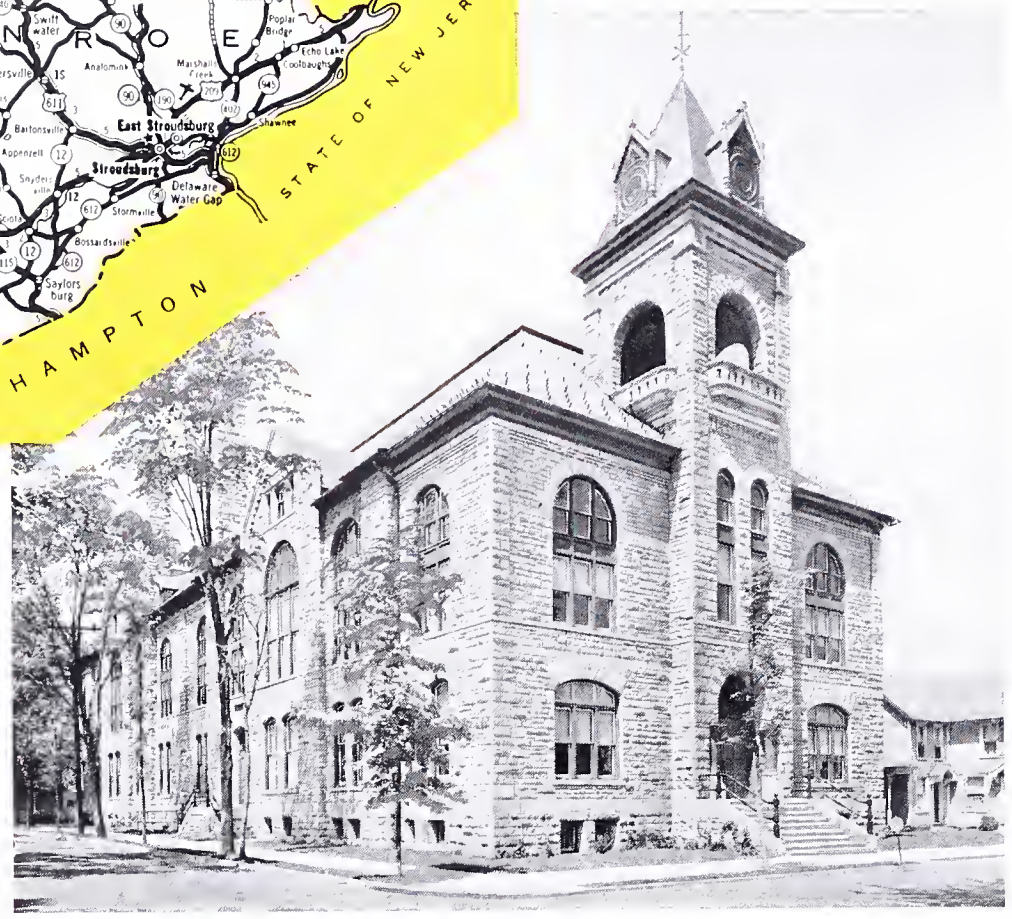
Presbyterianism is one of the leading faiths in the county. Other denominations of importance are the Lutherans, Methodists, Evangelicals, Baptists.

McVeytown was the birthplace of Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, now known as the "Father of Forestry in Pennsylvania."

Menno township honors the name of Menno Simons, founder of the Mennonite Society.

Jack's Creek Bridge, only stone arch bridge built without a keystone.

MONROE COUNTY



Court House at Stroudsburg.

Named for President Monroe
Land area: 611 square miles
Population: 29,802
Roads: 396 miles improved State highways
Railways: Delaware Lackawanna & Western; Wilkes-Barre & Eastern; Delaware Valley
Value of all products: $22,559,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $12,910,300 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $984,020
Valuc milk and eggs produced: $1,131,400
Industrial wages and salaries: $6,455,600 (1944)
Industrial employees: 3,549 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 61
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $14,041,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 826 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: General farming
Principal industrial products: Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, printing, silk and rayon goods, hosiery, agricultural implements and machinery, stoves, heaters, and ranges
Points of historical interest: Dutch in 1616 were said to have opened first road from Hudson river to "Delaware Flats" to take out copper ore; Dupui's Fort (1756); Fort Hamilton, Fort Hyndshaw; Fort Penn; "Indian Walk" purchase ended in what is now Monroe County; first settlement made at Shawnee by Hollanders.
Recreation: Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties comprise the largest vacation and summer resort area in Pennsylvania. All forms of vacation and outdoor sports are provided.

The county's lakes delight sailboat enthusiasts.

MONROE COUNTY, part of the northeastern playground of Pennsylvania, was set up in 1836 from parts of Northampton and Pike counties and was named for the fifth president of the United States.

Within the borders of this county is located portions of the high tableland of the Pocono Mountains known throughout eastern United States as both a summer and winter vacationland. With its natural scenic beauty, including the world famous Delaware Water Gap, and its innumerable vacation hotels and camps, coupled with a net-work of fine roads, it attracts thousands of tourists annually.

Agriculture once limited in Monroe county is taking great strides forward; manufacturing, however, affords employment for many residents of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, the two largest of the four boroughs in the county.

Stroudsburg is within 4,000 acres purchased by Jacob Stroud in 1768. In 1810, the town site was laid out by Daniel Stroud, the son of Jacob. With the building lines 30 feet from the sidewalks and its wide avenues, the town is unusually attractive. East Stroudsburg is the seat of a State Teachers College.

The principal classes of manufacturing are: metals and metal products, paper and printing, electrical machinery, silk and rayon hosiery, agricultural implements, stoves and heating ranges. The mineral resources of the county supply

Northeastern Pennsylvania is a mecca for vacationists.

quantities of sandstone and limestone for building; crushed stone, and sand and gravel; clay and shale for brick, and white clay.

Monroe county was settled at an early date at Shawnee, near present Stroudsburg, by Hollanders from New Netherlands. They established homes on the fertile lowlands called by the Indians "Minisink Flats." The early Holland settlers have left their mark. Names of many of the waterways end in "kill," meaning stream.

History says the first settler was Samuel DuPui who, coming from Esopus in 1725, built himself a cabin at present Shawnee. The early settlers worked copper mines, also.

John Lukens, when he was a deputy under Nicholas Scull, surveyor general, went with Scull to survey lands here. They were impressed with the fact that the settlements at Minisink

Stroud Mansion, built in 1795, honors family who founded Stroudsburg.

Flats antedated those of William Penn 100 miles farther down the Delaware.

The chain of frontier forts erected by the Province began at the Delaware river and four of them were located within the present county. Within the area covered by the "Walking Purchase," of fraudulent origin, the county was subject to many Indian incursions until, during the Revolution, General John Sullivan marched through on his way to subdue the Six Nations. Sites of a number of his bivouacs in the county, as elsewhere, are appropriately marked.

Noted for its wild, scenic beauty and its numerous glacial lakes, Monroe unites with Pike and Wayne as a great vacationland. Towering ridges of the Kittatinny mountains are slashed by the Delaware Water Gap, Wind Gap and Smith's Gap. The Delaware river, forming the eastern boundary, adds to the outdoor grandeur of the region especially where it cuts through the mountains at Delaware Water Gap, having burst through a hill 1600 feet high on its way to the sea.

Smaller ranges cross the county between the Kittatinny range and the Pocono mountains. Sheltered valleys are of great fertility. Agriculture is becoming increasingly important. Waterfalls and cascades, plunging down from the heights, add their charm to the beauty of the surroundings.

While Jacob Stroud, a veteran of the French and Indian War and a colonel in the Revolution, purchased 4,000 acres of land including the present site of Stroudsburg in 1768 and his son, Daniel, developed the planned improvement, there were earlier settlers. Some historians state Peter LeBar erected a home in 1730 and Daniel Brodhead settled there in 1738 and the place was known for a time as Dansbury.

Pocono Mountains are noted for waterfalls.

Nicholas DuPui (spelled Dupuy today) settled at Delaware Water Gap in 1725.

East Stroudsburg, originally known as Brodhead Manor, was settled in 1737 by Daniel Brodhead. A State Teachers' College is located here.

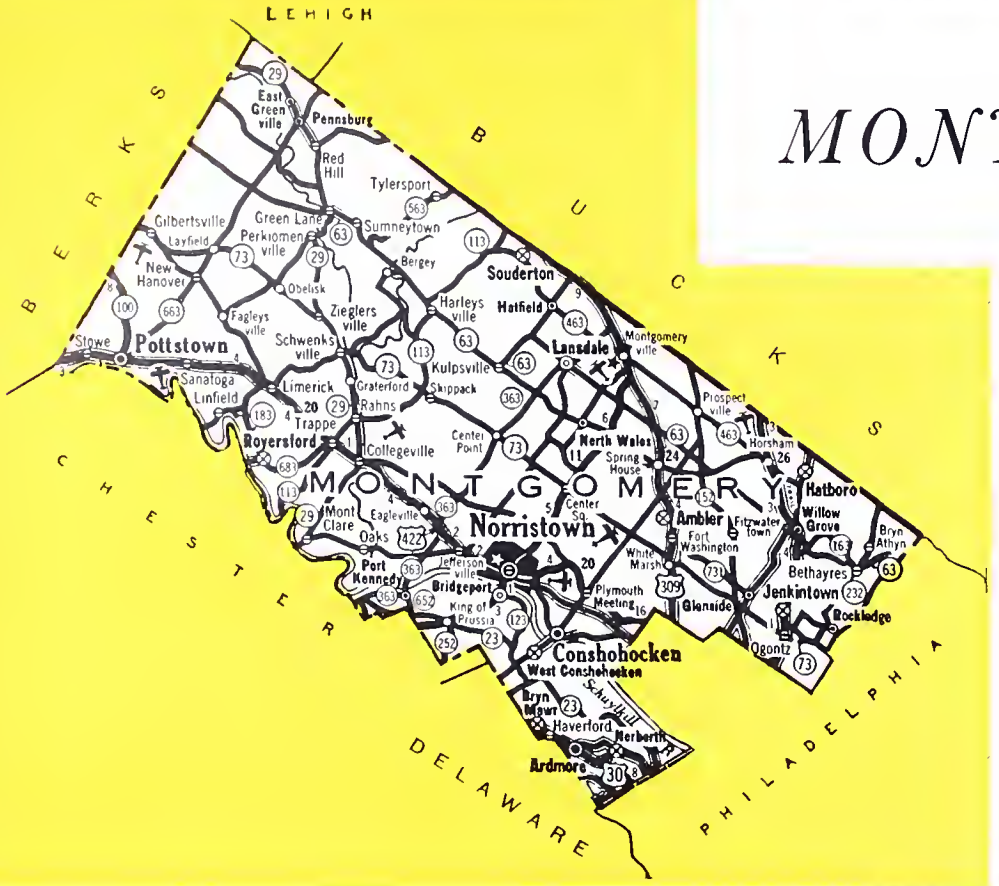
Stroudsburg, Kellersville and Dutotsburg, which later became Delaware Water Gap, entered a contest for the seat of justice which went to the former in a second election.

The climate in the Pocono Mountains is healthful. Monroe county claims its atmosphere is "scientifically stated to be 99.9 percent perfect. The summer mean temperature is 64 degrees, an average of from ten to twelve degrees cooler than any other point on the Atlantic seaboard."

Henry VanDyke, noted author and Joseph Jefferson, famous actor, spent many summers in the Poconos. Both were expert fishermen. VanDyke is said to have written most of the material for his famous book "Fisherman's Luck" while on a vacation here where he whipped the trout streams including the Swiftwater.

Joseph Jefferson, while spending the summer of 1859 at Paradise, studied and rehearsed the role of Rip Van Winkle which brought him untold fame. He studied, the Rip Van Winkle role, as he afterward wrote, "in the seclusion of an old barn and by the end of the summer I was prepared to transplant it from rustic realms to a cosmopolitan audience in the City of Washington."

Delaware Water Gap, world-renowned natural wonder.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Named for General Richard Montgomery
Land area: 484 square miles
Population: 289,247
Roads: 779 miles State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $548,348,000 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $258,355,200 (1944)
Value mine and quarry products: $4,892,300 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $3,197,690
Value milk and eggs produced: $2,856,090
Industrial wages and salaries: $141,127,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 59,121 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 588
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $147,780,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 5,659 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Poultry, eggs, swine, peaches, milk, truck, produce, corn, vegetables for canning, and fruit.
Principal industrial products: Structural iron and steel, woolen and worsted yarns, rubber tires, motor vehicles, silk hosiery, pig iron, asbestos products, stoves, heaters and ranges, men's clothing, beer, boilers, tanks, stacks and drums, iron and steel sheets, iron and steel plates, pipes and tubing, plumbers' supplies, automobile parts, shirts and bakery products.
Points of historical interest: Trappe church (1743), Old Merion Meeting House (1682), General Wayne Inn (1704), Audubon House, Valley Forge State Park.
Recreation: Montgomery County Park, many rivers and creeks furnish sport.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY in southeastern Pennsylvania is known to millions of Americans who have visited its hallowed shrine, Valley Forge. It was there that General Washington and his soldiers endured incredible hardships during the bitter winter of 1777-78.

Formed from part of Philadelphia on September 10, 1784, Montgomery county is named for General Richard Montgomery, soldier-patriot of the Revolutionary War. Its first settlers were Welsh who purchased the tract from William Penn.

As one of the great manufacturing counties of the Commonwealth, Montgomery has played an important role in Pennsylvania's wartime and peacetime history. In 1778 Hatboro was famous for the manufacture of hats for the Continental Army. Today the manufacture of iron, textile and rubber products are the predominating industries of the county.

Norristown, the county seat, had a population in 1940 of 38,181 making it the largest borough in Pennsylvania. It is the county's largest municipality. Next in size are: Pottstown, Conshohocken, Lansdale and Bridgeport.

The County Court House at Norristown.

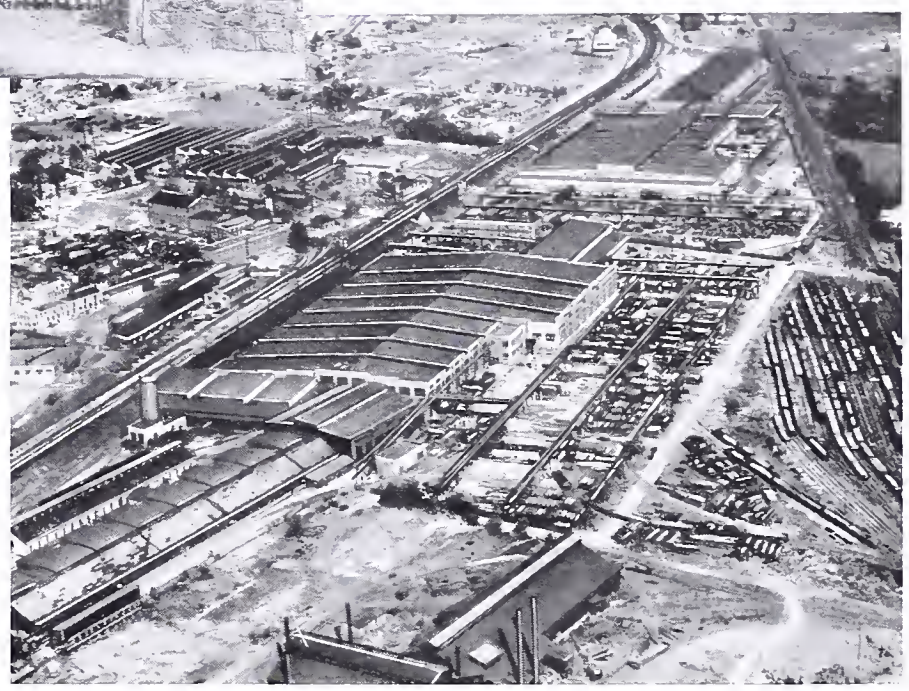
The bridge over Perkiomen at Collegeville, built in 1798.

Principal streams are the Schuylkill river, the Perkiomen, Tacony, Wissahickon, Neshaminy and Skippack creeks.

Agriculture is carried on intensively in some parts of Montgomery county the chief products being milk, truck, corn and fruit. Mineral resources of the county include limestone which is quarried for crushed stone: trap, hornfels, and gneiss.

The county is distinguished for its institutions of higher education. These are: Bryn Mawr College, a non-

George Washington's Headquarters, at Valley Forge.



Pottstown, famous for its iron forges since 1756.

sectarian college for women; Haverford College for men; Beaver College for women at Jenkintown; Rosemont College for women at Rosemont; Ursinus College, coeducational, at Collegeville; St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary (R.C.) and the Academy of the New Church (Swedenborgian Theological Seminary).

The State Hospital for Mental Diseases is located in Norristown.

In addition to Valley Forge Park points of historic interest in the county include: St. John's Lutheran Church at Trappe, one of the oldest of the denominations in the country. The patriots, Reverend Henry M. Muhlenberg and his son, General Peter Muhlenberg, are buried in the churchyard. Fort Washington Park in Whitemarsh Township; Montgomery Square, three miles from North Wales, birthplace of General Winfield Scott Hancock of Civil War fame, and Democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1880; "The Ivy," oldest meeting place of Friends, built 1682, at Shoemakertown, now Ogontz; and Audubon, the home of John Adams Audubon, famous naturalist, are famous points of interest.

Proximity to Philadelphia, the rich Piedmont lowland and a long frontage on the Schuylkill river have contributed largely to the progress of the county. Suburban development, industrial diversity and fine agriculture have meant a great deal. The Schuylkill river for years played a major role in transportation.

Shortly after the establishment of Philadelphia people spread out to settle in Montgomery county. The Welsh influence was followed after 1700 by that of the Germans.

While the French and Indian war did not touch the county in any way, Montgomery played a big part in the Revolution. Washington and his Continentals crossed it on the way to defeat at Brandywine and came back again for the winter at Valley Forge. At Hatboro, then Crooked Billet, Americans were massacred by the British in 1778.

The Schuylkill and Delaware Canal was begun in 1792 and was finished under the direction of the Union Canal company.

Montgomery is one of thirteen counties in the State named for American soldiers.

General Lafayette narrowly escaped death at the hands of the British as he retreated over Matson's Ford after the battle of Barren Hill, May 18, 1778. Matson's Ford is the present Conshohocken.

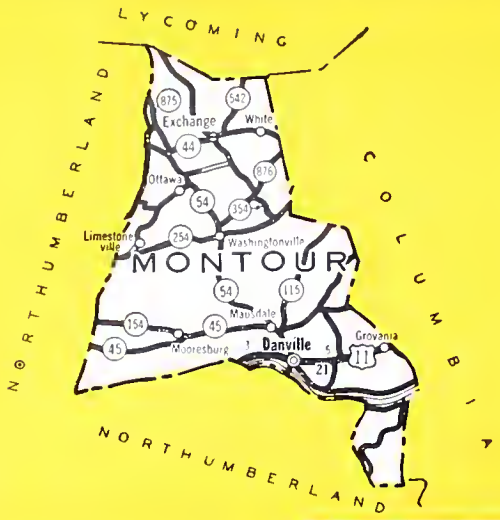
Near present Pottstown on Manatawney creek, in 1717 Thomas Rutter made the first iron in Pennsylvania at his "Pool Forge." The names of Rutter and Potts stood out predominately among the early iron masters, and forges erected by members of their intermarried families dot the landscape.

Norristown, named for Isaac Norris who became the eventual owner of the land in direct line from purchases springing from William Penn, was laid out in 1784 as the "Town of Norris." It was the home of General Andrew Porter and General John F. Hartranft, who served as Governor of Pennsylvania. General Arthur St. Clair, hero of the Revolution and later a pioneer in Westmoreland county, was a resident of the county for a time.

The ancestral home of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker was in Montgomery county. It was during Pennypacker's term that the Pennsylvania State Police was organized.

According to some historians Trappe was named for an old tavern. It is an ancient village originally called Landau. The cornerstone of the oldest Lutheran church edifice in America was laid by Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg in 1743.

Perkiomen Creek mirrors the trees near Green Lane.



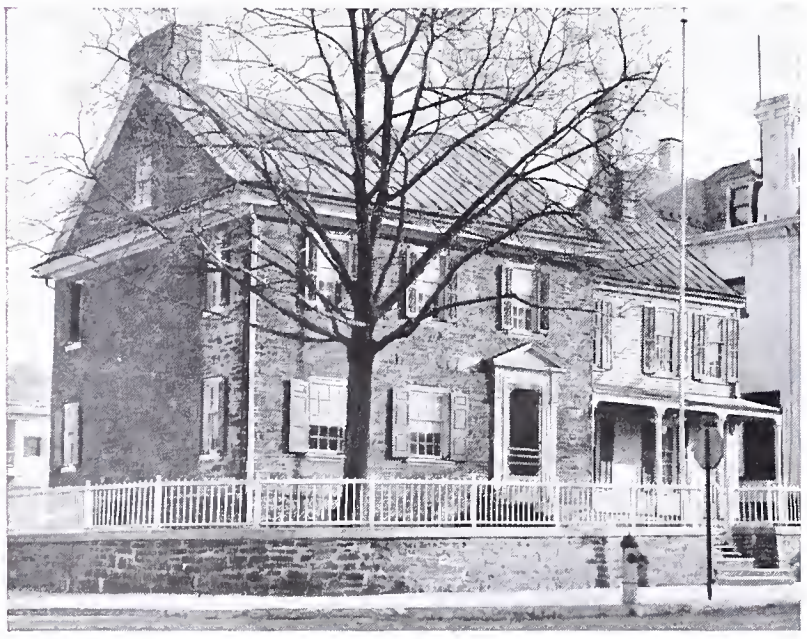
MONTOUR COUNTY

The County Court House is a place of prominence in Danville.

Named for Madame Montour, famous Indian interpreter
Land area: 130 square miles
Population: 15,466
Roads: 129 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Reading; Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $11,126,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $5,851,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $175,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,085,120
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,045,170
Industrial wages and salaries: $3,391,300 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,918 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 21
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $4,118,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 227 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: General farming, hay, grains
Principal industrial products: Iron and steel bars, women's and children's clothing, machinery and parts, crushed stone.
Points of historical interest: Mooresburg, birthplace of Christopher Sholes, inventor of the typewriter.
Recreation: River sports, fishing, hunting.

MONTOUR is the smallest county in the State in terms of its area, but this fact does not measure its importance. Erected out of Columbia county, in 1850, the earliest settlements within the present county were made early in the American Revolution but later abandoned because of the Indian menace.

Located in the Susquehanna Valley, the county was traversed by the earliest Indian travellers through this part of later Pennsylvania. By the same token, the earliest explorers, traders, and missionaries in the interior region of northeastern Pennsylvania visited the county.



Former home of Daniel Montgomery, founder of Danville, now houses relics of area's history.

The pioneers in present Montour were the Montgomery family and it was Daniel Montgomery who laid out the village of Danville. By 1806 it was described in a contemporary geography as a "small post town." General Montgomery, the elder head of the family, served in the Revolution and possessed all the hardihood and independent spirit characteristic of the men of that time. Not content with establishing a town site, he endowed an academy and pioneered in every phase of the early development of the county.

Because of its advantageous location, Danville shared in the growth of trade and industry in the Valley. It became an important way station between Sunbury and the towns in the upper portion of the Susquehanna Valley. The earliest turnpike roads passed through the village and travellers made use of its inns and taverns. It was served also by the Pennsylvania Canal system. Early railroads following the river valley as a natural route also passed through the county.

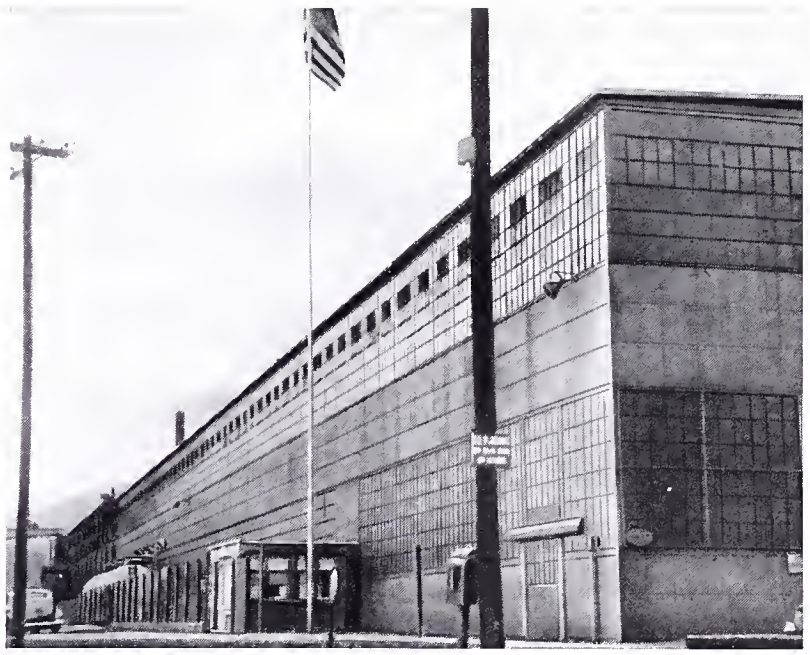
The later growth of the county was due mainly to the utilization of its iron ore deposits. Danville at one time possessed six iron foundries and seven blast furnaces. Rich deposits of iron ore were mined from the Montour ridge which passed through the county and these provided the basis for the iron industry.

Easy access to markets by way of canal and railroad made Danville a natural center for iron making as the demand for

the product mounted with the rapid expansion of America following the Civil War.

One of Montour county's minor claims to fame is the fact that it was the birthplace of Christopher Sholes, inventor of the typewriter. Sholes was born at Mooresburg, Montour county, in 1819. The idea of the typewriter was born while sorting type as a printer's devil on the *Danville Intelligencer*. Later, some years after Sholes had moved to Wisconsin, the idea grew and evolved into the development of a new "writing machine," forerunner of the modern typewriter, the first working model for which was completed in November, 1866.

Today, Montour county has industries which produce products valued at a little less than twelve million dollars. The value of its farms is almost the same as its manufactures. About half the population of the county is located in the county seat of Danville. Almost all of the industries of the county also are located there and Danville today is indeed the very heart of Montour county. It is the site of a State Hospital for the insane and the well-known Geisinger Memorial Hospital. An important ordnance plant was located at Danville to produce explosives for use in World War II.



Coupled with agriculture, diversified industry balances the county's economy.

There was considerable controversy connected with erecting Montour county. It was taken from Columbia county, and there was a keen rivalry between Danville, to become Montour county's seat, and Bloomsburg, the incorporated town which was the county seat for Columbia. Both were important trade and industrial centers in the Susquehanna Valley and vied with each other for preeminence. This commercial rivalry was reflected in the contest over division of Columbia to form Montour county.

Formation of the new county was due to the efforts of Valentine Best, State Senator from the region. In order to forward his objective, Senator Best sacrificed his political career. His sponsorship of the new county cost him his position in the Assembly, and indirectly led to the beginnings of the successful career of Bloomsburg's Charles R. Buckalew, who succeeded Best as State Senator. Buckalew rose to the United States Senate and diplomatic posts of importance.

Well-tended farms are a common sight—since agriculture is economically important here.

Danville was located on land purchased by General William Montgomery in 1776 from John Lukens, Surveyor General for the Penns, who had been granted the land. Colonel Montgomery, for that was his rank at the time though he later rose to general, built the first habitation in the section, a log cabin. He and his family were forced to flee the country during the disorders at Wyoming in the midst of the Revolution. The Montgomerys later returned when the frontier was quieted. A fine stone house replaced the log cabin, and it is still standing on the north corner of the highway intersection leading to Wilkes-Barre. It is today the home of the Montour County Historical Society and contains many interesting museum and historical relics. It is one of the oldest houses still preserved in this section and is a fine Georgian stone structure.

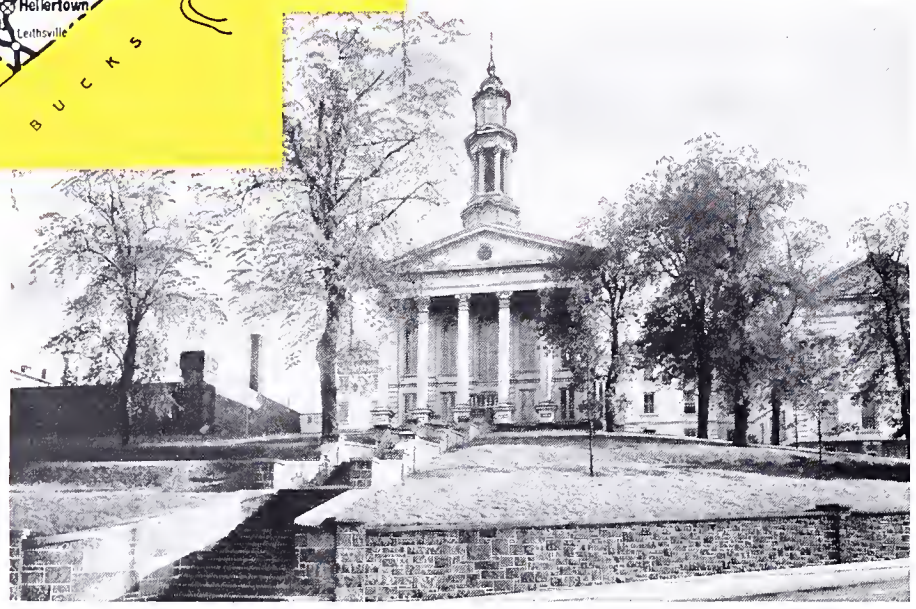
Danville and the surrounding area became a very important center of the iron industry in the days of the anthracite iron industry after 1840. The successful use of anthracite coal in smelting iron, first demonstrated near Pottsville, led to a rapid expansion of this type of iron furnace in areas accessible to anthracite. The Montour Iron Works was established at this time, and rolling mills were added in 1844. On October 8, 1845, the mill rolled the first iron "T" type railroad rail ever to be commercially manufactured in this country. The plant became one of the leading producers of this type of rail commonly used on the railroads of the nation prior to development of the steel rail in the 1860's.

Much of the early industrial enterprise of the county was due to the leadership of General Montgomery.

Many silk-smooth roads wind through the rolling countryside.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Named for the Earl of Pomfret who lived in Northamptonshire
Land area: 374 square miles
Population: 168,959
Roads: 468 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Central Railroad of New Jersey; Lehigh & New England; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Lehigh Valley
Value of all products: $397,749,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $196,417,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $2,151,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $5,485,950
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,045,170
Industrial wages and salaries: $124,991,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 55,792 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 333
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $95,176,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 3,525 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Potatoes, grains, cherries.
Principal industrial products: Structural shapes, cement, iron and steel bars, machinery and parts, silk hosiery, structural iron and steel, iron and steel forgings, beer, paper, printing, silk and rayon goods, underwear, men's clothing, silk and rayon yarns and thread.
Points of historical interest: Moravian Buildings (1741-56), Sun Inn (1758), Parsons Home (1757), Nazareth Hall, home of Count Zinzendorf.
Recreation: Delaware and Lehigh rivers, parks.



The County Court House is in Easton.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, created on March 11, 1752, is another of what may well be termed the "mother counties" of Pennsylvania in that its territorial extent originally included a large number of interior counties. Northampton itself was taken from Bucks county. For eighty years, "Old Northampton," as the original county came to be known, included present Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Susquehanna counties, as well as parts of Bradford, Columbia, Luzerne, Wyoming, and Schuylkill. Both the county and the county seat of Easton at the Forks of the Delaware were named by Thomas Penn. The first court in the county was held in 1752 and the first courthouse was erected in 1763.

At the time of its creation, this section of Pennsylvania was a part of the frontier. The pioneers were English and Scotch-Irish, and settlements had reached a respectable size by 1752 with early schools and churches established.

German settlers soon came in considerable numbers and gave a definite Pennsylvania German character to the county. At the time of the county's organization, nearly six thousand settlers were located in the region about the Forks of the Delaware, a term applied to the Easton area by the Indians. These included virtually every race and religion common to early Pennsylvania and numbered among them were several persons of the Jewish faith. Easton has today the third Jewish congregation organized in Pennsylvania and the oldest synagogue in continuous use in the United States. Holland-Dutch and French were also among the pioneers of this region.

Historically, the location of Easton is one of the most outstanding in the State. Situated at the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, the site was well known to the Indians as a center for their activities. It became at a very early date one of the principal trading centers of interior Pennsylvania. It was the location for the earliest ferry across the Delaware in that region. It likewise became the site for several Indian conferences concerned with the peace of the frontier.

The most notable of these was the Easton Convention of 1758 at which an effort was made to win the friendship of the Indians and lessen the savage attacks upon this frontier region during the dark and bloody days of the French and Indian War. Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, and other great chiefs were present together with the Governor of the

Northampton county is a world leader in the great iron and steel industry.

The Little Lehigh river flows through fine recreational area.

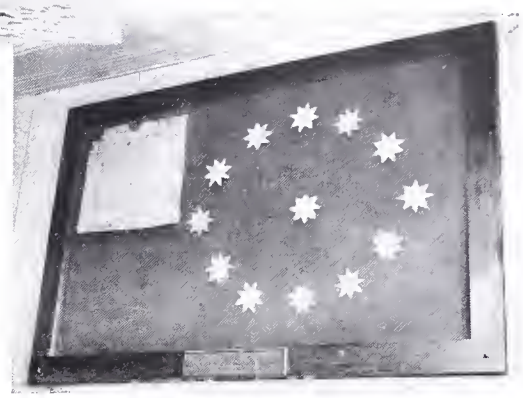
Province, William Denny. Because of its strategic location, Easton and the Northampton county region were a selected target for the raids of the French and their savage allies despite their great distance from the centers of French power in western Pennsylvania and New York.

Easton figured prominently in the American Revolution. An Indian council was held there in 1777 to negotiate peace once more with the Indians. The frontier town became a refuge for the funds of the State following the British occupation of Philadelphia. Washington relied heavily upon the Northampton county militia in the darkest days of the campaigns in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Like a page out of the past—the home of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

It was at Easton that General John Sullivan organized in 1779 his expedition against the Indians of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, one of the most important campaigns of the entire war. The first Stars and Stripes of the United Colonies was unfurled at Easton on July 8, 1776. The county courthouse still houses Northampton county's own Liberty Bell, which rang out on July 8, 1776, with the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence. George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration, was an Easton resident and his home is preserved as an historic shrine by the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Nearby Bethlehem, which Lehigh county shares with Northampton, is likewise rich in its historical associations. It was here that the Moravians laid out a settlement in 1741 and made it the center for the development of their religious and cultural life as well as for the missions to the Indians of the interior. The names of Zeisberger, Zinzendorf, Spangenberg, and Nitschman are inseparably associated with this unique religious fraternity. The buildings of the Moravian Seminary and College still stand and are rich in their associations with early Pennsylvania. Colonial Hall was used as a hospital for the Continental Army. The Moravian Church at Main and Church Streets was begun in 1751 and George Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, and numerous other notables of early America have worshipped there. Bethlehem has the first pharmacy in America and it is still in continuous operation. The city owned the first fire engine and built the first municipal water works in America.



The first Stars and Stripes of the United Colonies is preserved in the Easton Public Library.

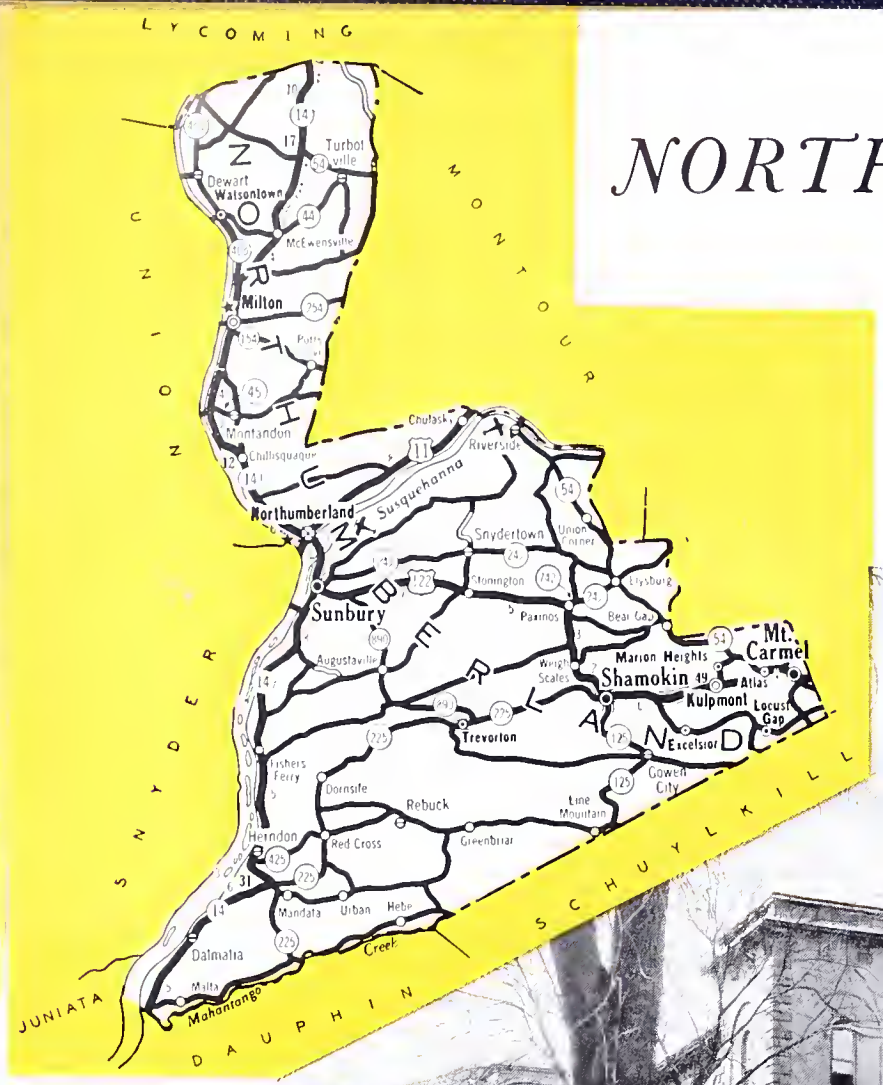
Northampton county always has been one of the cultural centers of the Commonwealth. This is due in part to the Moravian tradition in both education and music. The Moravian music and musical festivals are still famous.

Lafayette College was founded at Easton in 1826 and named in honor of the great French patriot. It became shortly one of the leading educational institutions of the State. At neighboring Bethlehem the founding of Lehigh University by Asa Packer, one of Pennsylvania's first men of wealth and philanthropy, immediately after the Civil War gave the State one of the leading engineering schools of the Nation. It is perhaps significant that Northampton's one Governor, George Wolf, was a strong advocate of free public education and responsible for the Free School Act of 1834.

The county has been in the forefront of economic development and industry has developed rapidly in recent years.

Bell House, Bethlehem, built in 1745, is steeped in Moravian and Colonial history. Still in use today.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY



Named for northernmost shire in England
Land area: 454 square miles
Population: 126,887
Roads: 487 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; Reading; Delaware, Lackawanna, Western; Lehigh Valley.
Value of all products: $132,101,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $45,277,400 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $29,219,300 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,265,120
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,724,150
Industrial wages and salaries: $34,796,800 (1944)
Industrial employees: 19,348 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 218
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $42,227,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 2,451 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Cherries, apples, peaches, potatoes, poultry and eggs, oats and other grains, general truck farming.
Principal industrial products: Anthracite, silk and rayon goods, cars and parts, slaughtering and meat packing, beer, bakery products, canned and preserved goods, women's and children's clothing.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Augusta (1756), Site of Shamokin (now Sunbury) old Indian town; home of Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen; William Maclay's stone house, Sunbury, stockaded, also used for storage of supplies for Sullivan expedition; site in Sunbury where Thomas Edison first lighted a building by electricity.
Recreation: West and north branches of Susquehanna river.

The County Court House in Sunbury's business district.

Site of Fort Augusta, important pioneer fortress built in 1756, now a State historic shrine.

NORTHUMBERLAND was organized on the eve of the American Revolution, March 21, 1772. It was erected from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Bedford counties. Its creation was the result of expansion of settlement along the upper reaches of the Susquehanna river following the French and Indian War. Many of these pioneer settlers in the region when the county was created were forced to flee, however, during the dark days of the Revolution and the bloody attack upon the exposed frontier by British and Indians.

Northumberland county's history is full of romantic interest even before the coming of the white man. Its borders witnessed, around present Sunbury and Milton, much of the pageant of Indian history in the fertile and central valley of the Susquehanna. The junction of the North and West branches of this mighty river is at present-day Sunbury.

Since the river was a principal means of travel for the Indians, this became a point of peculiar strategic importance in interior Pennsylvania. It was here along the river that the great Indian town known as Shamokin was located. Its exact location varied with the whim of the Indians as they moved about. All along the river throughout the county were other Indian settlements. The farms along the river bank still produce quantities of Indian artifacts. These are a constant reminder of the life of those who once lived there in centuries past and tilled the same soil with their crude implements.

Shikellamy, great Oneida chieftain, sent by the mighty Six Nations in 1728 to assert the right of the Iroquois over the conquered remnants of the native Pennsylvania Indians lived at Shamokin, now Sunbury. For some twenty years he was the chief negotiator between the Indians and the Provincial government, one of the truly outstanding Indian statesmen of early American history.

Earliest governmental record of the existence of Shamokin (now Sunbury) dates back to 1728 when two Indian traders Petty and Smith were authorized to establish trade with the Indians of that region. Early visitors to this place were Conrad Weiser and the great Moravian leader, Count Zinzendorf. A Moravian mission was established at Shamokin in 1742 and this marked the beginnings of white civilization in

Junction of north and west branches of the Susquehanna river.

present Northumberland county.

In 1756, partly at the urgent request of the friendly Indians who feared the French and their northern Indian allies, Governor Morris decided to build a fort at the forks of the Susquehanna. This fort was built during the summer months and occupied by Pennsylvania militia. It was named Fort Augusta and became one of the largest and most important of the numerous frontier forts in Pennsylvania. Its strategic location made it an object of concern to the French in northwestern Pennsylvania who planned its destruction, but without success.

Northumberland county, as an outpost of settlement, figured prominently in the American Revolution as a defense bastion in addition to furnishing troops for Washington's armies. Fort Muncy, then in the county limits, and Fort Freeland, in addition to Fort Augusta, were important strongholds. The attacks of British and Indians, culminating in the Wyoming Massacre on July 3-6, 1778, led to the Great Runaway and the virtual abandonment of the region by white settlers.

Supplies and other aid for the Sullivan Expedition were assembled in 1779 at Fort Augusta. Fort Freeland was attacked and captured by British and Indians in an effort to prevent aid to General Sullivan. Fort Augusta served a very useful purpose as the one strong defense position of the Americans in interior Pennsylvania throughout the Revolution. The site of the Fort is now a State property housing a museum and a scale replica of the famous fortification.

Northumberland has many towns of historic interest. The county seat of Sunbury, laid out in 1772, is on the site of the Indian town of Shamokin. The first house was built there the same year by John Lukens, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. A ferry across the river at Sunbury was chartered in 1772. A notable early resident of Sunbury was William Maclay who became, with Robert Morris, one of Pennsylvania's two first United States Senators. The village was chartered as a borough in 1797. It became an important commercial and industrial city of central Pennsylvania, aided by its excellent location at the forks of the river. Turnpikes, canals, and railroads all fanned out from Sunbury to the North and West portions of the Susquehanna Valley. Sunbury was also the starting point for early highways into northcentral and northwestern Pennsylvania reaching as far as Erie.

Home of Dr. Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen, is preserved as an historic shrine.

Northumberland borough was laid out in 1772, though the first house had been built about 1767. Its most noted resident was Dr. Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen and one of the great advocates of freedom in his time. Doctor Priestley came to American in 1794 and died at Northumberland in 1804. His home has been preserved as a historic shrine by the American Chemical Society and The Pennsylvania State College. Watsontown was laid out originally in 1794 and Milton in 1792. More recent towns, which were founded as a result of the development of the coal industry in the county, are present-day Shamokin, laid out in 1835, and Mount Carmel, incorporated as a borough in 1870.

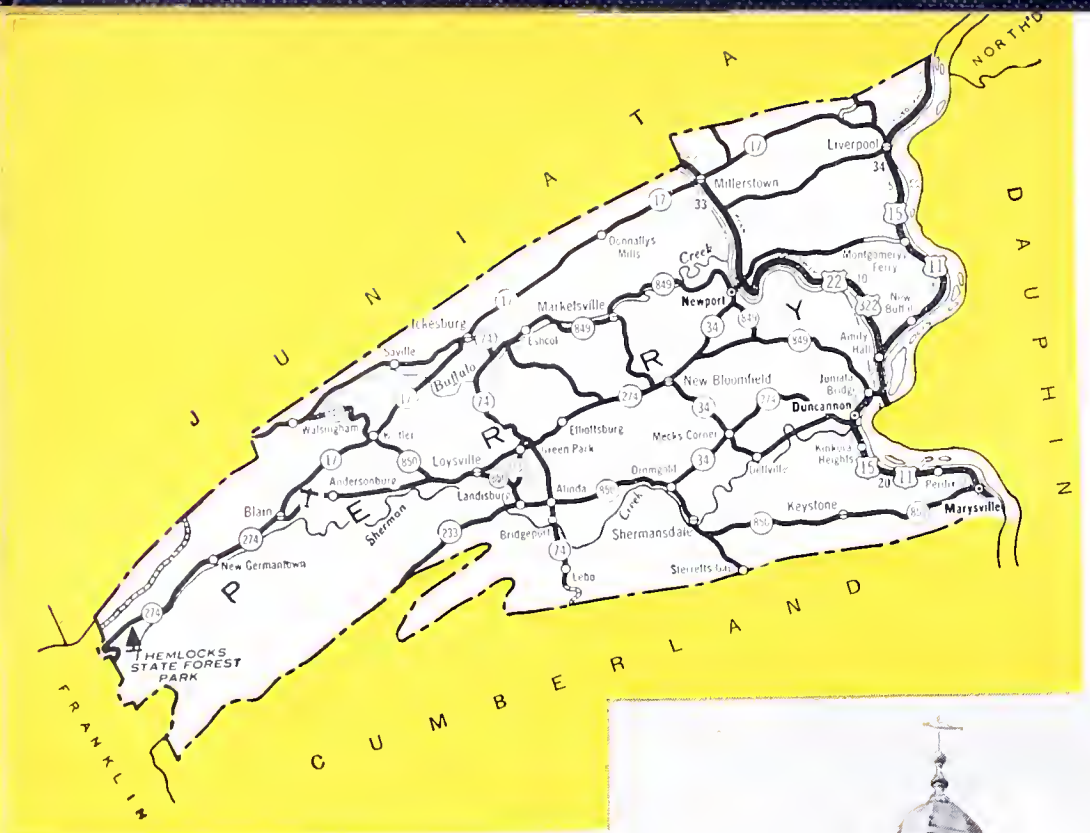
Access to North and West branches, Susquehanna river, Northumberland county played an important part in the river trade of the Susquehanna valleys. Merchandise and manufactures coming down either branch of the river passed the county. The same factor made it a center for the canal transportation which supplemented the river traffic. The county towns along the river and the Pennsylvania Canal were way stations for the trade and the traveler. Boat building and manufactures designed to supply the trade which passed along the river were encouraged from an early date by this favorable situation. For the same reason, the county shared in the great lumber industry of the region. It was itself for a time an important lumbering county. Sunbury became an important railroad center, with the rise of this new means of transportation.

The Middle Anthracite coal region has its western end in the county and it became after 1850 one of the important anthracite producing counties. Shamokin and Mount Carmel owed their inception to the development of this industry and are leading coal towns of the anthracite region today.

The bottom lands along the Susquehanna provide some of the richest farm land in Pennsylvania, though the total acreage is small. In recent years there has been a considerable development of truck farming on these river lands.

The Susquehanna Valley provides the county with some of the most attractive scenery in the State.

Diversified manufacturing is conducted on a large scale.



PERRY COUNTY

Named for Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of Lake Erie
Land area: 550 square miles
Population: 23,213
Roads: 324 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $5,557,500 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,275,500 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $35,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,403,210
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,130,090
Industrial wages and salaries: $1,254,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 871
Industrial establishments: 46
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $5,239,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 432 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Poultry and eggs, general farming, crops.
Principal industrial products: Grist mill products, women's and children's clothing, hardware and specialties, flour, men's shirts, condensed and evaporated milk, silk and rayon garments and thread.
Points of historical interest: Site of Fort Robinson; home of General (and later Governor) James A. Beaver; Judge Gibson home where Chief Justice and John Bigler, first governor of California, and William Bigler, Pennsylvania governor, were born.
Recreation: Hemlocks State Forest Park.

The County Court House occupies a prominent position in the quiet town of New Bloomfield.

PERRY COUNTY, fifty-first county in the State, was organized on March 22, 1820. Formerly a part of Cumberland county, but separated from Carlisle by the Blue Mountain barrier, the growth of settlement in the Sherman's Valley region created a need for a more local government to serve the people of that section. The result was the organization of another county.

The first county seat was at Landisburg, where the first court was held in a log building on December 4, 1820. Four years later, New Bloomfield was designated as the county town. There, on what was at the time simply open farmland, the construction of county buildings was begun. By 1827 it was possible to hold court and conduct the affairs of government at New Bloomfield, which has remained the county seat since that time.

The location of Perry county has had much to do with its history. It has been directly in the path of important travelways to the West from central Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna and Juniata rivers furnished ways for travel and commerce which influenced the development of the county. In the days, when Pennsylvania was a wilderness traversed only by a number of major Indian paths or trails, the region now within the limits of Perry county was crossed or was nearby several of these great Indian pathways. The Tuscarora Path touched the county and over it travelled Indians going from North to South. The Allegheny Path was an Indian highway East and West and passed directly through the county. Shawnee, Delaware, and Tuscaroras were among the Indian tribes inhabiting the county and a large Indian town was located at Duncan's Island, in the middle of the Susquehanna river just above the Clark's Ferry bridge.

Traders followed the Indian trails, and one of the earliest was one Thomas McKee who opened a trading post near Peter's Mountain about 1750. A few pioneers came into the

Remains of the old Pennsylvania canal near Liverpool are a reminder of the unhurried past.

region about the same time, though the lands were not acquired from the Indians by the Province until 1754. The principal center for early settlement, and portion of the county which figured most prominently in its early development, was Sherman's Valley. Protection from the Indians necessitated, in 1755, erecting a settler's fort in the valley, known as Fort Robinson. It was near present Loysville. George Robinson was one of the pioneers of the section, as was Simon Girty the elder, father of the notorious renegade.

Considerable settlement took place after 1760, despite the threat of Indian attack. A majority of the early settlers came over the mountains from the Cumberland Valley and were of the same Scotch-Irish stock which had peopled that region. The famous Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. Charles Beatty, visited the new frontier settlements in 1766 and a Presbyterian congregation was organized. Later German settlers organized the first Lutheran Church in present Perry county about 1774. Roads were cut even before the Revolution connecting the settlers of the Sherman's Valley with the Cumberland Valley to the South, the Kishacoquillas Valley to the North, and the Sunbury settlements to the East.

Because of its abundant water power, Perry county early became famous for the number of its mills. Tanning was another early industry. Iron forges and furnaces were scattered throughout the county and it became an important producer of charcoal iron. The Duncannon Iron Works was founded in 1827 and became well known for its products. The county held to its reputation as a crossroads on the way both to the West and the North as turnpike roads, canals, and finally railroads were built through central Pennsylvania. The great turnpike road to Pittsburgh, which is today the William Penn Highway, traversed the county, as did the principal pike from Sunbury to the West. The Pennsylvania Canal system's Juniata Division passed through the county as well as the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Perhaps it was this strategic position of the county which made it a breeding place for a large number of notable men and women who went forth to build America. The number of prominent Americans descended from Perry county pioneers is striking evidence of its influence. President Warren Harding; James G. Blaine, Republican party leader and diplomat; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy; Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall.

Near Girty's Notch, a roadside rest curves off to the right from this satin-smooth highway that follows the Susquehanna.

Near Route 850 this marker is a monument to Fort Robinson, built in 1755.

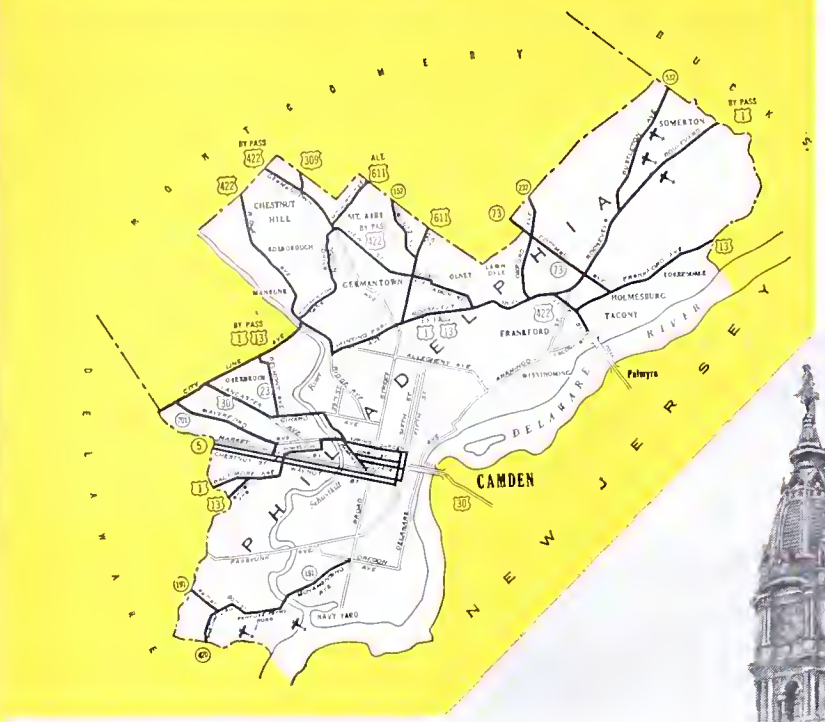
and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes were all descended from Perry county settlers stock.

Two Pennsylvania Governors, Bigler and Beaver, were born in the county, though both were elected to the office from other counties. The first Governor of California, John Bigler, was a native son of Perry county, as was Stephen Miller, third Governor of Minnesota. Daniel Gantt, Chief Justice of Nebraska, John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and Henry C. Thatcher, first Chief Justice of Colorado, were all Perry countians.

Among other notables born in the county were General George Gibson, Commissary General of the United States Army from 1818 to 1861; Col. Alexander K. McClure, noted editor and historian, friend of Lincoln, and an organizer of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania; Charles William Super, one-time president of Ohio University; Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder of Liverpool, first woman medical missionary to China and founder of its first hospital; and Henry W. Flickinger, noted penman and one of those who improved the Spencerian system of penmanship so widely used in the schools of the county.

The people of the county early evidenced an interest in education. One of the first free public schools west of the Susquehanna was opened near present New Bloomfield about 1808 as a result of the generosity of George Barnett.

Small industries . . . many productive farms . . . and splendid scenery blend along the Juniata River.



PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Named for Philadelphia, Biblical city, in Asia Minor
Land area: 135 square miles
Population: 1,931,334
Roads: 1,979 miles of improved State highways and streets
Railways: Pennsylvania; Reading; Baltimore & Ohio
Value of all products: $3,437,319,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $1,633,422,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $1,818,400 (1944)
Value field and fruit crops: $126,520
Value milk and eggs produced: $142,870
Industrial wages and salaries: $856,664,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 362,485 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 5,281
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $2,467,163,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 47,006 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Truck crops, crops under glass.
Principal industrial products: Textiles, textile machinery, radios and parts, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, metal and wood-working machinery, transportation equipment, professional and scientific instruments, hardware, ball and roller bearings, gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, sugar refining, printing, leather and leather goods, knit goods, woolen, worsted and felt goods, woolen and worsted yarns, men's, women's and children's clothing, silk and rayon hosiery, carpets and rugs, bakery products, slaughtering and meat packing, confectionery, ice cream, beer, patent medicines and compounds, chemicals, paints and varnish, automobile parts, paper boxes, cigars and cigarettes, ship and boat building.
Points of historical interest: Independence Hall, Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross house, Christ Church, Old Swedes Church, Chew House, Carpenters Hall, Bartram's Gardens (1728).
Recreation: Fairmount Park, Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, Wissahickon creek, hunt clubs, golf courses, fishing.

Familiar landmark—City Hall in Philadelphia, also houses County Courts.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY can well be called the "mother of Pennsylvania," as well as the birthplace of the American Nation, because it includes within its limits the great city of Philadelphia. While one of the smallest counties in the United States in terms of its area, only three exceed it in population, and it is the fourth most important single county in its industrial production.

Philadelphia city always has been the heart of the county. When it was laid out upon the express order of the Founder, William Penn, the remainder of the area included in the county was a virtual wilderness except for settlements by a few Dutch and Swedes along the Delaware. Within the short space of two years, however, the population had grown to well over 2,000.

When the patriots from all the thirteen colonies assembled at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania's State House to declare their independence from Great Britain in the immortal Declaration of Independence, it was the principal city of America. Not only was it the largest in number of people, but also it was the great financial, commercial, and cultural center of the colonial era. The wisdom of William Penn in providing for freedom of worship and political liberty combined with unusual opportunity for free economic enterprise had made Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, next to the last colony to be settled, a leader in matters of politics, business and industry, art and culture.

In common with its sister original counties of Bucks and Chester, Philadelphia county was laid out with indefinite boundaries and included much of southeastern Pennsylvania. Naturally, the seat of its government was in Philadelphia and under the watchful eye of the Founder and his Governors. A building to house the county offices was completed in 1710 at Second and Market streets and occupied jointly by the city and county. After the completion of the State House, later

America's most cherished shrine—Independence Hall—where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were signed.

A striking night view of the Delaware River Bridge, looking toward Philadelphia from the New Jersey shoreline.

Independence Hall, some functions of the county government were carried on there. In 1789 the county completed at Sixth and Chestnut streets on Independence Square a new county building. The county commissioners offered its use to the United States. It was occupied by the Congress of the United States from March 4, 1790, to May 14, 1800, and witnessed the second inauguration of George Washington as President. Known as Congress Hall, the building continued to be used by some of the county offices until they were removed to City Hall in 1895.

During the entire period of the American Revolution and the organization of the national government, Philadelphia was the center of events. Both the First and Second Continental Congress met here, and, except for the period of the British occupation, continued to use Philadelphia as the seat of government. The campaigns centering about the British occupation of Philadelphia and their withdrawal under the pressure of Washington's armies were among the most important of the Revolution. Robert Morris and Haym Salomon of Philadelphia were those who raised the funds to support the patriot cause.

The early settlers of the county were predominantly English Friends or Quakers, though numbers of Pennsylvania Germans, Scotch-Irish, Welsh, and a sprinkling of virtually every other nationality in the world were attracted to Philadelphia by the tolerance and freedom it provided.

The Liberty Bell, whose bronze tongue pealed the glad tidings of independence on July 4, 1776. Publicly displayed in Independence Hall.

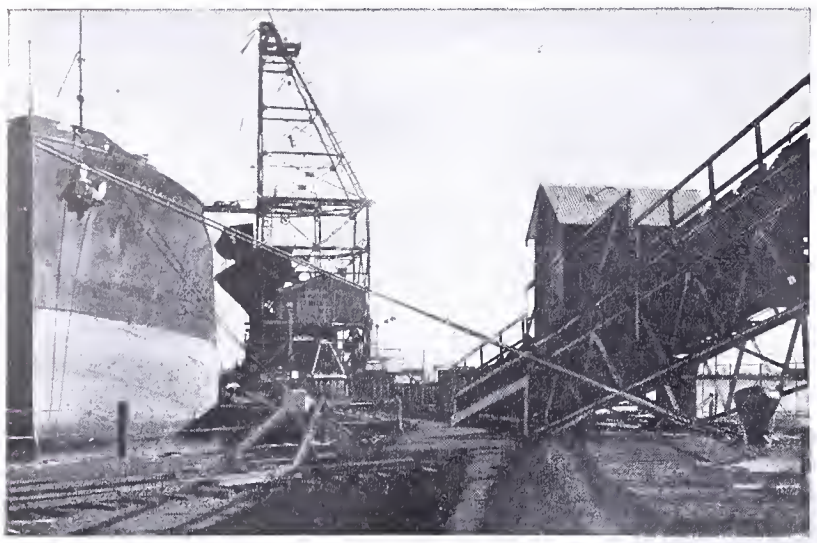
The State's oldest church, *Gloria Dei* or Old Swede's Church was the first Christian church in Philadelphia. Friends' Meetings were established quickly with the coming of the Quakers and the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia was organized in 1698. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected by 1732. The interest of the Friends in education led to the establishment of the first permanent school in 1689, the ancestor of the William Penn Charter Schools. Enoch Flower and George Keith were the two pioneer schoolmasters in Philadelphia.

The freedom of conscience and thought which was common in Philadelphia as founded by William Penn made it the great educational and cultural center of early America. The list of Philadelphia "firsts" is impressive and includes the Pennsylvania Hospital, first hospital in America; the American Philosophical Society, first learned society; the Free Library; the first newspaper in middle colonies; the first music club, the first permanent theatre; the first national music, and the first American novel. Philadelphia was indeed the "Athens of America." Literature, art, music, and the drama flourished here as nowhere else in the United States.

Alongside the cultural life of the city and making it possible was an active spirit of free business enterprise which made Philadelphia the leading commercial center of the nation in early America. Here was organized the first bank, the Bank of Pennsylvania, later in 1781 the Bank of North America. Philadelphia was the financial capital of the new nation. It was a center also for its early industrial development. The first paper mill was built in Philadelphia by William Rittenhouse in 1690. Shipbuilding was another major industry of early days. With the coming of the factory system of industry, textile manufactures came to be very important and Philadelphia county became one of the leading textile centers of the nation. Today there are some two hundred business firms in Philadelphia which have over a century of history behind them, the oldest dating its beginnings in 1682.

Philadelphia county has continued to grow in importance with the passing years. Charles Goodyear's experiments with vulcanizing rubber were made in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Prison System, known all over the world as a step forward in penology, was begun with the Cherry Hill

Transportation facilities—rail, highway, air and water—have helped to make Philadelphia a great industrial city.



A modern coal tipple typifies the first-rate ship-loading equipment of the Philadelphia Port.

Since the Revolution—American seapower was born at the Philadelphia Naval Base. Now one of the nation's largest—it built many mighty vessels for World War II.

Penitentiary in 1829-1835. Mueh of the modern knowledge of how to eare for the insane was developed at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Philadelphia is full of institutions today whieh still typify its leadership in the world of eulture. Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Philadelphia Symphony Orehestra, the Curtis Institute of Music, the Historical Soeiety of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Art Museum, the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, and the Atwater Kent Museum are among many present centers of the eultural life of Ameriea.

In modern Ameriean industry Philadelphia eounty is still a leader. It is Ameriea's foremost textile eenter. Numerous metal manufaetures, oil refining and distribution, sugar refining, leather and leather goods manufaeturing are leading industries and Philadelphia made goods are known the world over for quality. In war produetion, Philadelphia county ranked among the great war materiel producers of the Nation. Its banks and insurance companies are notable for their importance and stability. Philadelphia is the second port in the United States.

A county notable for the richness of its historieal baekgrounds, its eontributions to the economic, eultural, and general development of Pennsylvania and the United States, and its leadership in building the American way of life, makes Philadelphia rank indeed as the "mother eounty" of our Commonwealth.

Within a few years of its founding Philadelphia became the leading port of Ameriea. For most of the immigrants from Europe who left their homes to seek freedom from oppression, Philadelphia was the Gateway to Liberty. Throughout the Eighteenth eentury the Quaker City retained its preeminence as a port until the rising tide of the westward movement swept over the Alleghenies and down the Ohio Valley. Then the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 diverted part of the western traffie to New York City, which gained a lead it has sinee eontinued to hold.

The completion of the State Works system of eanals and railroads over Pennsylvania's mountain backbone ten years later gave Philadelphia a eonneetion with the west, whieh was improved when the Pennsylvania railroad purehased the State Works in 1857 to provide an all-rail route to Pittsburgh and subsequently to Chieago and St. Louis.

Philadelphia was also the terminal of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, whieh was eompleted to Pottsville in 1842. As a shipping point for anthracite eoal, whieh then furnished most of its traffie, the Reading developed Port Riehmond in northeastern Philadelphia, whieh has become the largest tidewater terminal in the United States, with speeial equipment for moving eoal, ore, and grain. It is the only East Coast terminal with 100-ton eranes. During World War II it furnished a substantial part of the Port of Philadelphia's

The East River Drive in Fairmount Park follows the Schuylkill river. The city is world famous for its vast park system.

yearly average of 44,000,000 tons of shipping.

The importance of Philadelphia as a port has long made it a center for military and naval installations. The first ships of the United States Navy were built here during the Revolution, as well as Pennsylvania's own navy, which also fought in that war. The Philadelphia Navy Yard, opened in 1801, became one of our most important naval bases, building, commissioning or repairing 1210 vessels during World War II. Among the fifty warships it launched were three of the Navy's ten modern battleships. The Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, established in 1800 in time to outfit the Lewis and Clark expedition, was responsible for the procurement of all Army uniforms, as well as manufacturing some of them. Frankford Arsenal, begun in 1817, added to its production of rifle cartridges and artillery shells the job of producing optical glass on a scale never before thought possible. The Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, dating back to 1798, was the Marines' only manufacturing plant and its main distributing center. The Philadelphia Signal Depot and Signal Corps Procurement District, opened November 15, 1941, was the largest and most important center of its kind in the United States. The Naval Aviation Supply Depot was one of two in this country. Established July 17, 1943, it also housed the Navy's Aviation Supply Office, charged with the procurement of all aircraft equipment.

Philadelphia has an array of famous firsts, in addition to those already mentioned. The first magazine in America was published here in 1741 and the first daily newspaper in 1784. The first American play, written by a Philadelphian, was performed for the first time in the city. The first United States Mint was located here. Philadelphia was the home of the first insurance company in America, the first trust company,

The Port of Philadelphia, second in the nation, has a total water frontage of 37 miles. It has direct railway connections with every pier. It handles millions of tons of exports and imports annually.

and the first building and loan association. In 1785 it saw the first dispensary and the first city directory in America. It had the first medical school and the first women's medical college in the United States.

The Constitution of the United States was drafted in Philadelphia, as well as all four of our State Constitutions.

Its Fairmount Park is the largest natural park inside city limits in the United States.

Philadelphia was the birthplace of two of the State's 33 governors and the residence of four others.

Four presidents of the United States were nominated at conventions held in Philadelphia: Zachary Taylor, 1848; U. S. Grant, 1872; William McKinley, 1900 and Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1936. Two unsuccessful Republican candidates were also named here, John C. Fremont in 1856 and Wendell Willkie in 1940.

The first railroad in the county was opened to Germantown in 1832 and later extended to Norristown. It is now part of the Reading system. The first street railway began operation in 1858, but electric trolleys were not used until 1892.

Although the Pennsylvania railroad entered the city before the Civil War, it did not carry its passengers east of the Schuylkill until 1883 when Broad Street station was opened. The Reading Terminal was completed ten years later.

The first project to employ all American capital, equipment, and personnel for construction in a foreign country was organized in Philadelphia in 1878, when an expedition departed for Brazil to attempt to build the Madeira and Mamore Railroad.

The Academy of Music, built in 1857, is one of the oldest auditoriums in the United States still in use.

Old Swedes Church (Gloria Dei) was dedicated in 1700. It is the oldest church in Philadelphia in continuous use.

Benjamin Franklin Parkway, one of the world's beautiful parkways, sweeps in broad, tree-shaded lanes from the Art Museum toward City Hall.

PIKE COUNTY

Named for Col. Zebulon M. Pike a hero of the war of 1812
Land area: 545 square miles
Population: 7,452
Roads: 235 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Erie.
Value of all products: $674,700 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $310,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $207,710
Value of milk and eggs produced: $415,170
Industrial wages and salaries: $223,300 (1944)
Industrial employees: 127 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 11
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $1,658,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 187 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: General farming
Principal industrial products: Silk and rayon goods, lumber and timber products
Points of historical interest: Site of Battle of Minisink
Recreation: Pike County is a part of the Vacationland of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The County Court House is a center of interest in picturesque Milford.

Silver Thread Falls on Dingman's creek are symbolic of the waterfall area of the Pocono Mountains.

PIKE COUNTY is located in northeastern Pennsylvania along the Delaware river, bordering partly on New York and partly on New Jersey. It is separated from Wayne county partly by Lake Wallenpaupack on the northwest. The surface of the county is elevated and uneven but not mountainous, except where the Pocono range enters the southwestern part. Due to glacial action the county is dotted with lakes.

Its history is bound up with that of Wayne and Northampton counties, Wayne having been constituted a county from part of Northampton in 1798 and Pike a further subdivision from Wayne in 1814. The original county contained part of what is now Monroe county until 1836.

The first territory occupied by white men in Pennsylvania is said to have been the exceedingly fertile bottom lands near what is now the town of Milford. Here Dutch settlers from Esopus, New York built their homes in 1682.

The first Englishman to visit this territory was Captain Arent Schuyler in 1694. Captain Schuyler was sent into this territory by Governor Fletcher, of New York, to ascertain whether the Delaware Indians had been persuaded to join with the French at the time of the French and Indian wars.

While this territory was occupied by the Minisi (Wolf) tribe of the Delaware Indians the relationship of whites and Indians was on a friendly basis until after the "Walking Purchase," when the dispute over the wrongs the Indians believed had been done them in this purchase led to Indian raids during the war with the French.

Typical of the highways that cut cleanly through the charming Delaware River Valley.

Matamoras is the larger of the two towns of the county which contains the two boroughs and eleven second-class townships. The George W. Childs State Forest Park is located in the southern part of the county and Promised Land State Park is in the western area. Hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports are available.

The location of Pike county made it from early days a key point in traffic of all kinds between New York's southeastern and north central counties across northeastern Pennsylvania. Port Jervis was also a port of entry, as it were, into Pennsylvania for traders, goods, and travellers from New Jersey. The early turnpike routes were roughly the same as that followed today by Route 6, the Roosevelt Highway, through Matamoras and Milford, the county seat town.

The fact that the county fronted on the upper Delaware was another influence of the utmost importance in its development. The very early settlements previously noted were produced by this location factor. The rise of the great lumbering operations in the county were made possible by the use of the Delaware route to market. Early canal and railroad routes supplemented the waterway. The Delaware and Hudson Canal crossed the Delaware at Lackawaxen on its route to Honesdale. The local branch of the Erie railroad reaching into the Wyoming Valley coal fields also crossed the county, and provided it with additional transportation facilities.

The county has several points of historical interest.

Greeley was the site of the famous Sylvania Colony founded by Horace Greeley, famous editor of the *New York Tribune*, and a few associates as a communal settlement based upon the ideas of the French Utopian socialist, Charles Fourier. Several thousand acres of land were purchased and three or four hundred colonists attempted to establish the equivalent of New England's famous Brook Farm experiment. The colony failed in 1845.

Old Stone Fort near Matamoras, built about 1750.

The settlers throughout this region were harried by raids from the forces of Teedyuscung until it became necessary to call upon the Proprietors for aid. Benjamin Franklin was sent to Easton where he organized the defense of the settlers. A company of 39 men was raised in Pike county under Captain VanEtten and in the general orders from Franklin making disposition of the troops $40 was offered for each scalp taken from an Indian warrior.

This territory was not only disputed ground between whites and Indians but also between the provinces of Connecticut and Pennsylvania which gave rise to the Pennamite wars. While there was a truce during the Revolution the "war" flared up again and it wasn't until after 30 years of intermittent warfare that Pennsylvania gained undisputed control of this part of the State.

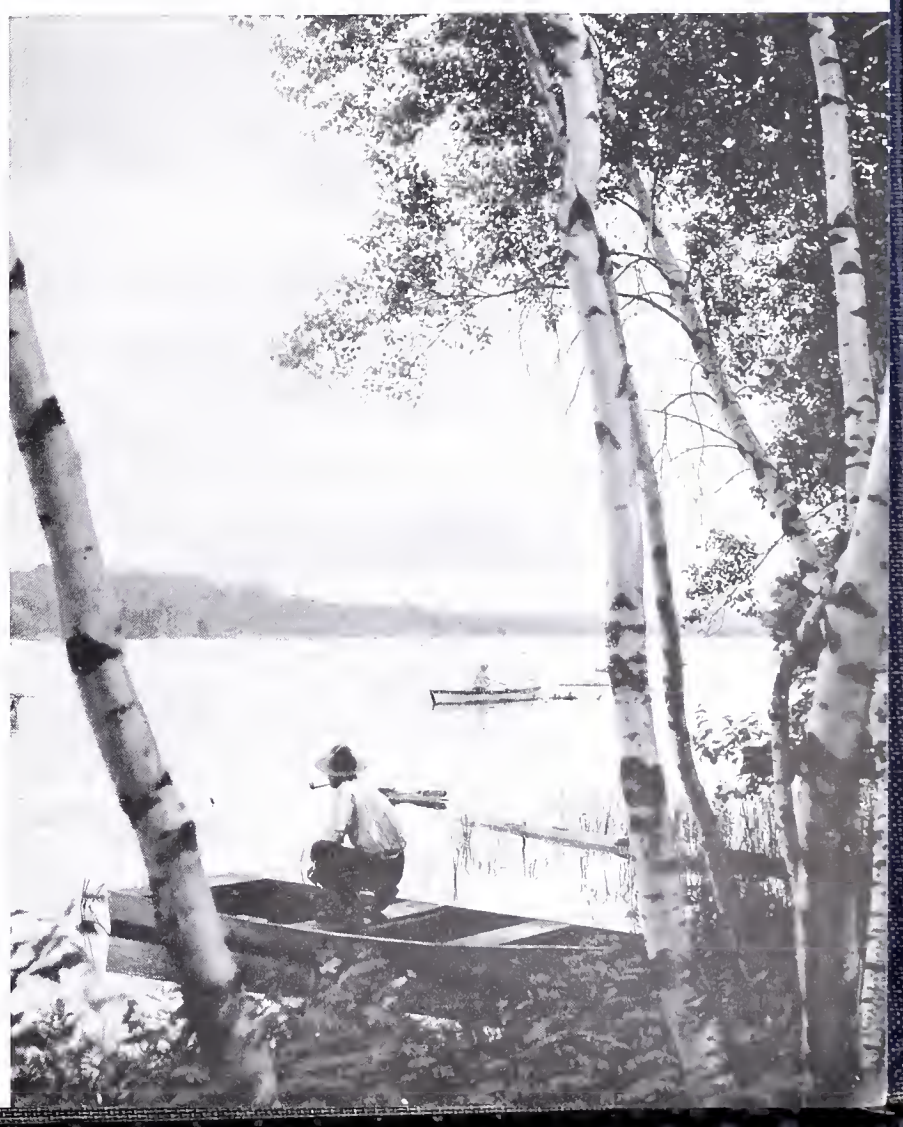
When Wayne county was set off from Northampton, Milford was made the county seat. After a short time, however, the government was moved to Bethany. In neither instance were the people of the county satisfied with the location and in 1814 the people voted to set off Pike county.

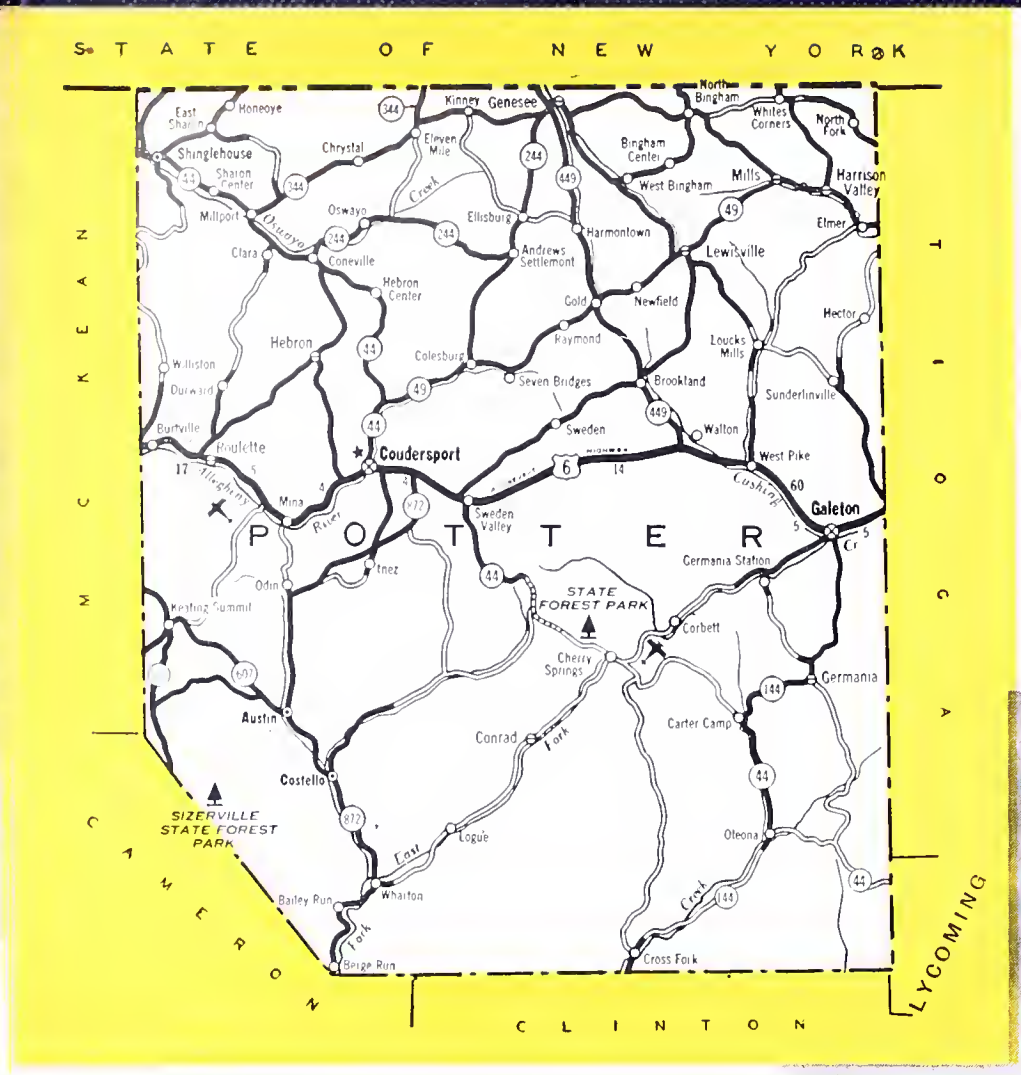
Thomas Quick, a Hollander, was the first settler in the town of Milford. He was the father of Thomas Quick, junior, later known as the "Indian Killer." This fabulous figure outlawed by his government was fair prey for any Indian and yet he died quietly in bed at a ripe old age having killed, according to his own count, 99 Indians and regretting that he hadn't lived to kill one more to make an even 100.

The first church in the county was established in Milford in 1825 when the Presbytery of Hudson sent, upon a petition instituted by Moses Bross, the Rev. Thomas Grier to form a congregation there.

In the early days lumbering was the principal industry of the county. Some lumbering is still carried on and some flagstone quarrying done. Unusually large stones were produced along the Delaware river but today most of the flag is used in pattern floors.

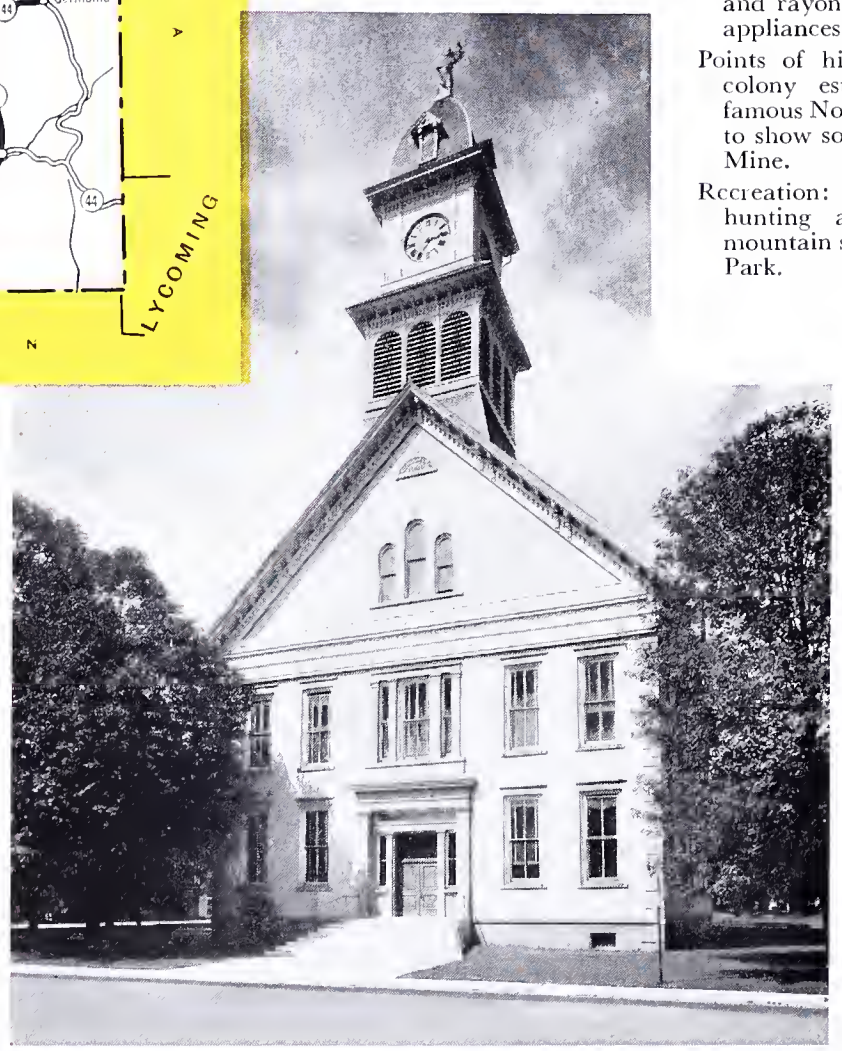
Lake in Promised Land State Park is a noted recreational area.





POTTER COUNTY

Named for General James Potter, Revolutionary hero
Land area: 1,092 square miles
Population: 18,201
Roads: 348 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Buffalo & Susquehanna; New York & Pennsylvania; Coudersport & Port Allegany; New York Central; Pennsylvania.
Value of all products: $6,404,300 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,730,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,091,430
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,349,500
Industrial wages and salaries: $1,760,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,178 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 28
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $6,017,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 341 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Cattle raising, potatoes, dairying.
Principal industrial products: Sole leather, wood distillates, gloves, silk and rayon hosiery, cheese, surgical appliances.
Points of historical interest: Site of colony established by Ole Bull, famous Norwegian violinist; Marker to show source of three rivers; Ice Mine.
Recreation: Large and small game hunting and trout fishing; fine mountain scenery; Dyer Farm State Park.



Simplicity is the keynote of the County Court House at Coudersport.

POTTER COUNTY, lying in the northern tier of counties, is midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the State. It was named for General James Potter who served during the Revolution. It was set up as a county in 1804 from a part of Lycoming county.

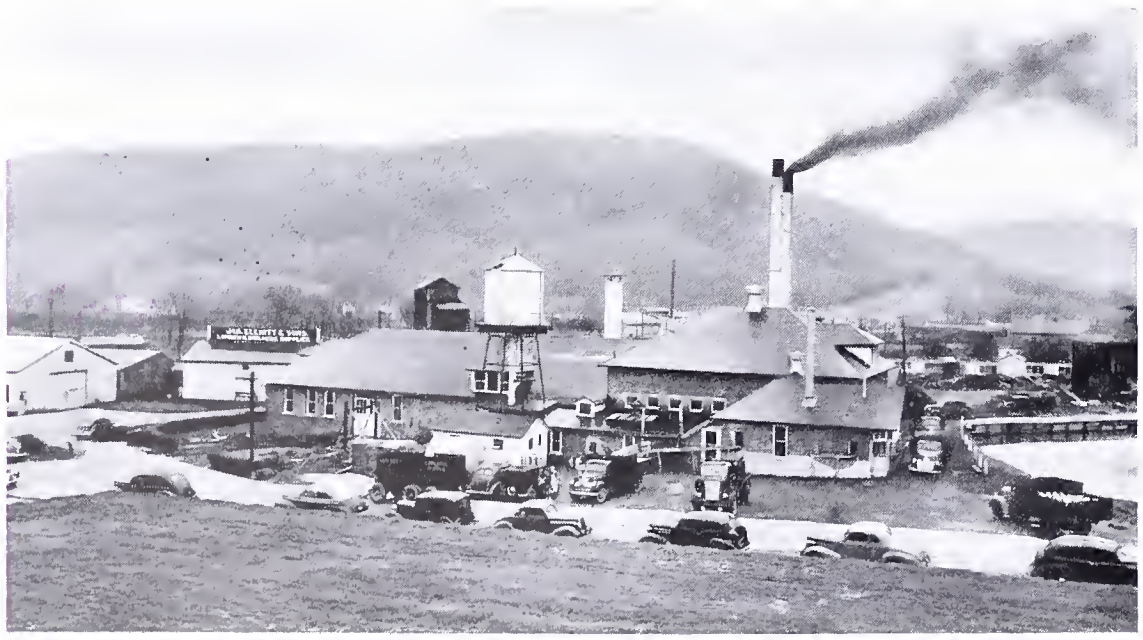
This county, like the counties to the east, was the hunting ground of the Delaware Indians and was included in the purchase following the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784.

The time when the first settler came into this region is not accurately known but it is commonly believed that he was a deserter from the British Army named Thomas Butler. Soon after a Frenchman named Jaundrie settled at what is now known as Shinglehouse. Here he made a clearing and built himself a house whose sides were covered with split shingles, hence the name of the town.

In 1808 a road was constructed east and west through the county under an agreement between John Keating and Company, of Philadelphia, and Major Isaac Lyman, an efficient employe. This highway materially helped in the settlement of this region.

Potter county was a wilderness of dense forests and inhabited by wolves, bear, panthers, deer and other game.

Wooded mountains rise above a cheese-making plant. Milk from local dairy herds is used.



American and Norwegian flags mark the site of the colony founded in 1852 by Ole Bull, famous Norwegian violinist.

High school boys help to pick a bumper crop of potatoes. Potter county potatoes are top-grade and large in size. Many acres yield more than 400 bushels.

It was 80 miles by pack animal to the nearest source of supplies for the early settlers. The trail from Jersey Shore had but one house in its entire eighty-mile stretch.

As late as 1874 wolves were shot in the county and in 1873 a large panther was still roaming the woods. In 1816 Jacob Vannatter killed 17 timber wolves in two months upon which he collected a bounty of $8 a head.

The first commissioners were elected in 1815 in conjunction with McKean county. By act of the Legislature commissioners were to be elected, two from McKean and one from Potter, and following that one from each county yearly. This was continued until 1824 when the two counties were separated.

The first court house was erected in 1835, on land deeded to the county by John Keating and Company, in Coudersport, named by Keating in honor of his friend Judge Couderc.

In 1807 Keating also deeded to the trustees of Coudersport two-thirds of the lots in the town, and one square for the establishment of a school. In addition he gave the school 100 acres adjoining and $500 for the erection of suitable buildings.

The first school was one taught by Harley Knickerbacker, on Ayers Hill, in 1816. In 1842 when F. A. Allen proposed to open a school on Crandall Hill he was required to show his fitness by "making a pen from a goose quill, making a copy with it and signing his name."

It wasn't until 1837, however, that the Coudersport Academy was incorporated. Under act of the Legislature the commissioners were required to turn over to the school all property then in their hands together with accumulated funds. The State appropriated $2,000 for the same purpose. This school was in operation until 1881 when it was conveyed to the Coudersport school district for a grade school. The building was sold in 1887 for $35 and removed.

The early history of Potter county is the history of timber. The county abounded in great pine and hemlock forests which were cut and rafted down the streams into the Allegheny and Susquehanna rivers.

When land was sold in the early days the timber rights were reserved and the only profit the settler got from this great wealth of forest was that he might be paid for cutting it. Loggers from Maine and Canada were brought in to get out the pine. The hemlock was cut and the bark taken for tanning leaving the peeled logs lying on the ground.

Lumbering is no longer the great industry of the county. Today agriculture and cattle raising, together with several sizable industries provide employment for the inhabitants. Paper and printing, leather and rubber goods are manufactured. Some oil has been produced for many years and recently large gas wells have been drilled in several localities.

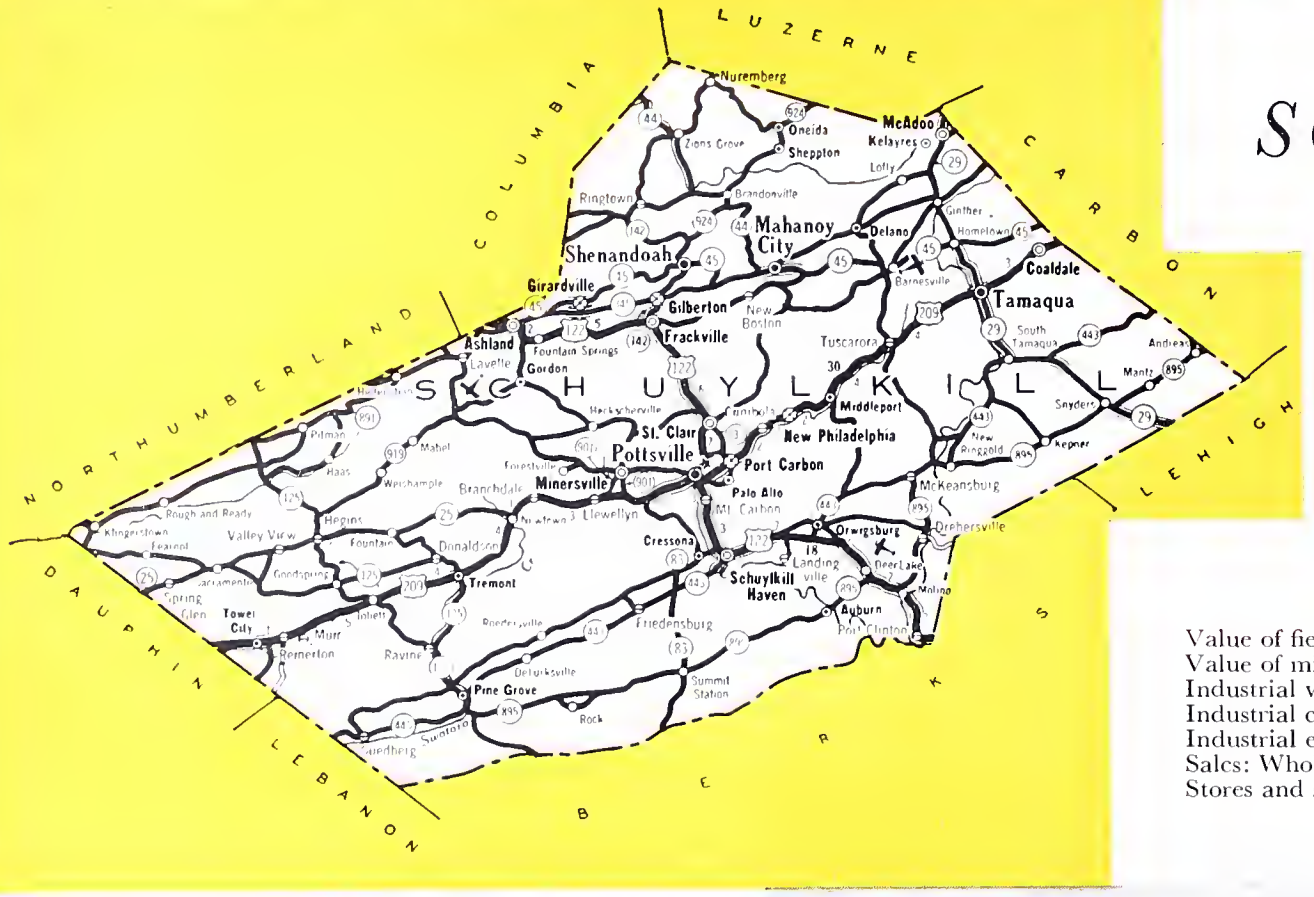
The growing of great quantities of certified seed potatoes has become an important agricultural enterprise in the county.

Potter county has been called the "last frontier" of Pennsylvania because of the slowness of settlement. This was due to the lack of adequate transportation. Not until completion of the Erie canal in 1825 hastened the settlement of southern New York was any considerable growth shown in neighboring Potter county.

On a platcau near Gold three springs on the same farm are headwaters of the Genesee river which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Allegheny which flows into the Gulf of Mexico and a tributary of the Susquehanna river which flows into Chesapeake Bay.

The ruins of Ole Bull's castle near Oleona are a reminder of the attempt of the famed Norwegian violinist to found a colony as a haven of refuge for his countrymen in 1852. He bought more than 11,000 acres of land here and some 800 Norwegians came to the Potter county wilderness at his behest. But there were difficulties in land ownership and the colony failed although many of their descendants still remain.

Potato fields are cultivated scientifically. Hillside fields follow contour of land.



SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Named Schuylkill from the Dutch, meaning "Hidden Stream."
Land area: 783 square miles
Population: 228,331
Roads: 621 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Reading; Pennsylvania; Lehigh Valley; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Lehigh & New England
Value of all products: $176,828,700 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $34,187,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $102,616,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,372,950
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,755,850
Industrial wages and salaries: $63,693,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 33,355 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 354
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $77,333,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 4,973 (1940)

Principal agricultural products: Potatoes, cherries, apples, strawberries, cabbage and general farming.

Principal industrial products: Anthracite, shirts, beer, powder and other explosives, underwear, men's furnishings, men's clothing, women's and children's clothing, boots and shoes, bakery products, slaughtering and meat packing, sole leather.

Points of historical interest: Scene of massacre of Nieman family, Pottsville; sites of series of frontier forts.

Recreation: Many points of vantage from which to view sights of anthracite operations.

The County Court House in Pottsville.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY'S history is a story of anthracite coal. Anthracite coal mining is the chief industry of the county; the manufacture of textiles is second in importance.

Pottsville, the county seat and the only city, has no mines in its immediate environs but is centrally located among mining towns. It manufactures shirts and other clothing and has machine repair shops. Most of the boroughs of the county have grown up near collieries. The textile industry has developed in these towns because of the availability of labor.

The mountains surrounding Shenandoah have great gashes where surface or strip mining has been carried on. Tamaqua has large plants producing powder and other explosives. Frackville on the top of Broad Mountain is a mining and textile town. Schuylkill Haven manufactures shoes and clothing; and Pine Grove produces sole leather. Some limestone is quarried for road stone and shale is dug for bricks.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, original built in 1755, south of Orwigsburg.

In 1811 Schuylkill county was formed from parts of Berks county and old Northampton county which at that time included Lehigh county. Orwigsburg became the first county seat. In 1851 the seat of justice was moved to Pottsville. The new county was called Schuylkill, a Dutch name meaning "hidden stream" because early explorers up the Delaware failed to observe the mouth of the Schuylkill.

The mountains and the ruggedness of the landscape caused Count Zinzendorf, one of the Moravian missionaries to the Indians, to call this territory "The Wilderness of Saint Anthony." Some of the old maps give this name to the territory.

From 1744 to 1778 the pioneer settlers were threatened continually by hostile Indians. Colonial forts, fifteen to twenty miles apart, were built along the Blue Mountains whence the Indians usually came. The earliest settlements were Schuylkill Haven, Friedensburg, Pine Grove (known as Barrstown), and McKeansburg.

In those early days venison was used commonly instead of beef: shad came up the Schuylkill river in great numbers.

To conserve the soil, potatoes are cultivated in contour strips.

One hundred men from the section around Pine Grove fought with General Anthony Wayne at Brandywine and later at the Battle of Germantown. A second company of volunteers was organized from this section.

During the colonial period the old road from Reading to Sunbury (Fort Augusta), called the King's Highway, passed through Schuylkill county. It could be traveled best on horseback. A new road approved by the State Legislature was completed in 1809. The White Horse Tavern at Pottsville was a well-known stage stop on this road.

Anthracite coal beds lie across the county in a southwest-northeast direction. The Schuylkill county coal is part of the Southern and the Western Middle Anthracite Fields. Six mountain ranges run in the same general direction as the coal beds. The most southerly, the Blue and Second Mountains, do not have anthracite deposits; but Sharp, Mine, Broad, and the Mahanoy ridges are a part of the anthracite region.

One of the first discoverers of the potential value of anthracite as a fuel was a lumberman, Necho Allen, who in 1790 built a fire among some rocks when on a hunting trip and fell asleep. He awoke to find the "rocks" themselves burning and giving off intense heat.

In 1812 Colonel George Shoemaker, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Hotel in Pottsville, hauled nine wagons of anthracite coal to Philadelphia to establish a market for the new fuel. He was called a swindler for trying to sell "black rocks" as fuel. He succeeded in selling two loads to cover transportation costs and gave the rest away to people who promised to give the coal a trial. As a result it was used successfully in a Delaware county rolling mill.

In those days operators in the mining industry faced difficulties of transportation. The Schuylkill Canal from Pottsville to Philadelphia was opened in 1830. Just above Port Clinton the canal passed through a tunnel. People came from far and wide to see the boat passing under the mountain. The first boats of coal to pass over the canal were poled or drawn by hand before the tow path was ready for horses.

In 1830 Stephen Girard financed a railroad which was to extend from Danville to Pottsville. It was only completed as far as Girardville and was temporarily abandoned after the death of Stephen Girard. The crossing of Broad Mountain was accomplished by six inclined planes, four on the Pottsville side and two on the Girardville side. The rails for the railroad were wood reinforced with strap iron. The cars were drawn by horses.

In the 1830's wages of miners in Schuylkill county were $3.50 to $4.00 a week and work was not regular.

Anthracite miners homeward bound.

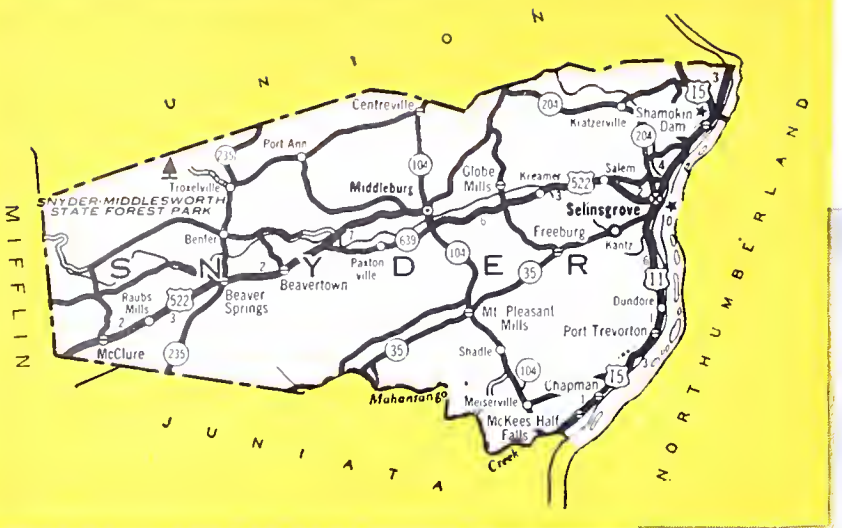
The mining industry draws to it many peoples. Many nationality backgrounds are to be found in the communities of Schuylkill county. Of recent years the foreign-born miners have been largely Poles, Lithuanians, Slavs and Russians. The first Greek Catholic Church in the United States was organized in Shenandoah in 1884.

The earliest settlers were George Godfried Orwig and his family who settled in 1747 at a place later to become known as Orwigsburg, named, however, for John Peter Orwig who founded the town in 1796.

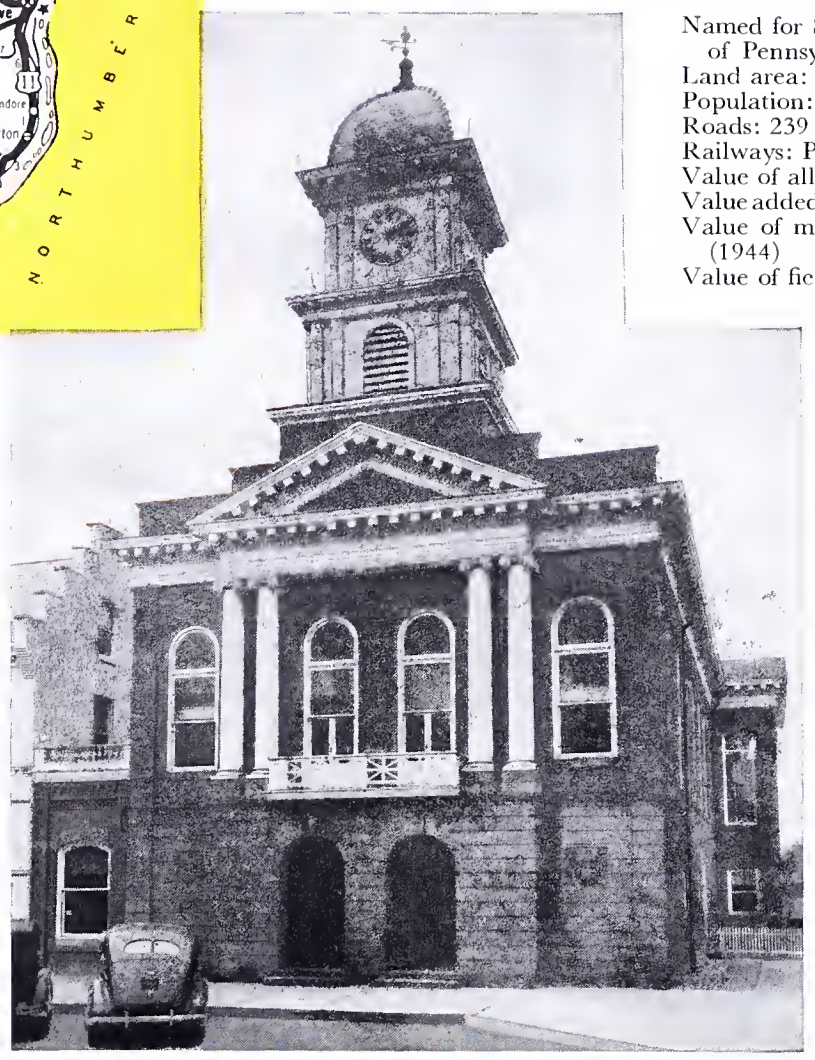
When the Civil War broke out two of the five companies making up what were called the "First Defenders" marched away from Schuylkill county to join the colors. They were the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry. They were among the first troops to arrive in Washington and to first serve in the defense of the capital city.

Pottsville was built on land acquired in 1811 by John Pott for whom the city is named. He was a prominent early leader, conducted the White Horse Tavern, erected a charcoal furnace, operated a mill, laid out the town and engaged in many other worthwhile enterprises.

Flourishing farmlands sweep down the hills and meet the meadows. This view is south of Tamaqua.



SNYDER COUNTY



The County Court House in Middleburg.

Named for Simon Snyder, one time Governor of Pennsylvania
Land area: 329 square miles
Population: 20,208
Roads: 239 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $4,636,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,293,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $15,200 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,217,690
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,053,340
Industrial wages and salaries: $1,442,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,274 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 43
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $3,531,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 416 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Fruit, diversified agriculture.
Principal industrial products: Silk and rayon yarns and thread, silk and rayon hosiery, sole leather, men's shirts.
Points of historical interest: Site of Penn's Creek Massacre; Albany Treaty Marker, Home of Governor Snyder.
Recreation: Penn's Creek and the Susquehanna river, as well as small streams, provide fishing and boating. Hunting also is excellent; Snyder-Middleswarth State Park, with stands of virgin timber.

SNYDER COUNTY was formed in 1855 from the southern part of Union county. Farming is an important occupation. Because of the fertile soil fruit-growing is profitable.

Textiles and leather goods are manufactured. Middleburg, the county seat, produces sole leather. Selinsgrove, the largest borough in the county, manufactures paper boxes, clothing, and hosiery.

The county is bordered on the east by the Susquehanna river. In its northwest corner lies the Snyder-Middleswarth State Forest Monument. Because of its central location, Middleburg became the county seat when Snyder county was separated from Union county. It was named in honor of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1808 to 1817. Governor Snyder lived and is buried at Selinsgrove.

On the bank of Penn's Creek, near Selinsgrove, this marker immortalizes the pioneers who were massacred by the Indians in 1755.

The early history of Union county includes that of Snyder county. After Braddock's defeat in 1755 Indians overran the frontier plundering and killing the settlers. That year marauding Indians attacked all along Penn's creek. They murdered or carried into captivity about 25 settlers. Two young women, Marie Le Roy and Barbara Leininger, were taken prisoners. After many hardships they finally escaped and filed statements in Philadelphia regarding captive settlers whom they had met and whose fate had been unknown to their friends and relatives.

In 1790, a Swiss soldier, Anthony Selin, who had come to this country with Lafayette, laid out the village of Selinsgrove. In the river opposite Selinsgrove is the Isle of Que which is now divided into farms. This island once belonged to Chief Shikellamy of the Iroquois nation who deeded it to Conrad Weiser in 1754. The southern end of the island was once an Indian burying ground. A traveler in 1774 in what is now Snyder county, describes with gusto a typical Snyder county meal of the period—"elegant milk, butter, pumpkin butter, Indian corn, and venison."

The Missionary Institute of the Lutheran Church was established in 1858 at Selinsgrove. There the church also established the Susquehanna Female College a few years later. It, however, was discontinued in 1873. In 1894 the Missionary Institute became the present Susquehanna University. Susquehanna University became coeducational in 1900.

Middleburg, the county seat, is ten miles west of Selinsgrove.

McClure, a village in the southwest corner of Snyder county, celebrates each fall—"Homecoming and Bean Soup,"

Home of Simon Snyder, governor of Pennsylvania 1808-1817.

a celebration attended annually by thousands, which had its origin years ago when veterans of the Civil War held their reunions.

George Gabriel, who set up a trading post where Selinsgrove now stands, was one of the first white men to live in the county. Many other frontiersmen, both German and Scotch-Irish, moved into the region before it was officially opened to settlement in 1754. The Penn's Creek massacre, which was the first in Pennsylvania, temporarily drove the whites out of the region, but they soon returned to live in peace thereafter.

Another massacre of a different sort occurred on Middle Creek, near Selinsgrove, in January, 1768. A half dozen drunken Indians entered the home of Frederick Stump. In an attempt to quiet them Stump accidentally killed one of the party. Afraid that the Indians might murder him in reprisal, he slew the rest of the group and, with the aid of his servant, John Eisenhower, put their bodies into the creek through a hole he had cut in the ice in order to conceal his crime. Going up Middle Creek, he found an Indian woman and three children, whom he also killed to prevent them from making inquiries about their men.

In spite of Stump's precautions his crime was discovered. A company of soldiers, commanded by Captain William Patterson, arrested him and his servant and carried them off to the Carlisle jail, since Snyder was then a part of Cumberland county.

Suspecting that the frontiersmen who had suffered so much from Indian outrages would not regard the killing of Indians as murder, the provincial authorities ordered the pair to be brought to Philadelphia for trial. Resenting this interference with local justice, a mob of pioneers surrounded the jail and released the two prisoners, who were never recaptured.

A carefully cultivated raspberry field.

Simon Snyder, Snyder county's most famous citizen, was the last governor of Pennsylvania to serve three terms. Born in Lancaster in 1759, he went to York when he was 17 to learn the tanning trade. At 25 he moved to what is now Snyder county, where he became proprietor of a mill and store and was later appointed justice of the peace. He was first elected to office in 1789 when he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which drew up the Constitution which governed the state for almost fifty years.

In 1797 he became a member of the General Assembly and five years later was chosen Speaker of the House, an office he held until 1808. In 1805 he led the forces of progressivism as their candidate for governor against the conservative incumbent, Thomas McKean, and lost by a narrow margin. Three years later he was elected governor by a sweeping majority. As governor during the War of 1812, he was responsible for the organization of the militia who served in defense of their country.

The county's only railroad is the Sunbury and Lewistown, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. It was built about 1867. Another railway was projected between Mifflintown and Selinsgrove in 1871, but construction was stopped after some of the grading had been done.

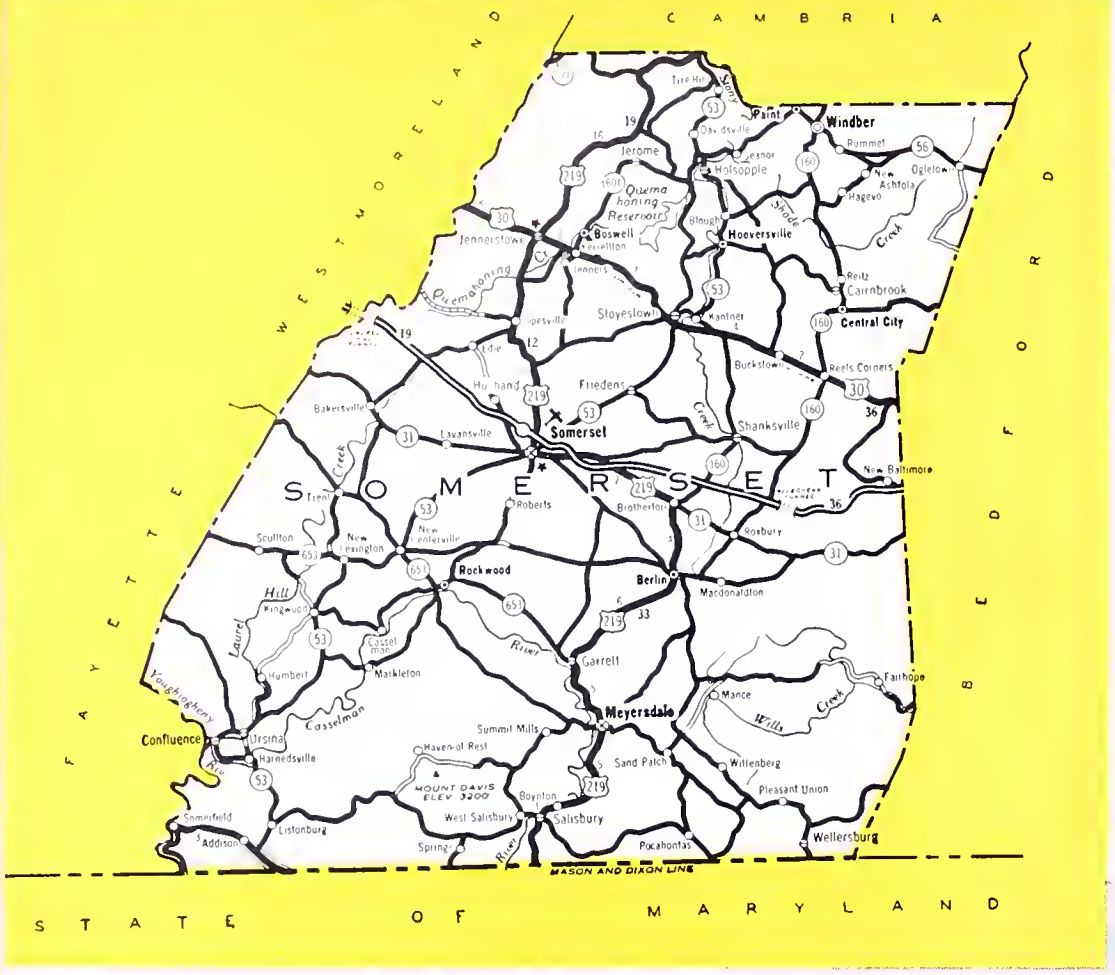
One of the county's towns, Port Trevorton, was once a railway terminal. It was laid out in 1853 by the Trevorton Coal and Railroad company as a port for their mines at Trevorton. Coal was shipped by a railroad which crossed the Susquehanna on a bridge at Port Trevorton to connect with the Pennsylvania canal. The bridge was taken down in 1870 after it had become unsafe.

Another abandoned transportation line was the inter-urban electric, the Sunbury and Selinsgrove Railway. Its old roadbed partly has been converted into a new dual highway, as the company now operates the route with buses. Rolling Green Park was originally built to stimulate business for the trolley system.

Iron ore was once mined at Kramer.

Many of Snyder county's farmers are Pennsylvania Dutch. Their fertile acres are similar to the productive areas of Lancaster county. Their personal thrift and progressive farming methods help to make for a stable community economy.

Green grows the corn on the fertile acres of the county. Agriculture is dominant.



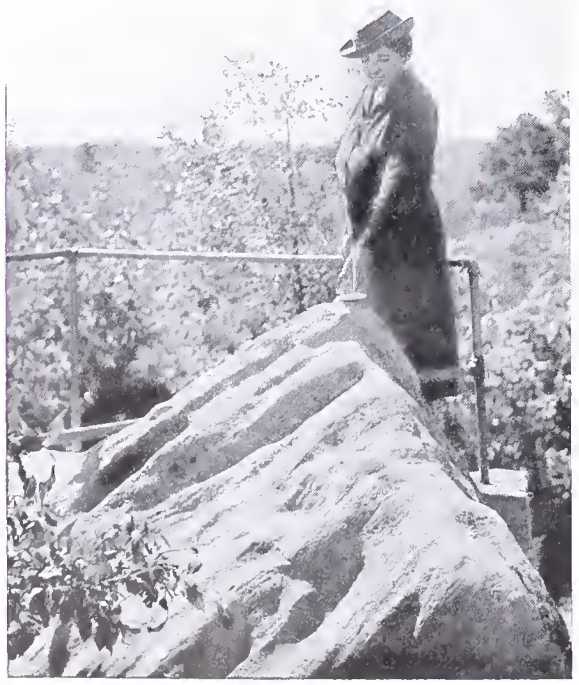
SOMERSET COUNTY

Industrial wages and salaries: $17,179,100 (1944)
Industrial employees: 7,126 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 151
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $22,646,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 1,224 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Oats, buckwheat, potatoes, maple products, dairy products
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, spirituous and vinous liquors, ice cream, bakery products, men's shirts, lumber and timber products, fertilizers and crushed stone.
Points of historical interest: Birthplace of Justice J. S. Black, Toll House on National Pike, Site of Fort Dewart, Fort Stony Creek.
Recreation: Mt. Davis is the highest point in Pennsylvania. Mountains provide scenic grandeur and attract many visitors; Kooser Lake State Park.

The County Court House in Somerset stands at an elevation of 2190 feet.

Named for Somersetshire in England
Land area: 1,084 square miles
Population: 84,957
Roads: 740 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland, Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $28,334,500 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,543,500 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $22,271,900 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $5,468,070
Value of milk and eggs produced: $5,868,890

Mt. Davis, a point on Negro Mountain, 3213 feet. Brass plate on tip of rock denotes State's highest altitude.



SOMERSET COUNTY was organized in 1795 from Bedford. It is rich in historic and scenic interest. The earliest military and pioneer trails to the West passed through Somerset county, beginning with the ill-fated Braddock Expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne.

George Washington was responsible for building the first road through the county to make way for an attack upon the French and their Indian allies at the headwaters of the Ohio. A few years later in 1758 the legions of General John Forbes and Colonel Henry Bouquet marched through the Somerset wilderness to triumph over the French.

The earliest pioneers came into the county soon after these expeditions had opened paths through its forested glades. About 1769 a number of settlers made their appearance near present Somerset. They had been preceded by scattered hunters, typical of the frontier in its earliest stages. The earliest land surveys were made in 1767.

The first permanent settler to bring his family to present Somerset village was the famous Quaker, Harmon Husband. Born in Maryland, this intrepid lover of freedom had been a leader in the North Carolina uprisings of the Regulators, one of the earliest organized expressions of resistance to the British Crown in America.

With a price upon his head because of this, Husband sought refuge in 1771 under the assumed name of "Tuscape Death" in the wilderness of Somerset county. There he brought his family in 1772, and became one of the leading citizens of the county and the State.

Somerset county was the scene of epoch making events

Tapping the maple trees for syrup.

Laurel Falls, near Meyersdale.

once more in 1788. An heroic band of pioneers organized in New England for the settlement of the newly erected Northwest Territory passed through Somerset county. The caravan of covered wagons and sturdy pioneers wound slowly over the Old Glade Road, now Route 31, after eight long weeks of their trek from Ipswich, Massachusetts. Somerset county once again was a part of the building of a new America.

By this date the permanent settlement of the county, delayed by the Revolution, was well under way. Berlin had been settled by Germans from the Palatinate, and a number of Mennonite families who had come to the county in 1780, and the town laid out. Meyersdale had been founded in 1785 when Andrew Berndreger took up a tract of land and began shortly building the typical frontier grist mill. The first court in Somerset county was held on December 21, 1795, in a room in the Webster Tavern in Somerset, then known as Brunnerstown. The town had been laid out in 1787. The first courthouse was erected in 1798.

In 1804 the borough of Somerset was incorporated and the name of the town established as that of the county itself. The progress of civilization was rapid from that point. Somerset Academy was chartered in 1810 and turnpikes were built to connect the town with such places as Bedford, Greensburg, and Mt. Pleasant. Stage and freight lines to the West were soon passing through the county, following usually somewhat the same routes as those of the earliest military roads cut through the forests by Braddock and Forbes. The present courthouse was begun in 1851, and one year later ground was broken for the first railroad to enter the county.

The coming of railroads proved the turning point in the development of the county by making possible the tapping of its rich coal lands. With the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Somerset county in 1870, the coal industry began to become the backbone of the county's economy. The county is a leader in oats, buckwheat and fine maple syrup. It is traversed by such great highways as the Lincoln Highway and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, both of which follow the same general route westward as the early pioneer roads.

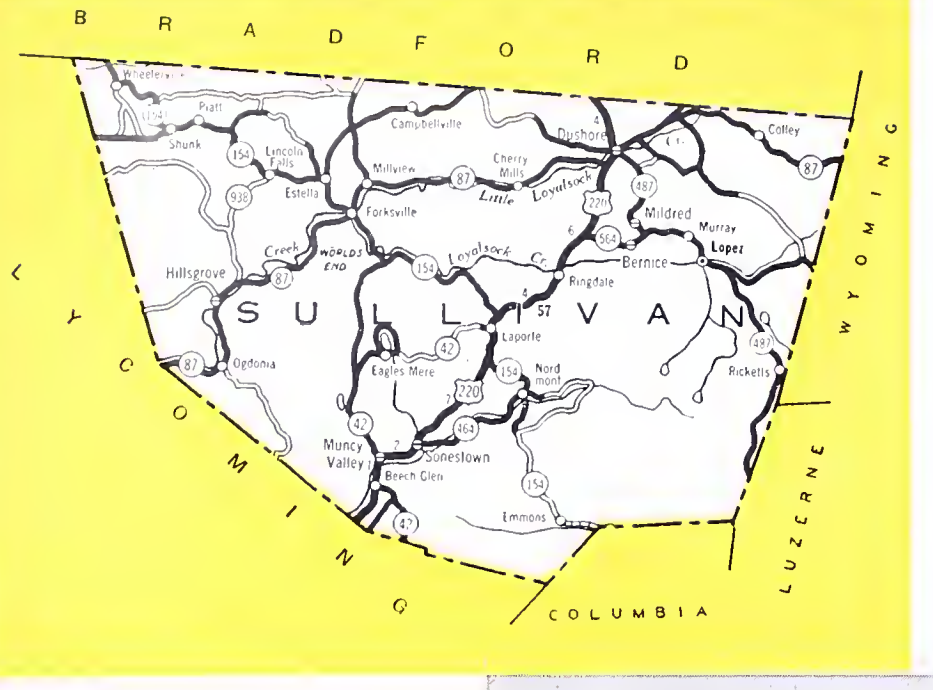
Somerset Highlands winter wonderland.

The Great Cumberland or National Pike, now U. S. Route 40, passed through the southwestern tip of the county. At Somerfield was one of the most historic spots in American travelways history—Great Crossings. Here was the great fording place across the Youghiogheny at Smithfield, later Somerfield. Indian trails crossed the river. George Washington camped nearby on his mission to explore western Pennsylvania for Virginia.

President Monroe dedicated a new stone arch bridge built across the river in 1817.

The county was the birthplace of Jeremiah Sullivan Black. He served as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, was appointed Attorney General by President Buchanan, served for a time as Secretary of State, defended Andrew Johnson in the dark days of reconstruction.

Heartlifting scenic splendor is the rule throughout the county. Scene between Somerset and Bedford.



SULLIVAN COUNTY

Named for the patriotic services of Gen. John Sullivan
Land area: 478 square miles
Population: 7,504
Roads: 194 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Lehigh Valley
Value of all products: $1,937,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $755,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $437,500 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $736,110
Value of milk and eggs produced: $996,660
Industrial wages and salaries: $718,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 440 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 19
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $1,112,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 167 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: General farming
Principal industrial products: Ice cream, silk and rayon goods, anthracite.
Points of historical interest: Site of early glass works at Eagles Mere.
Recreation: Lake Makoma and Eagles Mere Lake provide water sports and fishing in one of the finest resort areas of the State; Worlds End State Park.

The County Court House is in Laporte—vacation gateway to Eagles Mere. Laporte is the State's smallest County Seat.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, situated in the second tier from the north in the eastern central part of the State, was formed from part of Lycoming county in 1847. This entire territory was part of that purchased from the Indians in 1768.

The first settlers in what is now Sullivan county came from Wyoming. These were people originally from Connecticut who also claimed this land under a grant from the King. They were soon either imprisoned or driven out by Colonel Plunkett, acting under orders of the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

The improvements that had been made on the land by the Connecticut settlers were taken over by Pennsylvanians but they in turn were soon driven south by the Indians who were left in undisputed possession for a number of years.

In 1786 Daniel Ogden, the first settler following the Indian wars, came into the county and settled on the Loyalsock creek. This was a wild and rugged country with dense forests and no roads and as a consequence settlement was very slow.

Ticklish Rock, near Worlds End State Park, so-called because it sways when pushed.

In the hope of opening up this territory the Legislature offered land at 6⅔ cents per acre limiting the amount that any one person could purchase in his own name to 400 acres. In spite of this limitation vast tracts of land were purchased under different names by land speculators. Joseph Priestley, Jr., an Englishman, was one of these. He hoped to make it a haven for other Englishmen who were coming to America in considerable numbers.

Settlement was stimulated by the opening in 1780 of the Genesee Road, from southern Pennsylvania to the Genesee Valley in New York, which traversed the county. In 1802 the first industry was opened. This was a woolen mill erected and operated by three Rogers brothers, Samuel, William and Jonathan, which, during the War of 1812, held government contracts for the furnishing of kersey-cloth for the army. The mill was destroyed by a flood in 1916.

The first church in the county was a Friends Meeting House erected sometime prior to 1805. It was located just north of Eldredsville and was founded by David Thomas, James Ecroyd, Jesse Haines, Ezra Haynes and Joel McCarty. In 1819 a Sunday school was started at Elklands which ran from 8 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon with a two hour intermission. During this intermission preaching by ministers of various denominations was permitted.

At this time a traveler through the county wrote, "the settlements are few and scattered, roads poor, most of the people live in log houses and the principal diet consists of pounded corn, milk and potatoes." The woods were full of bear, deer, wolves, wild cats, and panthers. It is reported that one man killed 36 black bears in one season and that George Bird was paid bounty on 17 wolves killed in 1808.

Forested hills face each other on a highway that leads to the Sullivan Highlands.

Sloping pasturelands are home to herds of fine dairy cows.

Early in the 1800's George Lewis purchased some 10,000 acres of land which included a large lake named Lewis Lake now known as Eagles Mere. Even in the years immediately following the opening of this tract the lake became, as it is today, a favorite resort. Here in 1808 Lewis started the manufacture of glass, the factory being operated for many years.

Dushore, the principal business town of the county was settled first by a Frenchman who had held a commission in the French navy. M. Dupetit Thouars came first to Asylum, in Bradford county, and from there into Dushore. With but one arm he cleared land and built himself a dwelling. Later returning to France he was given command of a war ship and was killed in the battle of the Nile.

After the county was set apart as a municipality nearly every community in the county entered the lists as a contender for the county seat. There were 10 locations presented to the board of judges appointed by the governor to locate the seat of government. Center, now Laporte, was chosen but the fight still went on. In 1849 a petition to the Legislature asked for a review and as a consequence a new board was appointed and this time the county seat was moved to Cherry Hill.

A typical scene in Worlds End State Park.

However, charging fraud and bribery, the Legislature in 1850 was prevailed upon to repeal the Act of 1849 and a new board was again appointed. This board found no reason for changing the county seat from Laporte and as a consequence the seat of government has been located there ever since.

During the Civil War the people of the county, although loyal to the Union, were very critical of the administration of President Lincoln, especially on the question of the freeing of the slaves.

P. E. Armstrong, who had founded a religious sect at Celestia, petitioned the state government to have the people of Celestia "considered as peaceable aliens, and religious wilderness exiles from the rest of the Commonwealth." While nothing ever came of the petition he attempted to gain his purpose by deeding "one square mile of land to Almighty God." The deed was duly recorded and thereafter Armstrong refused to pay taxes.

The land was, however, later sold at treasurer's sale and Armstrong went back to Philadelphia. The land is now owned by grandchildren of Armstrong.

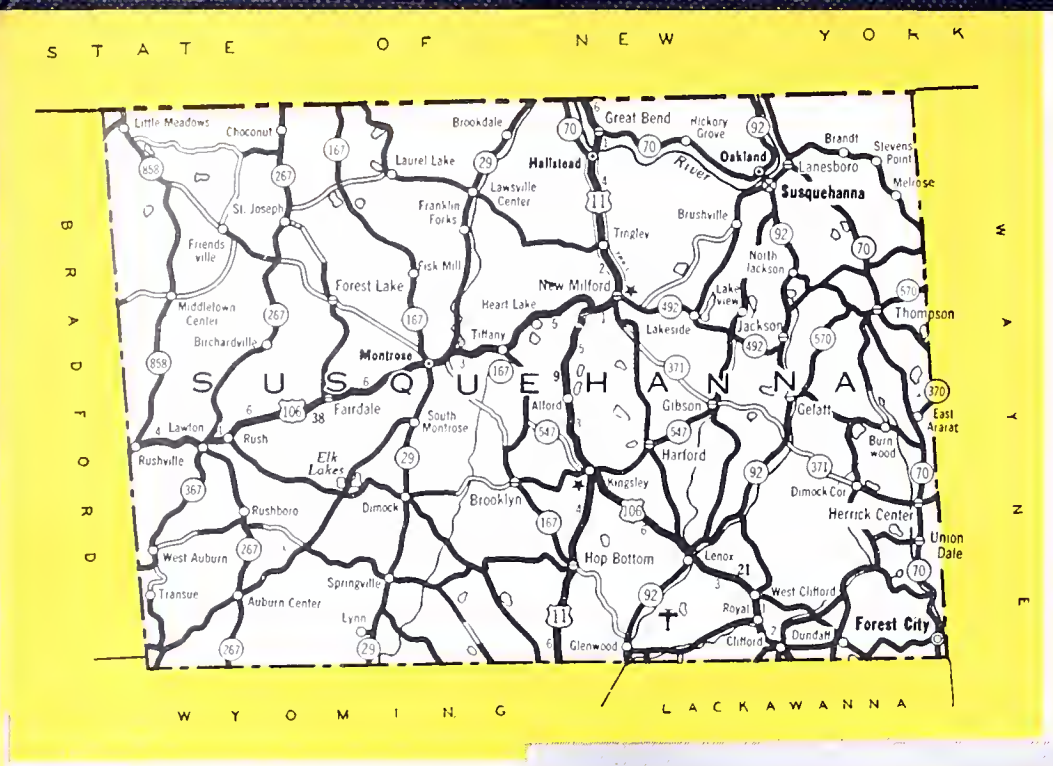
Sullivan county is still a land of game, many deer and bear being shot there each year. Eagles Mere has a nation wide reputation as a summer resort and while there is some coal mining carried on in the county it is best known as a recreation area attracting thousands of persons annually.

The coal fields around Bernice were discovered by Myron M. Wilcox in 1859. They were developed following the construction of the Sullivan and State Line railroad in 1871.

The first newspaper in the county, the *Sullivan Eagle*, was published on March 22, 1850. A year later its name was changed to the *Sullivan Democrat*.

In spite of its small size the county in the Civil War enlisted a company of volunteers, which assembled at Laporte on September 3, 1861.

Eagles Mere Lake, set like a crystal amid forests 1938 feet above sea level, is nationally famous.



SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Named for the north branch of the Susquehanna river
Land area: 836 square miles
Population: 33,893
Roads: 577 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie; Lehigh Valley; New York, Ontario & Western
Value of all products: $7,832,600 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $2,433,600 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $267,300 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,201,270
Value milk and eggs produced: $8,280,340
Industrial wages and salaries: $2,195,700 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,139 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 34
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $7,963,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 593 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Cattle, milk, hay, corn, potatoes.
Principal industrial products: Slaughtering and meat packing, turned and curved wood, women's and children's clothing, lumber and timber products, anthracite.
Points of historical interest: Camp site of Sullivan Expedition; Monument to Galusha Grow, speaker of the House of Representatives.
Recreation: Many beautiful lakes provide attractions for lovers of the outdoors.

In Montrose, the County Court House faces the public square.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, located in the northeastern part of the State along the New York State line, is named for the north branch of the Susquehanna river which first enters the state in the northeastern corner of the county, makes a loop and re-enters New York State several miles west of its point of entrance. Here at the Great Bend in the river the first settlement was made.

Starrucca Viaduct is an outstanding example of railroad bridge masonry. It rises 110 feet above Starrucca Creek.

The county was taken from a part of Luzerne county in 1810. It was not until 1812, however, that a county government was formed. In July 1811, the three commissioners appointed by the governor, designated Montrose as the site for the county seat although Brooklyn, Harford and New Milford were contenders.

Bartlett Hinds and Isaac Post gave land upon which was erected the first court house in 1812. The cost of erecting the building was paid by popular subscription. The town of Montrose, incorporated as a borough in 1824, was taken from Bridgewater township and was named for a town of similar name in Scotland.

The settlement of Susquehanna county did not come until after the Revolutionary War, when the first settlers came into Great Bend, called at that time Willingboro. The settlement was made on the site of the encampment of General James Clinton's troops, a part of General Sullivan's Army, on its way to attack the Six Nations to the north.

When the first settlers came into this territory it was a wild country abounding in game as well as panthers and wolves.

Near here lived Isaac Hale whose daughter became the wife of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and where Joseph lived for some time while he was working on his translations.

In the Spring of 1790 nine young men, some of whom had families, came into Harford township from Attleborough, Massachusetts, they called themselves the "Nine Partners" and their settlement was known by that name for many years. This was an unusual group of pioneers and their influence was felt for many generations in that part of the State.

In 1794 they established there a common school for the education of all the children, a church was instituted in 1800,

a library of "historical works," begun in 1807, grew later in 1830 into the Harford Academy, one of the first schools of higher education in the State.

Dr. Robert H. Rose, of Philadelphia, who had a very profound influence upon the development of the western half of the county owned some 100,000 acres, purchased when he made a trip into the county with Colonel Pickering to settle the disputed territory between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

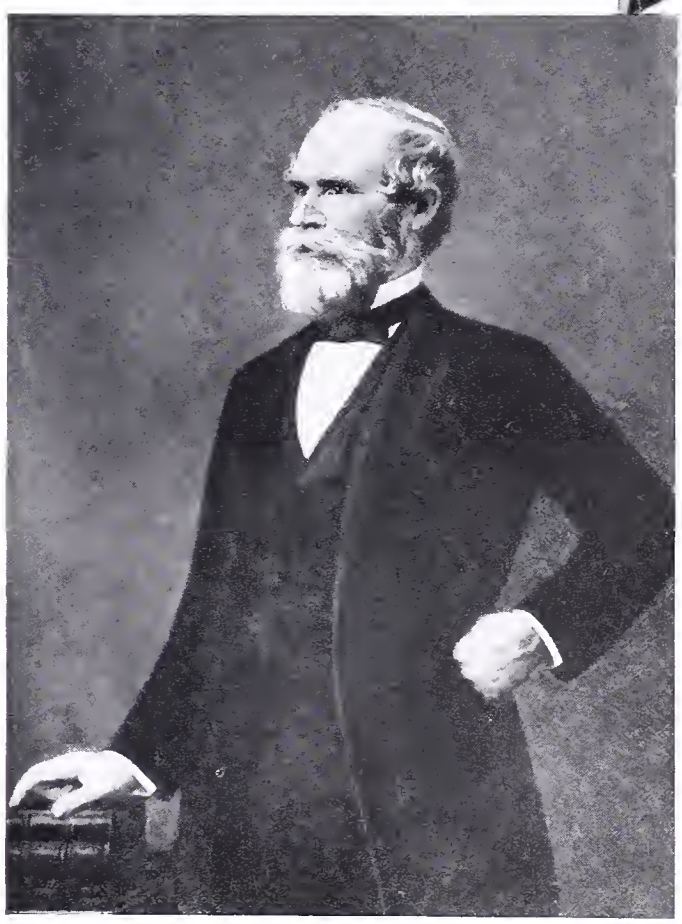
Dr. Rose was wealthy, educated, traveled and cultured. It was largely due to him that the early settlement of part of this territory was made by the Friends. Their memory is preserved in such names as Quaker Lake and Friendsville. Montrose during the Civil War was a station on the Underground Railroad helping slaves to escape from the South to Canada.

While the county was not settled until after the War for Independence the county has contributed its full share to the armed forces of the nation in every war since. It has given to the State and Nation many prominent men in all walks of life, included among whom is Galusha A. Grow, father of the Homestead Law, which opened the West to settlement.

Susquehanna county is composed of rolling hills and every township but one has one or more lakes. The entire drainage is into the Susquehanna river although the streams flow in most every direction. Three streams whose beginnings are in or very near the borough of Montrose all reach the Susquehanna in spite of the fact that one flows south, one north and the third almost due west. The county is given largely to dairying being fourth in the State in value of cattle and milk produced. In the southeastern corner there is some coal mining.

Traversed by streams and lakes, the rolling pasturelands offer ideal grazing for many dairy herds

Commercially important is the raising of turkeys and other poultry.



Galusha A. Grow, Susquehanna county statesman, was speaker of the United States House of Representatives and father of the Homestead Act.

Near Lanesboro is the oldest stone railroad bridge still in use, the Starrucca Viaduct, which was constructed by the Erie Railroad in 1848. Its eighteen arches span 1800 feet across the valley, rising to a height of 110 feet.

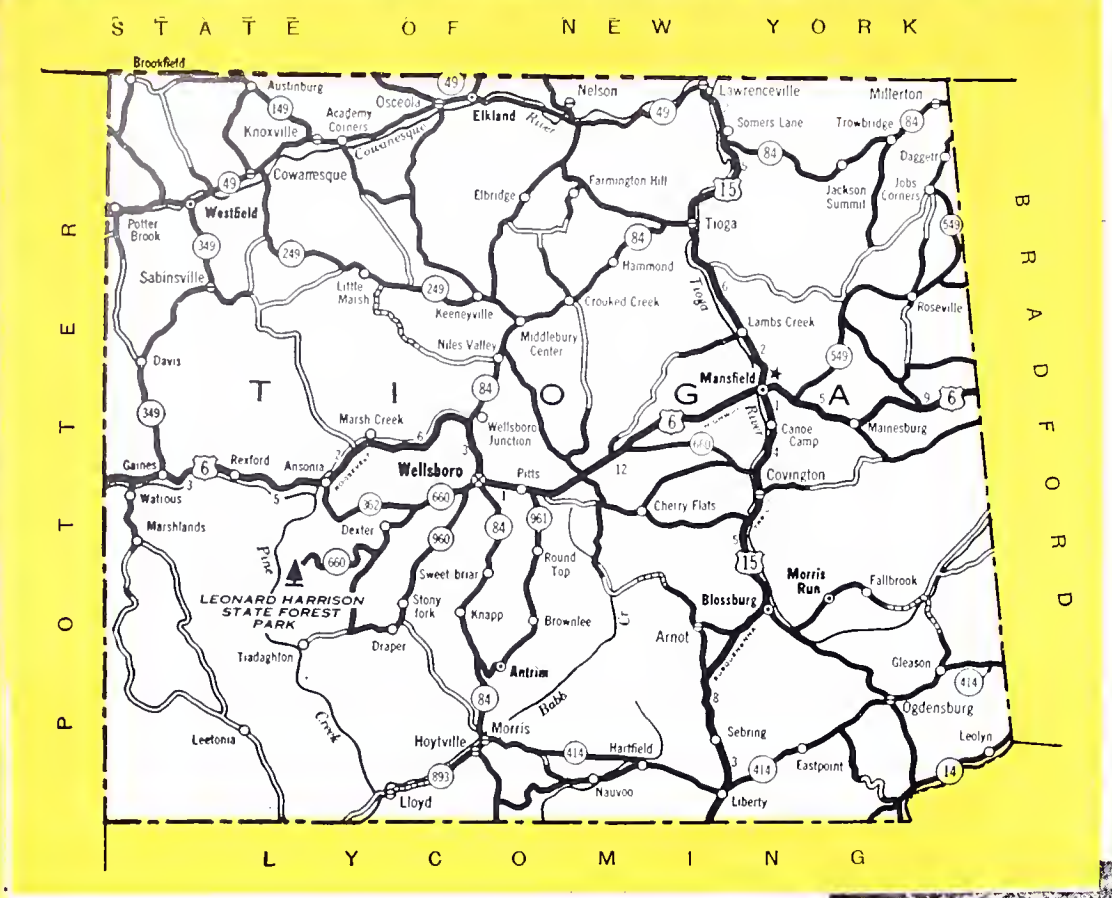
The New England origin of many of the county's inhabitants is reflected in its homes and farms. Fields are often separated by fences formed from the stones which were turned up by the first plows, piled loosely on one another in the manner made famous by Robert Frost's poem, "Mending Walls."

Houses are set well back from the street to permit a spacious lawn, with tall trees lining the sidewalk. The New England architecture of Montrose makes it one of the most beautiful towns in Pennsylvania.

Glenwood was the home of Galusha A. Grow, already mentioned as the father of the Homestead Law. Born in Connecticut in 1822, he came to the county in 1834 with his widowed mother. After working as farmer, raftsman, and store clerk to help his mother, he attended Harford Academy and Amherst. He became a law partner of David Wilmot, author of the famed proviso, and was chosen by Wilmot as his successor in Congress.

In Washington he battled for free lands and free men, once literally striking the first blow for freedom. When a hot-tempered Southern member grabbed him by the neck, Grow stretched him on the floor of the House with a well-aimed blow. On the withdrawal of the Southern congressmen at the outbreak of the Civil War, Grow was elected Speaker at the age of 37. In that office he pushed through the Homestead Act for which he had fought so long. His independence in politics kept him out of office for the thirty years following, but he again returned to Congress in 1894, serving four terms until he retired in 1903.

He is buried at Harford, near the Academy he once attended.



TIOGA COUNTY

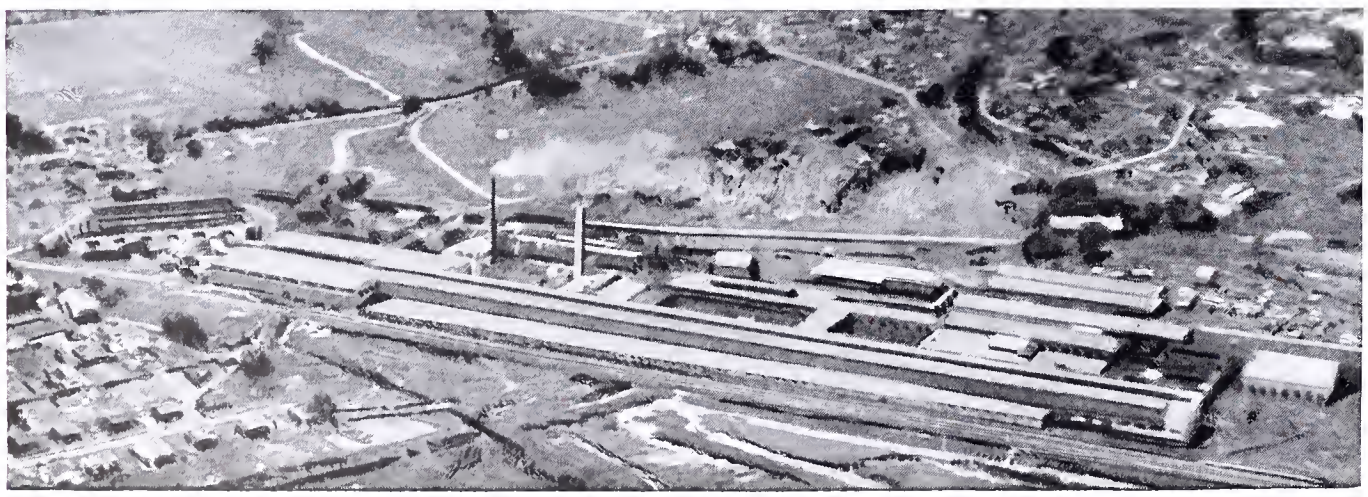
Named for the Tioga River
Land area: 1,150 square miles
Population: 35,004
Roads: 484 miles of improved State highways
Railways: New York Central, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio
Value of all products: $29,724,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $11,651,700 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $974,600 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $3,045,010
Value of milk and eggs produced: $7,125,830
Industrial wages and salaries: $6,165,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 3,159 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 44
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $11,583,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 645 (1944)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy products, hay, buckwheat, honey, sheep, celery.
Principal industrial products: Sole leather, incandescent light bulbs, and radio tubes, condensed and evaporated milk, plumber's supplies and steam fittings, bituminous coal.
Points of historical interest: Site of Williamson road built to open up lands in Western New York.
Recreation: Leonard Harrison State Park and Colton Point are scenic vantage points. Hunting and fishing are excellent.

In the stately, tree-shaded town of Wellsboro—the attractive County Court House faces a wide parkway.

TIOGA COUNTY was once covered with dense forests of hardwood, pine, and hemlock. Today the lumbering industry has left little of this virgin forest standing. In the southwest corner of the county the State preserves a large tract known as the Leonard Harrison State Forest Park, along Pine creek or "The Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania."

The leather industry has developed in this county because hemlock bark is available for tanning. The production of leather goods in Westfield and Elkland, and the manufacture of glass in Wellsboro, the county seat, are outstanding industries of the county. Other products of the county include condensed and evaporated milk and plumbers' supplies and steam fittings.

A high grade of bituminous coal is mined in the Blossburg area. Natural gas flows from wells in the north central part of the county. Dairy farming is common. Maple sugar is a



The largest tannery of sole leather in the world is in Elkland.

well known product of the county. The hearts and diamonds of maple sugar from Tioga county were a prized confection of the children of an earlier generation. In 1870 Tioga county produced 145,209 pounds of maple sugar which was sold from Williamsport to Chesapeake Bay.

Beautiful scenery, good hunting, and fishing, have made Tioga county a favorite place for vacationing. It was a prized hunting ground of the Seneca Indians and in the early 1800's white hunters were paid a bounty of $8 a head for wolves and panthers.

Tioga county was separated from Lycoming county in 1804. It is named for its largest river, the Tioga, which flows into New York State and, uniting with the Chemung river, joins the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, flowing back into Pennsylvania at historic Old Tioga Point, now the site of Athens, Bradford county.

In the days when the forests were passable only by Indian trails the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers gave entrance to Pennsylvania settlers from New York and to the Connecticut Yankees who struggled with the Pennamites to maintain disputed land claims along the Wyoming Valley. In 1787 Samuel Baker, Tioga county's first settler, came down the Tioga from Connecticut and built his cabin on the flats

A buckwheat field at harvest time. Buckwheat is a leading grain crop in the area.

between the Cowanesque and Tioga rivers. Baker later moved into New York State because he feared his land claim was not valid.

In 1792 Charles Williamson began the Williamson Road. He had agreed to conduct several hundred German and English immigrants, many of them redemptioners, from Northumberland, Pennsylvania, to Bath, New York, where the Putney Estate was developing a settlement in the Genesee Country. He decided to save distance by cutting a road through the forests instead of following the longer waterways. With the aid of his band he built a road from Loyalsock up Trout Run through Tioga county as far as Canoe Camp. He built blockhouses which served as resting places for the women and children while the men were working. One of these blockhouses was built at Liberty. The road was completed in 1796. It shortened the distance between Northumberland and Painted Post, New York, by a hundred miles and was a means of opening up much of this territory for settlement. It was during the construction of this road that the Patterson brothers, who assisted

Present-day conservation is trying to reclaim the dense forests that once covered this county.

Williamson in building the road, discovered coal near Blossburg.

A State Teachers' College is situated at Mansfield at the intersection of the Roosevelt Trail and the Susquehanna Highway.

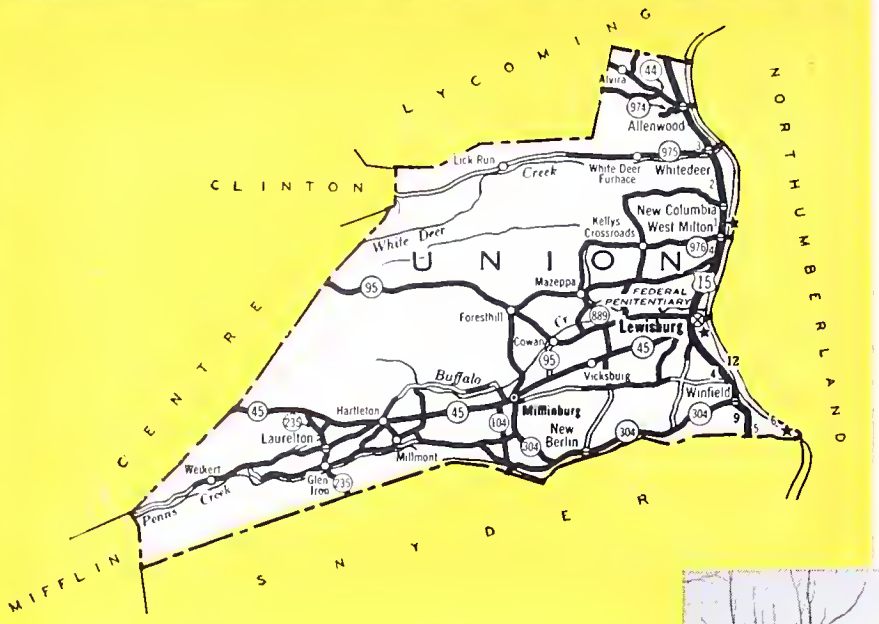
The coal resources of the county were among the first to be explored and developed in the State. Under the auspices of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania and interested parties a survey of the mineral resources of the section was completed by Richard Taylor of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent scientists in the field. Yet another survey and report were made later in the decade.

New Yorkers were also aware of the Tioga coal deposits and interested in their opening. Blossburg coal achieved a reputation for use in smithing. In 1840 the Corning to Blossburg railroad was opened to provide access to the coal fields, one of the first commercial carrier railroads in the United States. It was later extended to Jersey Shore and became the Fall Brook railroad, ultimately a part of the New York Central.

The county has always been influential in affairs of both State and Nation.

Tioga county has produced several outstanding personalities, among them William B. Wilson, first Secretary of Labor of the United States from 1913 to 1921.

Pine Creek Gorge, the "Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania," 50 miles long and 1000 feet deep.



UNION COUNTY

Named to honor the federation of States
Land area: 318 square miles
Population: 20,247
Roads: 189 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Reading
Value of all products: $8,684,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $3,133,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $116,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,848,890
Value of milk and eggs produced: $1,746,700
Industrial wages and salaries: $1,966,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,497 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 38
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $5,451,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 444 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Corn, wheat and oats, dairying.
Principal industrial products: Grist mill products, furniture, silk, and rayon yarns and thread, woolen, worsted and felt goods, underwear.
Points of historical interest: Site of Shikellamy's old town near West Milton; Leroy Massacre marker.
Recreation: Buffalo Creek and other streams, as well as Susquehanna River and mountains offer many recreational opportunities; Halfway State Park; Joyce Kilmer State Park; McConnell's Narrows, natural monument.

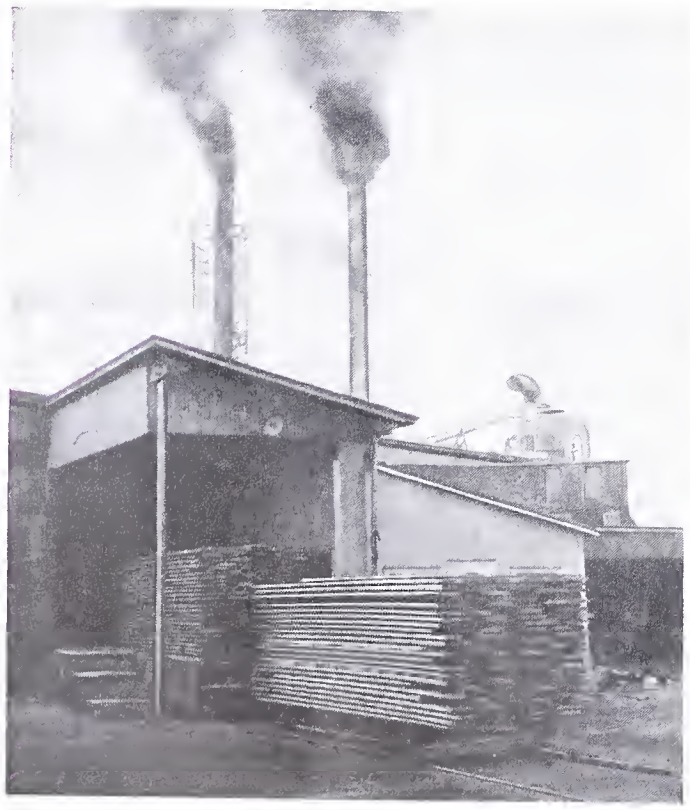
The County Court House in Lewisburg.

WHEN Union county was separated in 1813 from old Northumberland county its territory included Snyder county. In this tract of land lies the fertile Buffalo Valley. It is one of the best farming areas in the State, furnishing excellent crops of corn, wheat, and oats. Limestone is quarried in the county, most extensively near Winfield.

New Berlin, the first county seat, is a cheese center. Lewisburg, the present county seat, has grist mills, furniture and textile plants. Mifflinburg's outstanding industries are the textile mills and the manufacture of auto and truck bodies.

The western part of Union county is a part of the great Bald Eagle State Forest, so named for a Muncee Indian chief. Two parks lie in this great forest tract —the Joyce Kilmer State Forest Monument and the McConnells Narrows State Forest Monument. Halfway State Park is near Mifflinburg. Hunting, fishing, and beautiful scenery make this section a popular recreation area. In early days bison ranged the valley. The county is bounded on the east by the west branch of the Susquehanna river.

This house is built on foundations of Ludwig Derr's Mill, erected in 1772.



Fine lumber is made into handsome period furniture here.

The county's name was selected on its erection in 1813 when the federation of the States into a strong union was a new and significant experience. Lewisburg, the county seat since Snyder county was erected in 1855, is located at the confluence of Buffalo creek and the Susquehanna river.

A few miles north of Lewisburg, in the days before this region was settled by the white man, was situated Old Muncy Town, Chief Shikellamy's village. Chief Shikellamy belonged to the Oneida tribe of the Iroquois. Conrad Weiser visited this Indian village in 1737.

The purchase of Indian lands at Fort Stanwix in 1768 included this territory which later became Union county. In 1769 this "new purchase" was opened for settlement by the proprietaries who were very careful

Old Buffalo Presbyterian Church, founded in 1773, still stands at Buffalo Cross Roads.

never to open lands for settlement until they had made a purchase or treaty with the Indians.

General Bouquet's officers had requested a grant of frontier lands on the West Branch. They received 24,000 acres of land in this area. Each grant was for 300 acres and was to be occupied by a family within two years.

Officers with military experience settled in this territory. Later, through their influence, this area contributed significant services in the Revolution and in the Indian warfare on the frontiers which made it difficult for pioneers to participate in the fighting closer to the seaboard.

The Officers' Survey was made by John and Samuel Maclay who made other surveys in the same area, including one of Lewisburg for the proprietaries. Samuel Maclay and his brother William later became United States senators from Pennsylvania.

During the Revolution one of the eight companies comprising Thompson's Rifle Battalion was organized in Buffalo Valley in 1775 under the command of Captain John Lowdon. A contemporary describes its members as hardy men, many of them more than six feet tall, wearing rifle shirts and round hats and noted for the accuracy of their aim.

In 1776 the Indians living in the territory which became Union county cut their corn and moved northward. From then until the end of the Revolution they were continually raiding the frontier lands.

The Wyoming Massacre on the North Branch of the Susquehanna river in 1778 was the occasion for the "Great Runaway" of the frontier settlers. Both branches of the Susquehanna were deserted by settlers fleeing from the Indians to more populous areas. Sunbury became the frontier town.

In the same year Colonel Hartley for whom Hartleton is named led a band of pioneers in an expedition to Tioga Point (now Athens, Bradford county) and destroyed the town of the infamous Indian Queen Esther.

Lewisburg is the site of Bucknell University, a coeducational institution of higher learning founded in 1846 by the Baptists.

The Northeastern Federal Penitentiary was erected in 1930 on a thousand acre tract of land north of Lewisburg.

Union county has been the home of many prominent persons. Eli Slifer became a hatter's apprentice in Lewisburg in 1834 when he was sixteen. He was so successful in his business enterprises that in a few years he was able to retire and devote his attention to politics.

Where wild bison once roamed—now purebred cows graze peacefully. The county is noted for dairying.

The rugged beauty of Fourteen Mile Narrows attracts many vacationists to Halfway State Park.

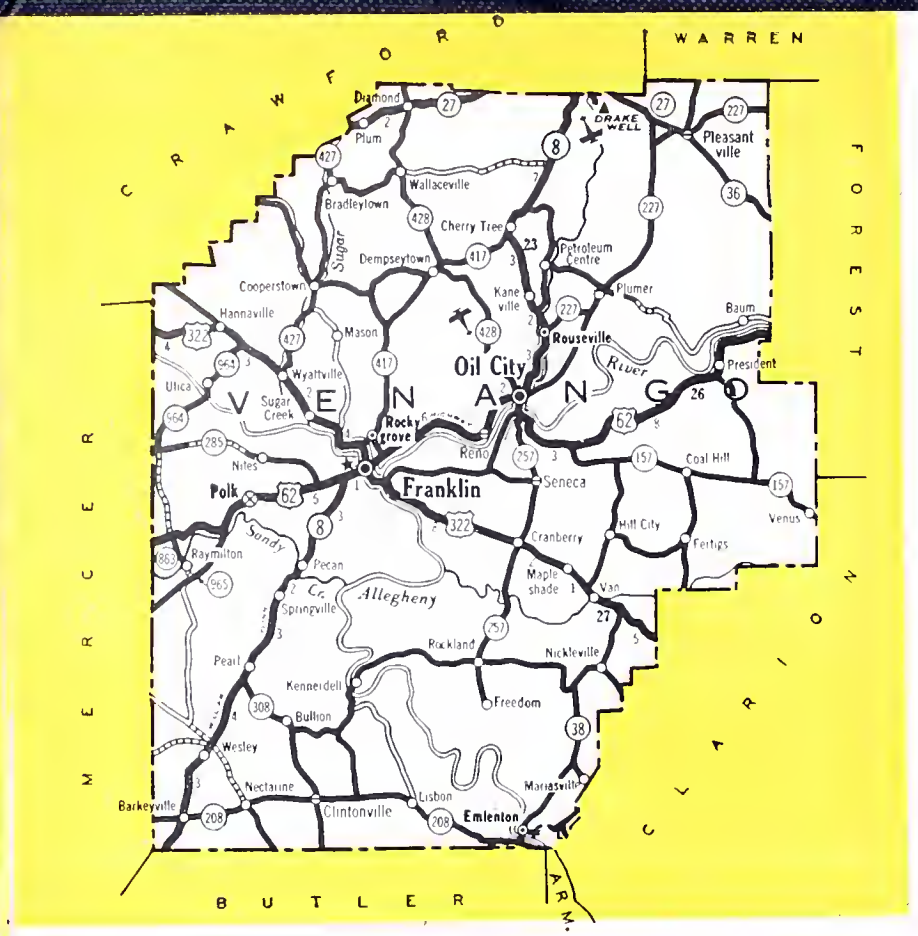
In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature and two years later was chosen State Senator without opposition. After serving several terms as State Treasurer, he became Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Curtin. In that office he was the Governor's chief assistant in organizing the defenses of the State during the Civil War.

The Wolfe family has long been prominent in Lewisburg. Charles S. Wolfe, born in 1846, was well known as an independent in politics. He was a leader in the investigation concerning the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Boom Bill in 1875, and was responsible for the investigation in 1879 of similar claims of corruption over the bill providing compensation for the railroad riots of 1877. Henry C. Wolfe served as a brigadier general in World War II.

Lewisburg's outstanding military leader was Tasker H. Bliss, who as chief of staff in World War I commanded the entire American Army. General Bliss was later a military advisor at the Versailles peace conference.

Completion of the county's first railroad, the Lewisburg and Tyrone, required more than thirty years. The original charter, granted in 1853.

During the Revolution Widow Catharine Smith bored gun barrels for the Army at Smith's Mill at the mouth of White Deer Creek.



VENANGO COUNTY

Name is a corruption of the Seneca Indian name of French Creek
Land area: 675 square miles
Population: 63,958
Roads: 408 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie
Value of all products: $98,006,900 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $40,521,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $435,200 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,460,120
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,078,120
Industrial wages and salaries: $22,318,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 9,442 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 88
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $30,076,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 987 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Buckwheat, milk, eggs, general farming.
Principal industrial products: Lubricating oils and greases, gasoline, fuel oil, oil well supplies, machinery and parts, gas and gasoline engines, pumps and valves, boilers, tanks, stacks and drums, glass bottles and jars, railroad supplies.
Points of historical interest: Drake Well Memorial Park, sites of Forts Machault and Franklin.
Recreation: The Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania furnishes recreation for residents of a wide area.

The County Court House in Franklin.

EVER since the Drake Well was drilled just within the Venango county line near Titusville in 1859 crude petroleum, "rock oil" as it was first called, its products and by-products, have dominated the industrial life of Venango county.

Today oil and the products of the refineries at Rouseville, Emlenton, and Reno have the greatest value of any of the county's products.

Natural gas, limestone, glass sand, molding sand, and gravel are also important natural resources.

Oil City, Franklin and Rouseville manufacture metals and metal products including oil well supplies, railroad supplies, pumps and valves, machines and parts, boilers, tanks, stacks, and drums. Cornplanter township has a large production of glassware.

Venango county was separated from Lycoming and Allegheny counties in 1800. The early settlers had to attend court at Meadville, Crawford county until 1805 when Franklin became the county seat. The Allegheny river flows into the county from the east. Oil creek and French creek empty into it as it flows from a central position southward.

Celoron de Blainville claimed western Pennsylvania for the French king. As he floated down the Allegheny with his Indian guides on August 3, 1749, he buried one of the leaden plates on which the claim was enscribed six miles below Franklin, at Indian God Rock.

In 1753 George Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia to learn what he could of the French forts in Northwest Pennsylvania, a territory claimed by the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia and by the French. At the site of present Franklin, he was met by the famous Joncaire, French Indian agent, who entertained him in a cabin formerly occupied by the Indian leader John Fraser. In his journal Washington refers to the place by the name of the Indian village, Venango.

In 1754 the French built Fort Machault here, and held it until 1759. After the

A gusher comes in! This is typical of the lucrative oil country of northwestern Pennsylvania.

French abandoned it the English built Fort Venango a little to the north of the site of the French fort. In 1763, during Pontiac's War, the Indians burned Fort Venango and killed all the garrison. Finally, in 1787, the Americans under Captain Jonathan Heart built Fort Franklin and garrisoned it until 1796 when another fort, known as the "Old Garrison," was finished. The "Old Garrison" was in a more strategic position, overlooking both French creek and the Allegheny river. It was occupied by United States troops until 1799 when the Indian danger no longer existed. Later, the building served as the county jail from the first organization of Venango county in 1805 to 1819. Eventually flood waters undermined it, and all vestiges disappeared a century ago.

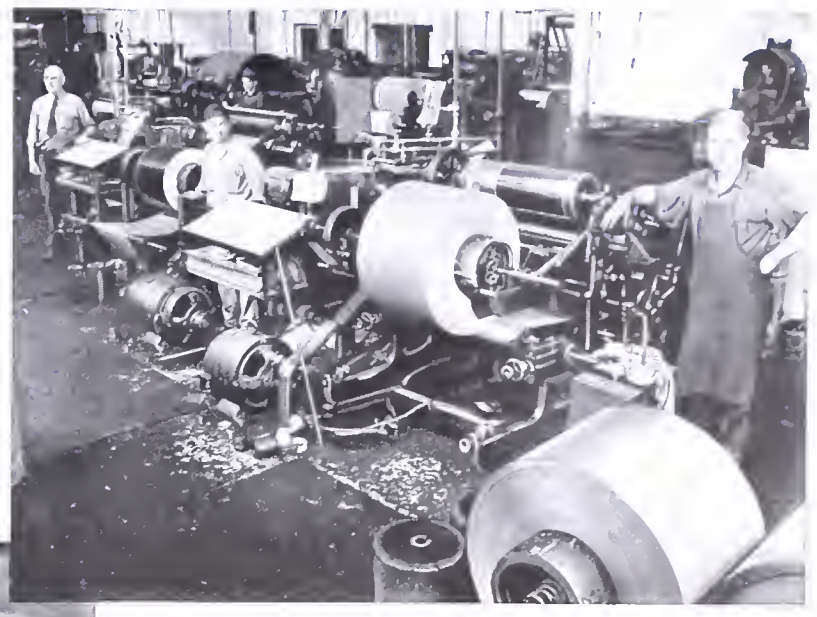
The Seneca half breed Indian, Chief Cornplanter, was granted land on the eastern bank of the mouth of Oil creek for his services in effecting treaties with the Indians in 1784 and 1789. He sold these lands later, settling on his Warren county grant. During the War of 1812 he brought 200 Indian warriors to Franklin to offer their services to their new country. Some of them were accepted for scout duty. More astute than most of his race, Cornplanter secured Pennsylvania land for his people, saying, "The trader's goods soon wear out, the land lasts forever."

Farming plays a minor role in this "oil" county, but it is a beautiful role as this fertile farm shows.

Venango county like other counties in this section, was settled slowly due to the Indian Wars and the disputes resulting therefrom regarding land titles. Indian raids made this impossible for long periods with resulting loss or dispute of titles to the land. Many settlers preferred to take up new claims in the Western Reserve territory rather than enter into litigation regarding a disputed title.

General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott in 1785 surveyed lands in Venango and adjacent counties, set aside as Donation Lands for the veterans of the Revolution. They also plotted certain settlement sites, including Franklin at the mouth of French creek.

First commercial use of oil by the settlers was as a medicine, known as "Seneca Oil." In 1859 when Colonel Drake's Well gave twenty-five barrels a day the demand for oil was for illumination purposes. The first pipe line was not laid until 1862. When the big gushers that did not require pumping brought in several thousand barrels of oil a day the supply exceeded the undeveloped market and the price of oil dropped until the demand and transportation facilities began to increase.



Diversified manufacturing employs thousands.

Oil creek has been the center of the oil activity.

Derricks dot the countryside. Oil dominates the landscape as it does the industries of Venango county.

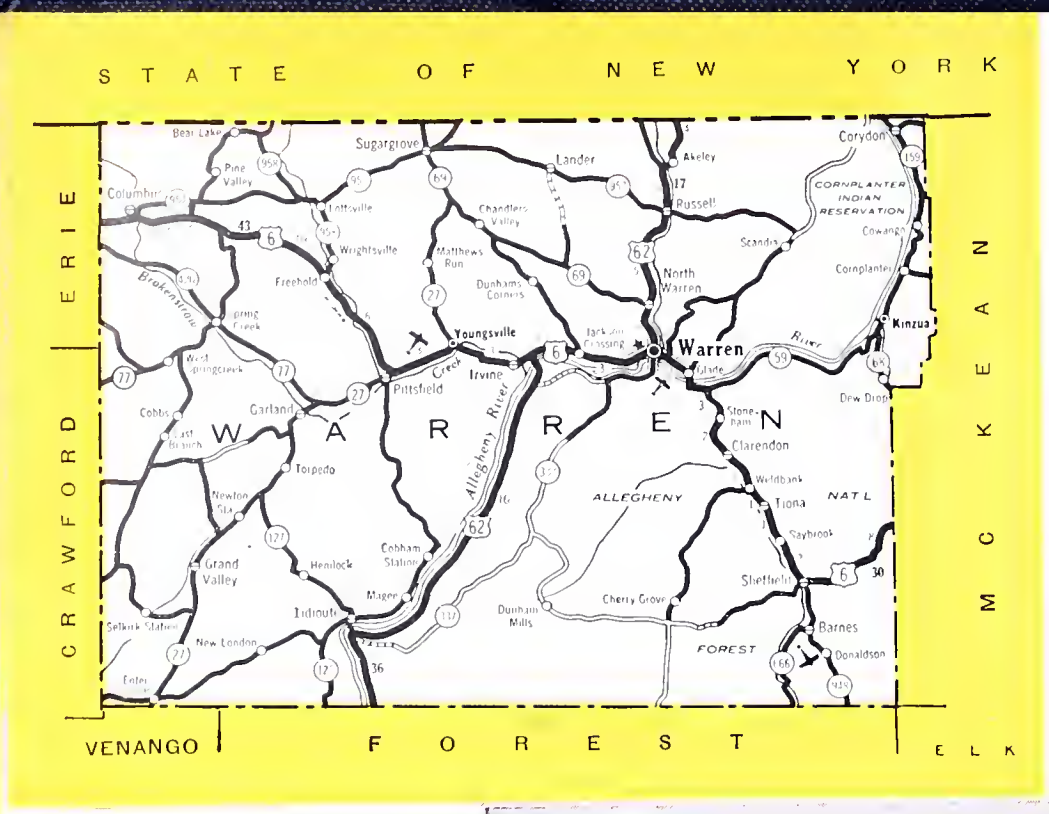
Venango county has many interesting sites associated with the history of petroleum. The famous oil boom town of Pit Hole once stood seven miles northwest of Oil City. In 1865 it expanded from a single farm house to a population of 15,000 in five months after the first well there was brought in. This first well, drilled by the United States Petroleum Company, produced 250 barrels a day. Now it is only a vacant field.

Rouseville was the scene of the first bad oil well fire. The first gusher there, on what was then the Buchanan farm, came in at three thousand barrels a day. It caught fire from accidental causes, and seriously burned 38 persons, causing much property damage.

The Drake Well Museum near Titusville, a colonial type building, houses exhibits and relics dealing with the origin and development of the oil industry. The exhibit includes very excellent photographs of the oil boom days made from original negatives by John A. Mather.

Boulder in Drake Well State Park marked exact spot where oil industry was born. A replica of old Drake Well occupies site.

Upper Left—Colonel Edwin L. Drake stands beside first successful oil well where oil gushed out on August 27, 1859.



WARREN COUNTY

Name was bestowed in honor of General Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame
Land area: 910 square miles
Population: 42,789
Roads: 402 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; New York Central; Erie
Value of all products: $48,602,800 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $21,834,100 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $12,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,456,670
Value of milk and eggs produced: $3,130,630
Industrial wages and salaries: $12,192,900 (1944)
Industrial employees: 5,682 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 89
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $23,268,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 638 (1940)

Principal agricultural products: Potatoes, dairy, livestock, poultry, maple sirup.

Principal industrial products: Lubricating oils and greases, gasoline, iron and steel plates, steel forgings, boilers, tanks, stacks and drums, glass bottles and jars, furniture.

Points of historical interest: Site of Buckaloons, Indian Village; Cornplanter Indian settlement still occupied, Cornplanter monument.

Recreation: Warren county's vast mountain areas are attractive to hunters, anglers and lovers of the outdoors.

The County Court House in Warren, dedicated July 4, 1876.

FROM 1801 to 1870 Warren county saw the drama of the cutting of its great virgin forests—logs from its forests and lumber from its sawmills floated down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh, where ninety per cent of the product was bought, sometimes to be resold and floated on down the Ohio and the Mississippi. Tall pines for ship masts required three flat cars to carry them to the shipyards; legends recount the skill of the loggers in guiding log and lumber rafts safely to their destinations.

After the famous Drake oil well was opened in 1859 in nearby Venango county, Warren county knew, too, the excitement of the oil boom country—the dust, the heat, the variety of peoples pouring into its communities with the news of each gusher; long lines of teams, noses to tail board of the wagon ahead, hauling barrels of crude oil from the wells to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Garland.

In the early Sixties it cost $7.45 to ship a barrel of oil to New York City from Warren county. Warren's coopers nailed the empty barrels together and floated them as rafts down the Allegheny to Tidioute for distribution to the oil wells. Fortunes were made where least expected, the Economites or Harmony Society established by George Rapp at Harmony cleared six million dollars when oil was struck on a timber tract they held in Limestone township.

Natural gas and petroleum are important products today in Warren county. Refineries and grease and oil plants are located at or near Warren, the county seat. Furniture and wood and timber products are manufactured at Warren, Sheffield and Youngsville.

Metal and metal products are manufactured in Warren

The State erected this monument over the grave of Chief Cornplanter, famous Seneca Indian. The Cornplanter Grant is the only Indian settlement in the State.

and Brokenstraw township. Sheffield produces glass bottles and jars.

Hunting and fishing are good in Warren county. Potatoes, poultry, dairying, cereal grains are the prime agricultural crops.

Warren county was one of eight new counties created by Act of Assembly in 1800 and was organized for judicial purposes in 1819 when the county seat was established at

"Here stands the forest primeval . . . ."—near Heart's Content—in this once-great lumber area.

Warren. Until 1805 the pioneers who had business at court had to make the long journey to Meadville over Indian trails for distances of from 75 to 125 miles.

The Allegheny river flows through Warren county diagonally from the northeast. Bordering on the river in the northeast corner is the Cornplanter Indian Grant. Cornplanter, who died on the grant in 1836 at about 96 years of age had allied himself first with the French and may have been a boy spectator at Braddock's defeat, although some historians claim he took no part in that conflict. During the Revolution he fought with the Tories and was one of the leaders of the Senecas at the so-called Wyoming massacre—really no massacre at all but a regular military action in which British-Indian troops went against American garrisons.

In 1790 Cornplanter visited President Washington and Governor Mifflin in Philadelphia. A grateful Commonwealth at the suggestion of General Richard Butler granted him three tracts of land, of which the one in Warren county remains, a 640 acre tract. Cornplanter's Grant was originally intended to be laid out in the Erie triangle; all that he asked was that an equivalent be given him on the Allegheny river where he lived. He got three tracts, one at Oil City, out of which he was swindled by the whites, another below West Hickory, Forest county, which he sold. The third is now the Cornplanter Grant. He was enabled to keep this by legislatures which passed successive acts designed to prevent the whites from stealing it from him, one of which was the act of 1822.

Many of the Indians moved to other reservations but several Cornplanter descendants still live on the Grant in

From the magnificent Kinzua Hills the Allegheny River looks like a silver ribbon as it glides through the narrow valleys.

Warren county and periodically the clan gathers from more distant points to observe Indian ceremonials. The Grant is tax exempt and is held in perpetuity. Cornplanter, wise beyond most of his race, had bargained well and with the white men secured a permanent place for his descendants in the new order. About 800 Senecas are entitled to live here.

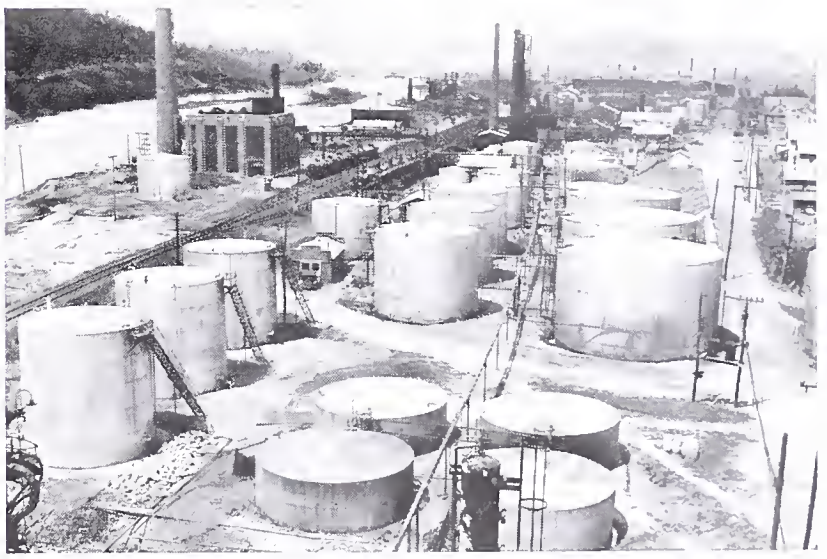
Little pioneer settlement occurred during the days of Indian warfare. In 1779 when General Sullivan drove the Indians northward after the Wyoming "massacre," General Brodhead made a similar expedition into Warren county. He destroyed the remains of an Indian village—Conewango. There was little opposition. Brodhead calls the village "Canawaga" in his report. He also burned what the Senecas still call Jenuch-sha-dega, the settlement on the Cornplanter Grant. After General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at the Battle of the Maumee, better known as Fallen Timbers, in 1794, settlements began to increase.

In 1785 General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott were appointed commissioners to map out donation lands for the Revolutionary soldiers and later surveyed land for a settlement at the mouth of the Conewango creek. In 1796 a land company, the Holland Land company, built a storehouse at this place to which they shipped supplies from Pittsburgh by keel boats.

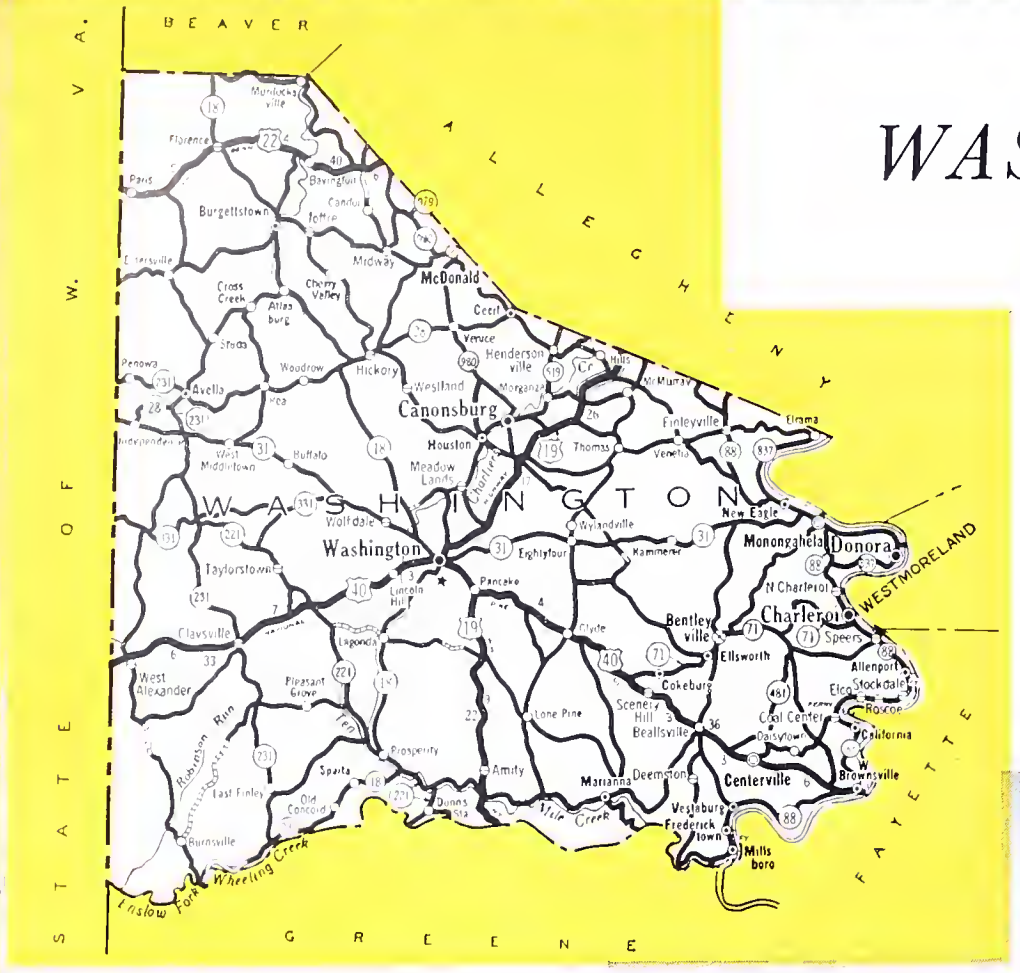
Most of the early settlers were Scotch-Irish.

Almost 115,000 acres of the nearly 500,000 in Allegheny National Forest are in Warren county.

A State Hospital for the Insane is located north of Warren.



Lubricating oils and greases are a principal industry. An oil refining plant near Warren.



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Named for General George Washington
Land area: 857 square miles
Population: 210,852
Roads: 983 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; Baltimore & Ohio; Pittsburgh & West Virginia
Value of all products: $267,192,200 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $88,841,800 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $63,295,400 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,824,590
Value of milk and eggs produced: $7,503,720
Industrial wages and salaries: $94,377,000 (1944)
Industrial employees: 36,219 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 243
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $78,035,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 3,249 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Hay, corn, oats, wheat and peaches, sheep, wool, dairy, grapes, apples, cherries.
Principal industrial products: Bituminous coal, wire and wire products, tin and stamped ware, tin and terne plate, pipes and tubing, iron and steel sheets, glass bottles and jars, wire rods, billets, blooms and slabs, zinc smelting and refining.
Points of historical interest: Log Academy (1780), "Madonna of The Trail," Marker honoring pioneer mothers; birthplace of McGuffey, author of "McGuffey's Readers"; Bradford House; Le Moyne House, home of Washington County Historical Society.
Recreation: The pastoral beauty of the country attracts the attention of many persons.

The County Court House in Washington.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has excellent soil and was recognized in early days as a prosperous agricultural county. Its proximity to Pittsburgh, however, coupled with its valuable deposits of bituminous coal, natural gas, petroleum, sand, and clay, has tended to make mining and manufacturing more significant than agriculture in later years.

Washington, the county seat, produces many kinds of glassware—decorative glass, glass jars and containers, glass wire, and tableware. Monongahela, in 1770 known as Parkinson's Landing, is an important center on the Monongahela river.

Memorial boulder marking the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, author of renowned "McGuffey's Readers," the books that taught two generations.

Donora on the same river is one of the world's largest manufacturers of steel wire. Canonsburg produces pottery, china, tin and terne plate, and tinware; and Charleroi, glass products.

In 1781 during the American Revolution Washington county was separated from Westmoreland county and named for General George Washington.

Prior to the Revolution settlers in Western Pennsylvania were continually alert for Indian raids. In 1774 the Mingo chief, James Logan, incensed at the murder of his brother and sister by irresponsible white men, attacked the settlers in this territory. The pioneer families fled eastward over the Monongahela river. A thousand individuals crossed the river in one day at three ferries not a mile apart.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, directed the force which drove Logan's war party into Ohio. Associated with him in this force were George Rogers Clark and Simon Girty. During the Revolution Clark won the colonies important victories at Fort Vincennes and Kaskaskia while

Girty became a notoriously cruel ally of the Senecas.

Washington county, in common with other border territories in the colonial period, was disputed territory. Pennsylvania and Virginia both claimed Western Pennsylvania. In 1774 George Washington purchased from Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, 2,813 acres in what became Mount Pleasant township, Washington county. Later he found it necessary to go to court in an attempt to eject squatters from this fertile farm country. To its credit the Old Dominion was aggressive in protecting the settlers from Indian depredations. As young men, George Washington, Hugh Mercer, and other Virginia patriots during the French and Indian Wars campaigned throughout this territory.

Washington county was claimed by Pennsylvania

Oil and natural gas production are highlights.

as a part of Westmoreland county and by the Dominion of Virginia as a part of Yohogania county in the District of West Augusta. In September 1776 the first court west of the Monongahela river was held at Augusta Town, a few miles west of the present county seat, Washington. Today, erected by the Washington County Historical Society, a marker indicates the site of that colonial court.

In 1775 this struggle for western Pennsylvania was at its height and continued until 1783. Pennsylvania countered an attempt to set up the disputed territory as a new state, Westsylvania, by erecting Washington county. When Virginia agreed in 1783 to abide by the Mason-Dixon survey, Penn-

Administration building of Washington and Jefferson College built 1793.

sylvania recognized Virginia's land claims.

The Indian village known in 1770 as Catfish Camp because the Delaware chief Catfish lived there, was laid out as Bassettown in 1781. When it became the county seat, the name was changed to Washington.

The home of David Bradford in Washington became the meeting place for the leaders of the Whiskey Rebellion in that vicinity. In 1791 all freight had to be transported to the eastern markets by pack horse. The settlers in Western Pennsylvania found it much easier to transport whiskey than the grain itself. When the new Federal Government in 1791 imposed an excise tax of four pence per gallon on whiskey the settlers in Washington, Fayette and other counties refused to pay the tax. Arrival of Federal troops to inforce tax collection quieted the rebellious farmers.

James G. Blaine who ran against Grover Cleveland in the presidential campaign of 1884 was born in West Brownsville in 1830. His father was a Washington county pioneer.

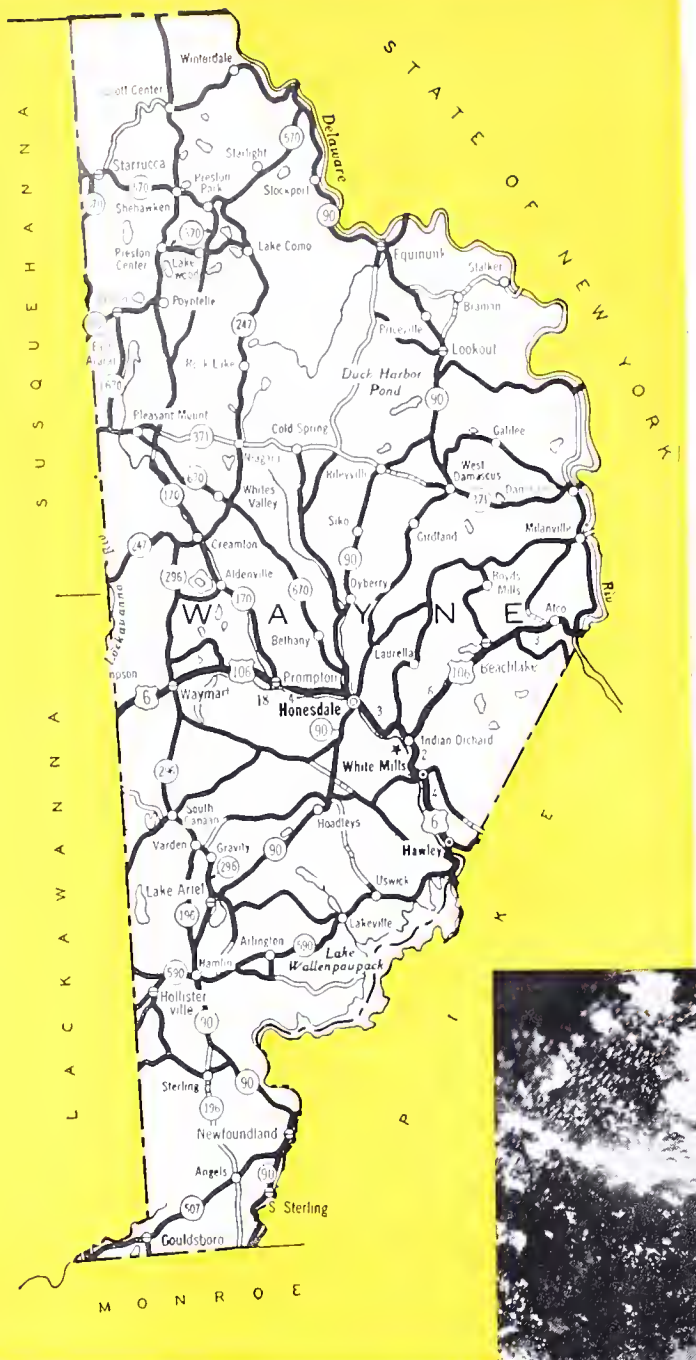
The Pennsylvania Training School is located at Morganza.

One of the State Teachers' Colleges is situated at California, Pennsylvania.

The old National Pike, authorized by Congress in 1806, crosses Washington county, following the old trail blazed in 1749.

Workman shapes glass bowl by hand.

Bradford House, built in 178-, where the Whiskey Insurrectionists met.



WAYNE COUNTY

Named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary general
Land area: 744 square miles
Population: 29,934
Roads: 484 miles improved State highways
Railways: Erie, New York, Ontario & Western, Delaware & Hudson
Value of all products: $7,596,800 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $3,898,300 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $58,100 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $2,824,590
Value of milk and eggs produced: $7,503,720
Industrial wages and salaries: $2,055,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 1,521 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 54
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $9,773,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 577 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: Dairy, fruit, hay, poultry.
Principal industrial products: Oil refinery machinery, underwear, grist mill products, bobbins and spools, knit goods, shoes.
Points of historical interest: Stourbridge Lion (first locomotive) monument; Meredith monument honoring Samuel Meredith first treasurer of the United States; Wilmot House, old Delaware & Hudson canal office; Wayne County Historical Society Museum.
Recreation: Along with Pike and Monroe counties Wayne county is a part of the great vacation and resort country of northeastern Pennsylvania.

WAYNE COUNTY was one of Pennsylvania's happy hunting grounds. Small and big game and fine fishing still make it an ideal place for gunners and anglers. Recreationists are a source of considerable income in all the northeastern part of the state.

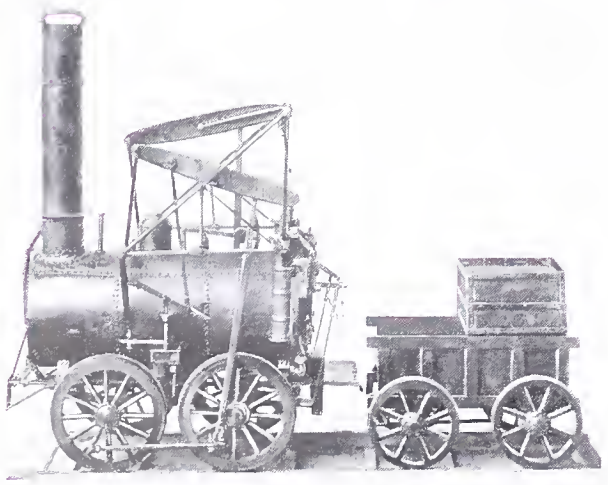
Farming and fruit growing are important occupations.

The manufacture of shoes, bobbins, spools and textile products—underwear and other knit goods—are important industries in Honesdale, the county seat. Cut glass works at White Mills were at one time the largest in the world.

In Honesdale, on a tree-shaded lawn, is the ivy-covered County Court House.

The county has 110 lakes. The artificial Lake Wallenpaupack completed as a source of water power on the southeast is shared with Pike county, the county boundary running through the middle of the lake which is fourteen miles long and three miles wide, with a shoreline of 56 miles. It is one of the prominent recreational areas in the state.

In 1798 when Wayne county was set off from Northampton county it included territory that later became Pike county and the northern part of Monroe county. The county seat has been at Wilsonville, Milford, Bethany and finally at Honesdale. The county was named in honor of Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary hero and Indian fighter who died at Presque Isle less than two years before the county was created.



Stourbridge Lion, imported from England, was the first steam locomotive to run on a track in America. Trial run was made in Honesdale.

From the time of Braddock's defeat in 1755 the settlers were harassed by Indians. The records show complaints to Pennsylvania's governor from the Indians in this territory regarding the settlements of the Connecticut Yankees, who had bought the land from Indians with a doubtful claim to the territory. This northeast section of Penn's colony was claimed by Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Between 1748 and 1769 the proprietaries surveyed more manors, land privately owned by the proprietaries, in this area than in any other outlying section. Probably this was done as a protection against conflicting claims of other colonies. At the time Benjamin Franklin was constructing a line of forts against Indian invasions from the Blue Mountains Simeon Calkins and Moses Thomas built a stockade in 1755 at the mouth of Calkins Creek, to protect the settlers of Cushetunk.

Cushetunk (now Milanville) was a settlement of the Connecticut-Delaware

Land company. Pennsylvania's governor sent spies—justices of the peace disguised as settlers—to determine the size of the community and three times officially ordered the settlers to depart. Some of the settlers at Cushetunk withdrew at the time of the Wyoming Valley massacre but returned as did many other Connecticut settlers whose individual land claims were finally recognized under Pennsylvania law.

Wayne county was important in the early days of the anthracite coal industry. Plans were developed to ship the coal to Philadelphia by way of the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers. This plan was not successful. Coal was then drawn over the old Connecticut road to present Hawley and there transferred to arks. This proved too expensive. A road was then cut from the Luzerne and Wayne county line to the southern border of present Honesdale. Mildness of the winter prevented shipping much coal from the mines to storage at Honesdale for trans-shipment. Later came the Delaware and Hudson canal which gained control of both the canal and coal mining operations. Philip Hone was elected president of the canal company and Honesdale honors his memory.

A gravity railroad brought coal a distance of 16 miles from Carbondale to Honesdale. Four steam locomotives were built in England for the Delaware and Hudson Company. One of these, the Stourbridge Lion, had its trial run Aug. 8, 1829, the first steam locomotive to run in America. The engine ran perfectly but the roadbed was not strong enough to support the locomotive and a string of loaded coal cars. So transportation reverted to mule power for a time. The original Stourbridge Lion is now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., although there is a replica at Honesdale. No one knows what became of the other three locomotives.

David Wilmot, legislator, author of Wilmot Proviso which later led to founding of Republican Party.

David Wilmot was born in Bethany in 1814. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1845 to 1851 and was the author of the Wilmot Proviso which stipulated that in new United States territory slavery should be prohibited. This Wayne county boy was indirectly responsible for the establishment of the Republican party.

The County of Lakes — 110 of them within its borders — is also the county of well-tended, productive, comfortable farms.

Lake Wallenpaupack, vacation resort, is the second largest artificial lake in the State.

When the Democrats and Whigs rejected resolutions of the Proviso in their conventions of 1846, many of its supporters left these parties and in 1848 formed the Free Soil Party from which the Republican party developed. Wilmot was temporary chairman of the convention which in 1860 nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and judge of the United States Supreme Court owned large tracts of land in Wayne county and built a flax mill at Wilsonville in 1792.

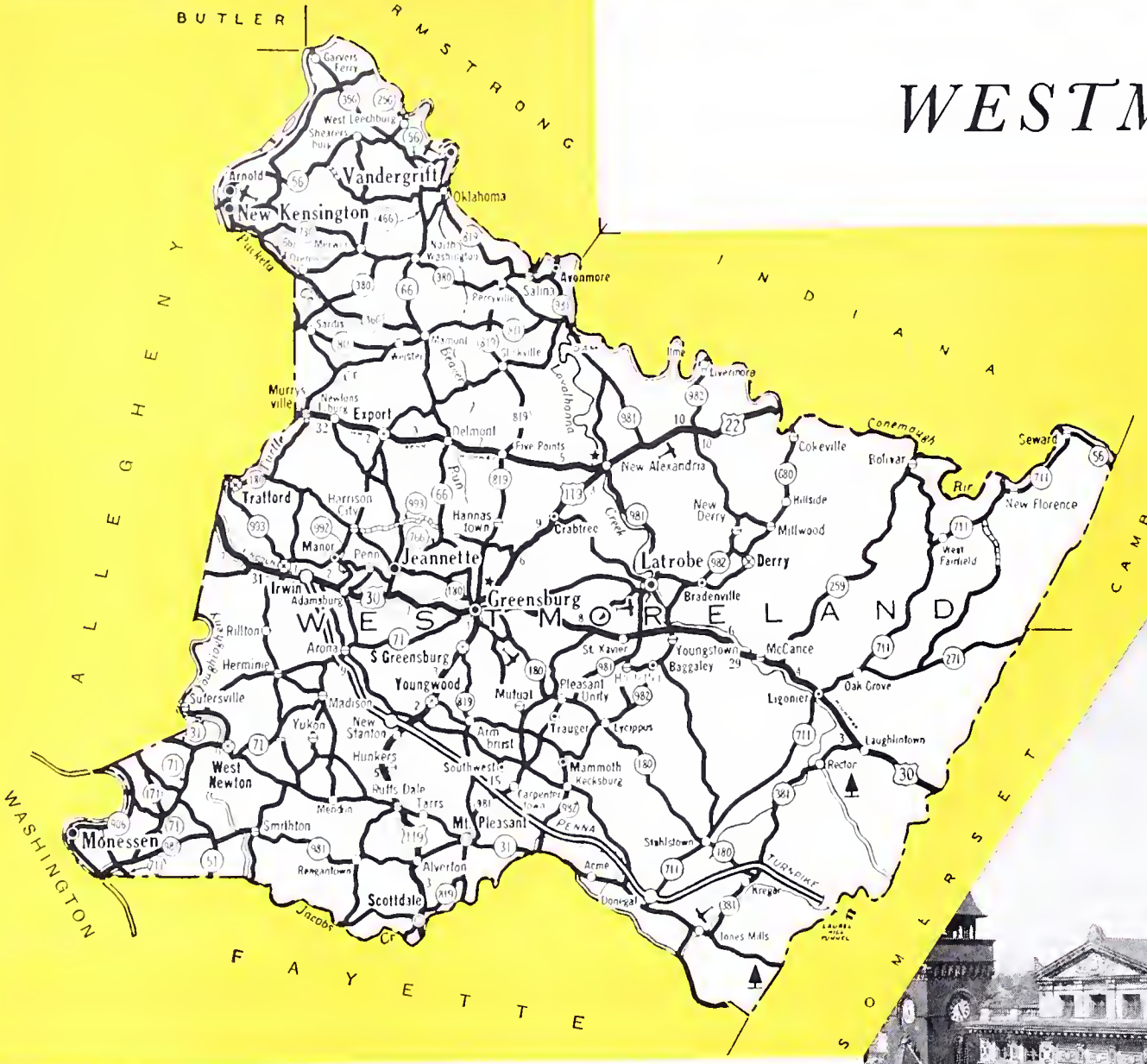
Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the United States under the Constitution, appointed by President Washington in 1789 and serving until 1801, spent his last years at his estate of Belmont, in Mount Pleasant township, where he died in 1817. During his service as treasurer, he lent the new government more than $100,000, which it could not repay when he retired. He made large investments in land in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The early settlers from New England may have been responsible for some of the Biblical names in this county, which has Bethany, Damascus and Galilee among its villages, as well as townships named Salem, Canaan and Lebanon. The Quaker, Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, founded Bethany in 1801. It was the county seat of Wayne county from 1805 to 1842, when the county courts and offices were moved to neighboring Honesdale.

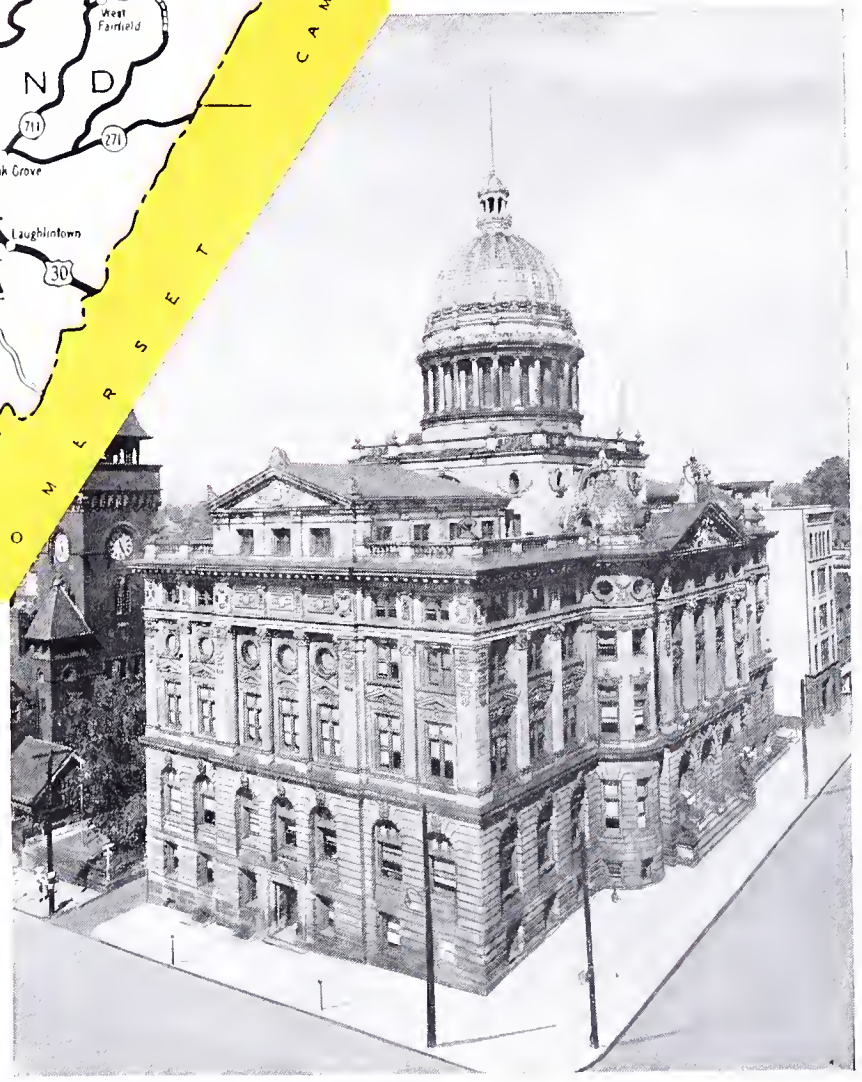
Honesdale was laid out in 1827, when it was learned that this locality would be the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Because its transportation facilities gave it direct water communication with New York City, it grew rapidly, and was incorporated in 1831.

In the great days of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Honesdale was for many years the world's largest coal storage center, where millions of tons of anthracite coal were piled for transshipment. During the winter the coal was carried to Honesdale by the old gravity railroad, and stored there until spring, when it was reshipped by canal boats to tidewater. An old passenger car of the gravity railroad may still be seen a little west of Hawley.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY



The County Court House in Greensburg is an imposing building.



Named for an English County
Land area: 1,025
Population: 303,411
Roads: 975 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania; Baltimore & Ohio; Ligonier Valley Railroad
Value of all products: $436,094,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $210,179,000 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $33,628,000 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $4,444,810
Value of milk and eggs produced: $6,853,540
Industrial wages and salaries: $143,648,400 (1944)
Industrial employees: 56,866 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 389
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $98,804,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 4,505
Principal agricultural products: Oats, grapes, honey, swine, grains, cherries, plums
Principal industrial products: Fabricated aluminum, bituminous coal, iron and steel sheets, tin and terne plate, hoops, bands and cotton ties, aluminum cooking utensils, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, plumbers' supplies, steam fittings, cars and parts, shapes, window glass, beer, glass tableware, rubber tires, iron and steel sheets, ferro alloys, wire products.
Points of historical interest: Bushy Run Battlefield, Site of Fort Ligonier and Fort Allen; Frick Home and Museum.
Recreation: Many forms of recreation are available, especially in the vicinity of Ligonier.

A replica of a prehistoric Indian hut in Bushy Run State Park.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY'S rank as one of Pennsylvania's foremost counties in the production of metal and metal products is due to its vast deposits of bituminous coal and its proximity to Pittsburgh.

The Monongahela and the Allegheny, boundary rivers of the county, are both navigable. Even before spur railroads were built, cheap transportation of ore and coal was possible.

A native son of the county, Henry Clay Frick, made the manufacture of coke a large scale industry in the county. One of the extensive coal and coke centers in the county today is Hannastown, pre-Revolutionary county seat of old Westmoreland county.

After the Civil War, the steel mills in Pittsburgh began to boom and thousands of tons of coke were used in their operation. Most of the coke was produced in Westmoreland and Fayette counties. Frick became the partner of the steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, and the great steel industries continued to grow. Plants sprang up in Westmoreland

Near Blairsville the Conemaugh River cuts through the narrow valleys and the mountain ranges.

county. Villages, boroughs, and cities grew up about the plants. To mention but a few communities—Monessen manufactures steel billets, blooms and slabs; West Leeehburg, hoops, bands, and eotton ties; Vandergrift, sheet iron and stcel; and Greensburg, plumbers' supplies and steam fittings.

New Kensington, the largest city in the county, is one of the largest eenters of aluminum production in the world.

Arnold and Jeannette have huge window glass plants.

Westmoreland county may well be called the mother of the western counties of Pennsylvania because originally it included much of the territory from which they were formed. It was the last of the provincial counties to be established. In 1773 its territory was taken from Bedford county and named for one of the counties of England, Westmoreland.

When in 1758 an expedition was sent out to avenge Braddock's defeat at Monongahela, Colonel Bouquet persuaded General Forbes to build a new road from Fort Bedford through to Fort Duquesne instead of using the military road used by Braddock. Fort Ligonier was built on the banks of the Loyalhanna river. Following through on the new road General Forbes captured Fort Duquesne. This road corresponds roughly to the present Lincoln Highway.

During Pontiac's conspiracy a decisive battle was fought at Bushy Run in Westmoreland county. Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, had formed a federation of Indian tribes in order to drive the English colonists back to the coast. In 1763 he attaeked Fort Pitt. Colonel Bouquet was sent to raise the siege and carry supplies to Fort Pitt. He was attacked by Indians at Bushy Run and there Pontiac's forces were broken. The Bushy Run Battlefield commemorates the suceessful battle during which Colonel Bouquet's wounded were partly protected by a barricade of flour bags.

Contention existed between the Dominion of Virginia and the Colony of Pennsylvania as to possession of the Westmoreland territory. General Arthur St. Clair, one of Westmoreland eounty's best known pioneer soldiers and Indian fighters, supported the Pennsylvania claims and defended Hannastown, reeognized by Pennsylvanians as the county seat, from inroads of the Virginians, led by John Connolly. The Revolution brought an end to sueh border disputes. The elaim was settled by agreement to extend the Mason and Dixon line.

The Battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, 1775. Less than a month later, May 16, 1775, the pioneers in Westmoreland county formed at Hannastown the Westmoreland Association and organized the Westmoreland County First Battalion under Colonel Proetor. This Battalion carried the famous Rattlesnake Flag with the legend, "Don't tread on me."

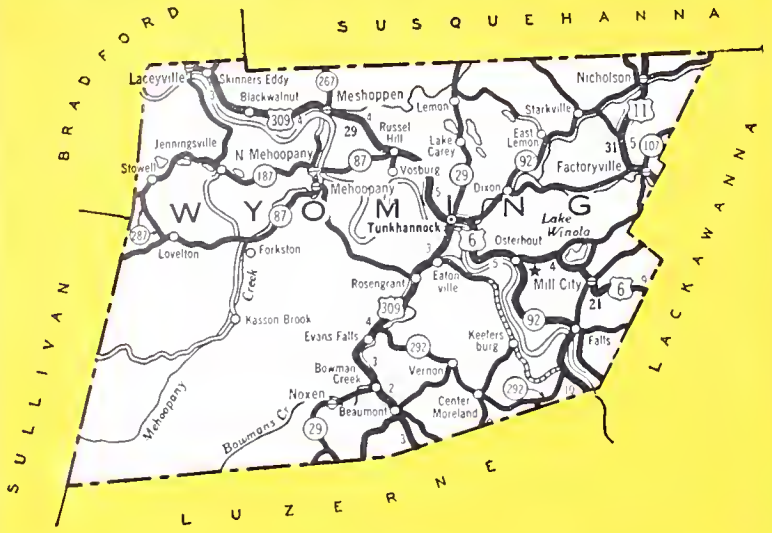
In 1782 Hannastown was destroyed by an Indian raid and never rebuilt as the county seat.

Marker over grave of General Arthur St. Clair, Chairman of the Continental Congress and Governor of Northwest Territory.

About five miles south a new county seat was established at Greensburg which remained a country village until the opening of the coal mines.

Saint Vineent College at Latrobe founded in 1846 is the pioneer Benedietine institution in the United States. From here 10 abbeys and 8 eolleges have been founded.

Near Hannastown, an old Colonial village, a modern colliery is one of many that produces coal and coke.



WYOMING COUNTY

Named for the Wyoming Valley
Land area: 396 square miles
Population: 16,702
Roads: 270 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western
Value of all products $4,330,400 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $1,129,900 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $62,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $1,583,090
Value of milk and eggs produced: $2,838,370
Industrial wages and salaries: $642,500 (1944)
Industrial employees: 338 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 15
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $5,658,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 368 (1940)
Principal agricultural products: dairying, apples, poultry.
Principal industrial products: sole leather, grist mill products, sand and gravel.
Points of historical interest: Sullivan Expedition camp sites.
Recreation: Wyoming is a part of the "lakeland" area of northeastern Pennsylvania and offers many recreations.

The County Court House crowns Court House Square in Tunkhannock.

WYOMING COUNTY'S leading occupations are dairying and agrieulture due to the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the North Braneh of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

Lumber and its remanufaeture and the production of leather and rubber goods are the leading industries. Flagstone is shipped throughout the United States. The floor of the chapel at Duke University is Wyoming eounty flagstone.

Small lakes scattered over the county's high plateau land and beautiful scenery have made the county a popular region for summer homes and vaeationists. One of the largest lakes is Lake Carey. Another is Lakc Winola.

The eounty seat Tunkhannock, at the juncture of the Susquehanna river and Tunkhannock ereek, is the county's largest community.

Nicholson, next in size, is a center of woodworking and dairying. A two-track concrete viaduct of the D. L. & W. Railroad, 240 feet high and 2,375 feet long, crosses Tunkhannock ereek here. When the bridge was built in 1915 it was the highest concrete railroad bridge in the world.

Wyoming county was separated from Luzerne county in 1842 and given the name associated in Pennsylvania history with a lower seetion of the Susquehanna, the Pittston, Forty Fort region, where in the summer of 1778 the Wyoming Valley Massaere occurred.

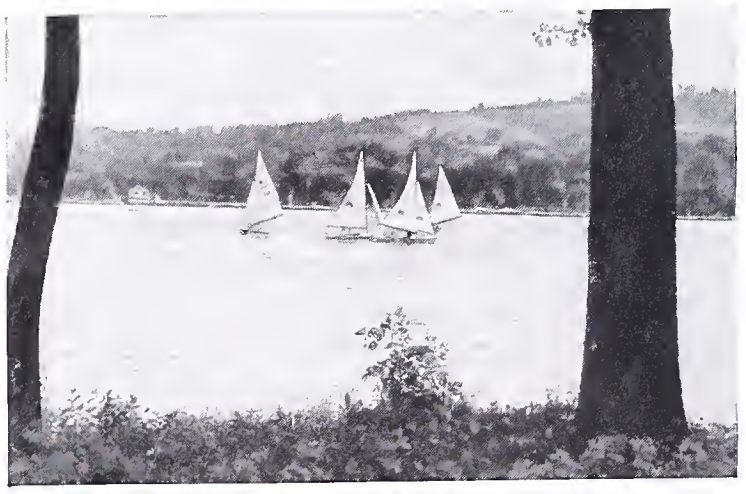
The summer following the Wyoming Valley Massacre the Iroquois to the north in the Genesee Valley planned another war party. General Sullivan and an army were sent up from Easton to scatter their strength. His army crossed Wyoming eounty, making camp at Tunkhannock. He was sueeessful in destroying the Indian villages and breaking the strength of the Iroquois nation.

Between 1769 and 1787 spasmodic war was waged for eontrol of the Wyoming Valley territory by settlers from Connectieut, known as the Yankees, and settlers from Pennsylvania, known as the Pennamites. During the Revolution they joined arms against the Tories and the Indians.

The Pennsylvania legislature in 1787 established the elaims

General Sullivan led his soldiers through these hills to conquer hostile Indians.

Lake Carey, three miles long and one mile wide, is one of many lakes in the county. Boating . . . sailing . . . fishing . . . and swimming can be enjoyed.



Still naturally beautiful after 167 years—the site on the Susquehanna river.

The county is noted for its modern dairies and fine dairy herds. Milk production is an important industry.

of the Connecticut settlers and paid the Pennsylvania settlers for their claims. This warfare centered in the Wilkes-Barre section where Fort Wyoming, Fort Durkee, and Forty Fort were built but there were disputed claims in the upper territory of the North Branch which is now Wyoming county. The result of the struggle was the establishment of many New England families between Wilkes-Barre and the New York line.

Wyoming county has many interesting communities and points of interest. Meshoppen was an Indian settlement and the name is freely translated as meaning "place of beads." It was settled about 1742 and until the coming of the railroads was an important stagecoach town because of its location on the turnpike route from Wilkes-Barre to the north. In addition to farming, it has a quarrying industry.

Skinner's Eddy was named for Ebenezer Skinner and an eddy in the Susquehanna River at this point. Skinner built a tavern there about 1792. During canal boat days along the North Branch of the Susquehanna river Skinner's Eddy became an important warehousing and canal stopping point. Again, the coming of the railroad and the passing of the canal put an end to this phase of the town's history.

At Laceyville is a story-and-a-half log cabin built by the same Ebenezer Skinner. It is now weatherboarded but still retains the basic construction of frontier times. It was one of the important lumber and grist mill centers for this part of the country. These two activities are still present.

The county still shows many signs of the strong New England influence which was behind its early development. Many of the place names are of a New England origin, including some of the names of townships such as Exeter. Eaton was named for General William Eaton, of Massachusetts, and Tunkhannock was originally called Putnam, after General Israel Putnam.

The Indian influence is shown also in place names such as Meshoppen, Tunkhannock, and Mehoopany.

Location of the county in the broad Susquehanna River Valley was responsible for a strong aboriginal influence in the county.

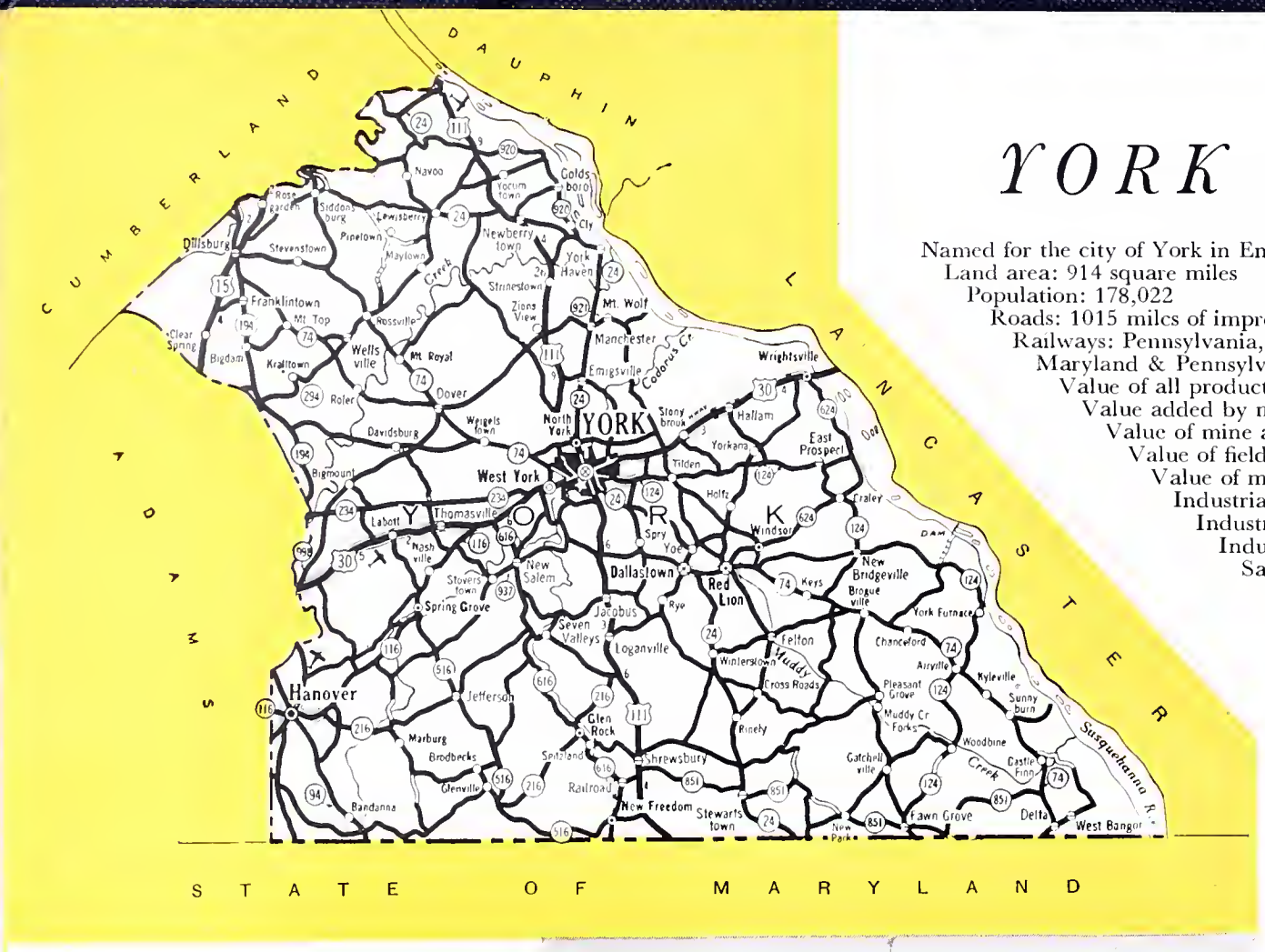
Wyoming is one of seventeen counties in the State bearing Indian names.

Christy Mathewson, famous big league baseball pitcher, was born at Factoryville. The town was settled by Rhode Islanders in 1798 and was named from a woolen mill.

An early settler at Meshoppen, in 1795, was Mason Fitch Alden, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens.

At Nicholson, Tunkhannock Viaduct—largest reinforced concrete railroad bridge in the world—arches 243 feet above the highway.

YORK COUNTY



Named for the city of York in England
Land area: 914 square miles
Population: 178,022
Roads: 1015 miles of improved State highways
Railways: Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, Maryland & Pennsylvania
Value of all products: $339,119,100 (1944)
Value added by manufacture: $157,165,400 (1944)
Value of mine and quarry products: $2,100,700 (1944)
Value of field and fruit crops: $11,542,970
Value of milk and eggs produced: $12,753,910
Industrial wages and salaries: $84,773,200 (1944)
Industrial employees: 44,290 (1944)
Industrial establishments: 528
Sales: Wholesale, retail, service: $90,807,000 (1939)
Stores and service shops: 3,411
Principal agricultural products: chickens and eggs, corn, winter wheat, tobacco, apples.
Principal industrial products: machinery and parts, cigars, chains, wire and wire products, cigar boxes, furniture, grist mill products, silk and rayon goods, women's and children's clothing, roofing paper, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, boots and shoes, bakery products, hosiery, shirts, artificial teeth, safes and vaults, agricultural implements and machinery.
Points of historical interest: Hanover monument marks site of first Civil War battle in Pennsylvania; Court House site where Continental Congress met 1777-78 in York as Capitol of the United States.
Recreation: York County's diversified scenery and outdoor attractions are worth while.

The County Court House is one of the principal buildings in the progressive city of York.

YORK COUNTY with Lancaster and Lebanon counties forms a section of Pennsylvania noted for productive farm lands. A belt of rich limestone soil extends across York county well into Adams county. The apple orchards of York, Adams and Franklin counties have given Pennsylvania fourth place among the states in apple production.

Carefully farmed for more than two centuries—contour plowed and crops rotated—the land of York county is as fertile and productive as when the first settler came.

In 1758 General Forbes in his campaign against Fort Duquesne obtained many supplies from productive York county.

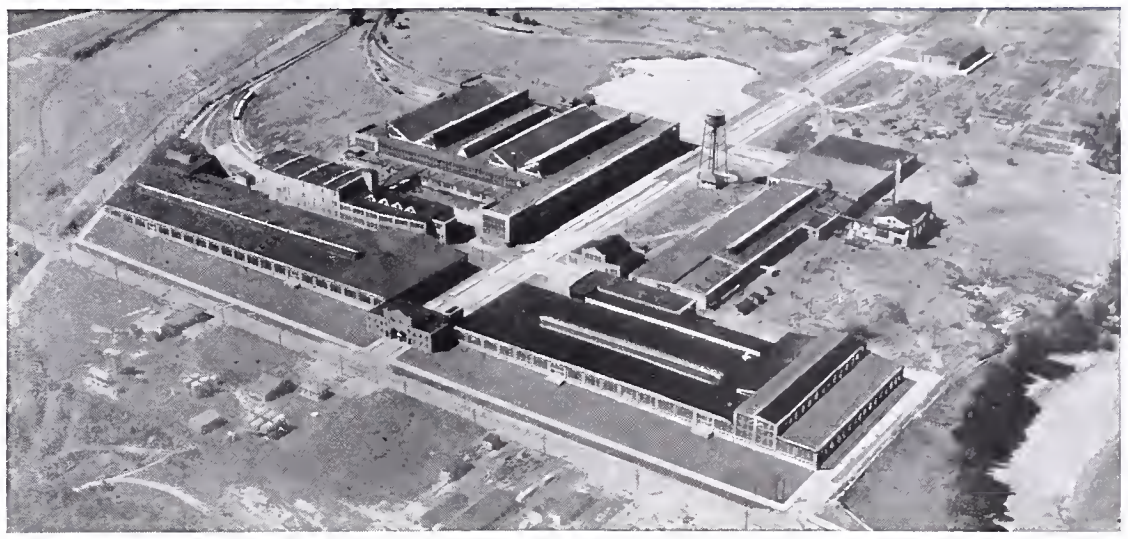
Before and after the Civil War industries developed rapidly in York county. York, the county seat, is a third class city. It manufactures metal products such as ice machinery, safes, vaults, chains, cables and agricultural machinery, as well as cigars, cement, paper, false teeth, textiles, and food products. Red Lion is the center of a number of furniture plants and cigar factories. Spring Grove is outstanding in the manufacture of paper. Hanover has many factories producing shoes and other leather goods.

York county's outstanding mineral production is crushed limestone for roads and concrete. Early in the history of York county the local clay was used in making brick.

Prior to the Revolution the region directly west of the Susquehanna river was settled largely by Germans and Scotch-Irish.

In their dealing with the Indians the Quakers were careful to establish treaties prior to granting land to settlers. The treaty of 1736 extended the territory of Lancaster county west of the Susquehanna River.

William Penn had advertised the advantage of settling in Pennsylvania by means of tracts printed in Dutch and German as well as in English. Germans settling in the colony in large numbers began to move across the Susquehanna at John Wright's ferry taking up lands in what is now York



Large, diversified, thriving industrial plants rub shoulders with well-kept farms.

county. Many of the Scotch-Irish pushed on to the western part of the county which in 1800 became Adams county.

Although these settlers were not bothered by the Indians until the French and Indian War there was continual border warfare with settlers from Maryland since the territory west of the Susquehanna was claimed by Lord Baltimore's colony. It was not until the colonies were united after the Revolution that the Mason and Dixon Line served to reconcile disputed claims and hard feelings in York county.

In 1749 the land west of the Susquehanna was separated from Lancaster county and called York for the English county, Yorkshire. Today red roses bloom on the eastern approach to the Columbia Bridge and white roses on the western approach to commemorate the War of the Roses between the English Houses of Lancaster and York.

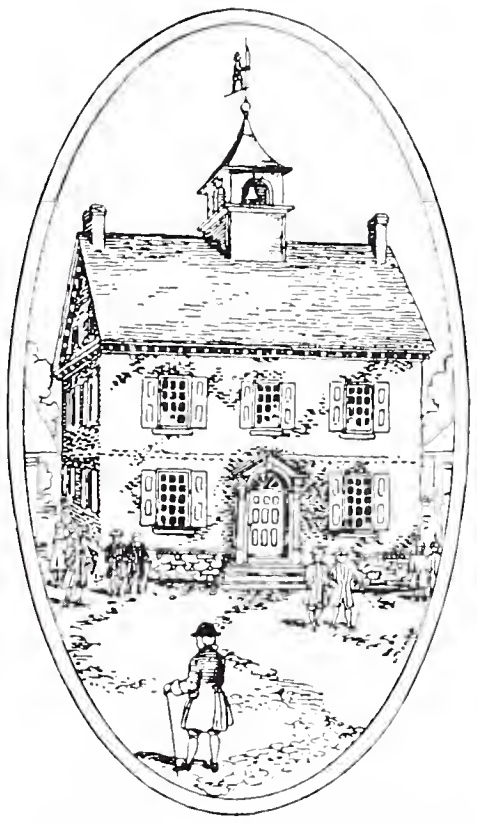
When the Continental Congress was forced to leave Philadelphia during the British occupancy in 1777, the width of the Susquehanna river made York a safer haven than Lancaster. From September 1777 to June 1778 Congress met in the York County Courthouse in the Center of the Public Square in York.

One of Benjamin Franklin's printing presses moved to York with the Congress. During the time Congress met in York the government communications, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, and $10,000,000 in Continental bills were printed there.

The bridge built across the Susquehanna river in 1812 was at that time the longest wooden bridge in the world. It was burned by Pennsylvania soldiers in July 1863 in a successful effort to stop the advance of the Confederate Army.

Hanover was the scene of the first Civil War battle north of the Mason Dixon Line when the Union Generals Kilpatrick and Custer fought a cavalry engagement through the streets of the town with General J. E. B. Stuart. The delay brought on by the battle prevented General Stuart from getting vital information regarding Federal troop movements to General Lee before the Battle of Gettysburg.

James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived in York.



This is an old sketch of the Capitol of the United States, York, from September 1777 to June 1778.

Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator, was born in Dillsburg in 1833.

The county figured in early transportation history because of its location. The first iron furnace west of the Susquehanna was erected in the county in 1762, Mary Ann Furnace in West Manheim township. The ruins of Codorus Forge, erected in 1765 and operated by James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, are still observable. Cannon and cannon balls were made in York furnaces during the Revolution. The iron industry was important during the pre-Civil War period, but had begun to decline by 1860 as competition from other iron centers was faced.

The location of York county on the Susquehanna made it an important crossing point and many ferries were located there in early days. Wright's Ferry, established in 1730, between Columbia and Wrightsville was one of the oldest in the region.

The interest of Maryland in the trade of the lower Susquehanna Valley led to considerable impetus to improvement of navigation on the Susquehanna, and to canal and railroad building, as Maryland sought to attract trade to Baltimore. Thousands of westward moving pioneers passed across the ferries and turnpikes of the county during the period from 1760 to 1840.

York county shared with Lancaster an important role in the manufacture of Conestoga wagons and Pennsylvania rifles. Frederick Zorger, of York, was one of the famous gunsmiths of the period. Clockmakers and pewterers were among other early craftsmen and artisans of York. As one of the leading interior towns of the state, it attracted a large number of artisans and was one of the principal centers of early craft industry in Pennsylvania.

Society of Friends Meeting House continually in use for worship since 1765.

PENNSYLVANIA 1643 to 1946

I. THE BEGINNINGS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.
   - A. Dutch trading posts under New Netherlands, after 1624.
   - B. New Sweden, 1638-1655.
   - C. New Sweden part of New Netherlands, 1655-1664, 1673-1674.
   - D. New Netherlands, including New Sweden, under rule of Duke of York, as Province of New York, 1664-1673, 1674-1681.

II. THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1681-1776.
   - A. Proprietary government, 1681-1693.
   - B. Royal province under Governor Fletcher of New York, 1693-1695
   - C. Proprietary government, 1695-1776.

III. THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1776-
   - A. Constitution of 1776 (to 1790).
   - B. Constitution of 1790 (to 1838).
   - C. Constitution of 1838 (to 1874).
   - D. Constitution of 1874.

THE actual beginnings of present-day Pennsylvania go back many years before the day when King Charles II of England signed the charter making William Penn its Proprietary and first Governor. Before its boundaries were definitely indicated by the charter, however, Pennsylvania had no separate existence, and its history is merely that of the Delaware valley and the Middle Atlantic region.

Civilized government in the area which is now Pennsylvania began with the vague authority exercised by the Governors of New Netherlands over Dutch traders and trading posts in the Delaware valley after 1624. The Dutch claim to this area was challenged by the New Sweden Company in 1638, when it settled a colony of Swedes at present-day Wilmington, Delaware, under the leadership of Peter Minuit.

The first organized government on Pennsylvania soil was created by Governor Johan Printz in 1643, when he established the capital of New Sweden at Tinicum Island near present Philadelphia. Under his weaker successors, Johan Pappegoya (1653-1654) and Johan Rysingh (1654-1655), New Sweden declined in prosperity, and the energetic Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherlands took possession of the colony without difficulty in 1655. The Delaware valley remained under the rule of Governor Stuyvesant until 1664, when an English expedition seized the Dutch possessions in North America. They were assigned to the rule of the Duke of York, and re-named New York. The Dutch recovered their colony for a brief period, 1673-1674, but they were soon expelled.

Under the rule of the Duke of York, the Delaware valley continued to be governed from New York. The commanders on the Delaware were, successively, Robert Needham, John Carr, Edmund Cantwell, John Collier, Christopher Billip, and Anthony Brockholst. English laws and civil government were introduced by the *Duke of York's Book of Laws*.

This prologue to Pennsylvania history was of real significance, even if the actual lines of development of the Commonwealth were to be determined by William Penn and his people. Thanks to the beginnings made in this period, the settlers brought by Penn escaped many of the hardships which the colonists of Jamestown and Plymouth had suffered.

THE GOVERNORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA

WILLIAM PENN 1682-1684 and 1699-1701

Portrait—Artist Unknown

Proprietor from 1681 until his death. Founder and Governor of the Province that he established on the principles of religious toleration, political freedom, humanity and justice to which his life was devoted. Born 1644—died 1718.

THOMAS LLOYD 1684-1688 and 1690-1693

Silhouette

As President of the five-man Council created by Penn and as chief executive most of the years from Penn's departure until 1693, this staunch advocate of democracy exerted a moderating influence in the Quaker and non-Quaker dissension.

WILLIAM MARKHAM 1681-1682 and 1693-1699

Cousin of William Penn, who sent him to America in 1681 as Deputy Governor to organize the Council and Courts and help pick the site for Philadelphia. Deputy Governor of the Lower Counties (Delaware) 1691-1693.

CAPT. JOHN BLACKWELL 1688-1690

A Puritan and former officer in Cromwell's Army, he came to Pennsylvania from New England when named Deputy Governor and tried, in vain, to organize a provincial military establishment.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER 1693-1695

New York's Governor from 1692 to 1698 became Pennsylvania's as well when Penn lost his Province. Though notorious in history and reputedly connected with Captain Kidd, he treated Pennsylvania well, naming Markham as his deputy.

JOHN EVANS 1704-1709

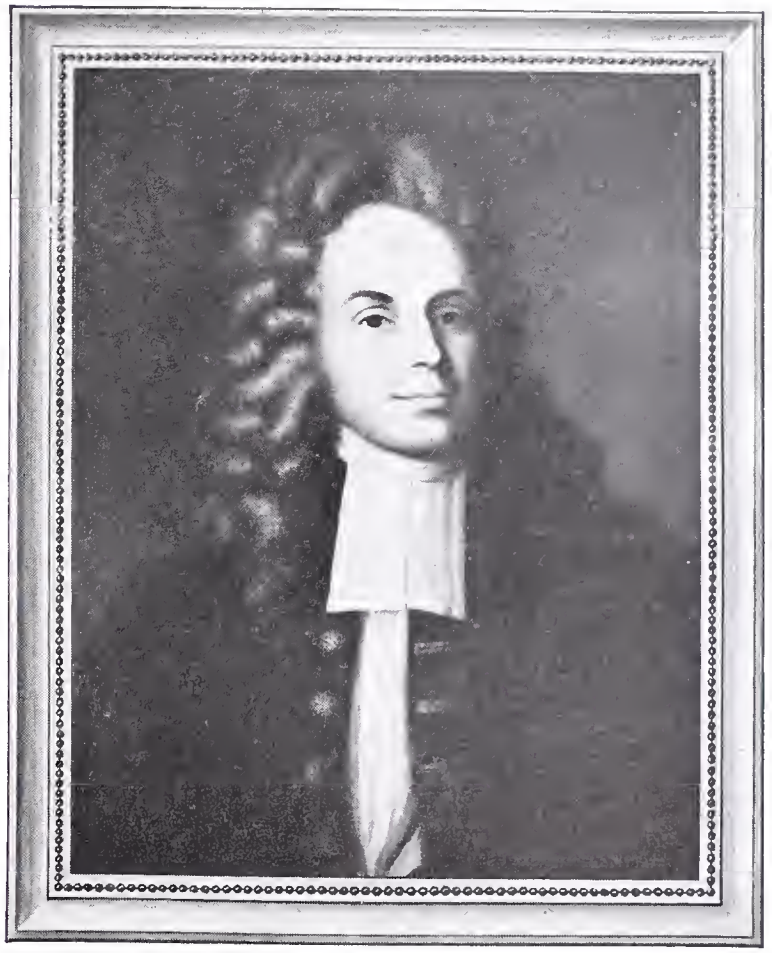
Setting up a judicial system was the principal achievement of his stormy administration. His efforts to arm the Colony for defense in war with France failed. He was deposed by Penn after the Assembly, in 1707, filed a list of charges against him.

COL. CHARLES GOOKIN 1709-1717

By tact and moderation during his first five years in office, this soldier-statesman quieted the wrath which Evans had roused in the Assembly, but eccentricity and temper in his later years disrupted the harmony he had won.

ANTHONY PALMER 1747-1748

A wealthy West Indies merchant, who moved to Philadelphia in 1707. As president of the Council, of which he was a member from 1708 to 1749, he held office pending arrival of Governor Hamilton, after Thomas resigned.



ANDREW HAMILTON 1701-1703

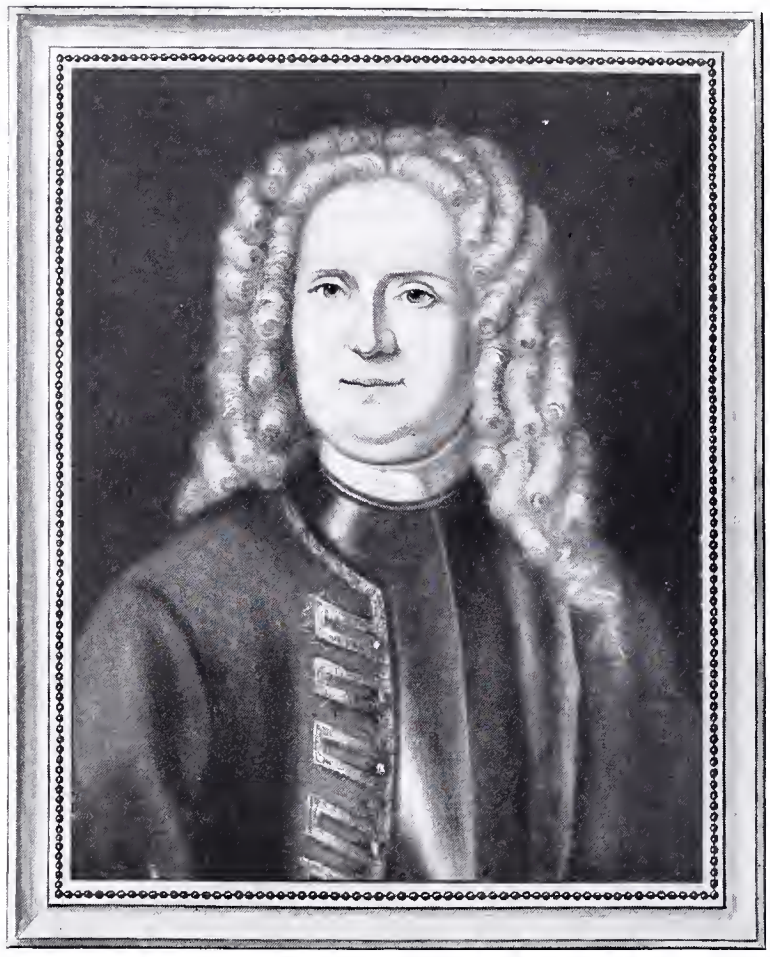
Portrait by Adolph Ulrik Wertmuller
(Copy of original, now lost)

A Lieutenant-Governor, he tried in vain to maintain the union with Delaware. He had earlier been Deputy Governor of East and West New Jersey. As Deputy Postmaster of America, he organized the Colonial postal system.

EDWARD SHIPPEN 1703-1704

Lithograph

The Provincial Council's President, 1702-1712, and Acting Governor when Pennsylvania and Delaware were separated. Persecuted as a Quaker in Boston, he moved to Philadelphia and became its first Mayor, 1701-1703.



PATRICK GORDON 1726-1736

Artist—J. Augustus Beck

(Copy from portrait by Gustavus Hesselius)

Maintenance of peaceful relations with the Indians, through conferences, and extension of Pennsylvania's influence to the Ohio marked the prosperous administration of this former officer of the English Army.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH 1717-1726

Portrait—J. Harrison Lambdin

(Based on drawing by John Watson)

His determined stand for the interests of the people and the Assembly brought needed legislation, including judicial measures, provision for a sound paper currency, and creation of an inspection for Pennsylvania exports.

JAMES LOGAN 1736-1738

William Cogswell's copy of J. R. Lambdin's copy of Thomas Sully's copy from original by Gustavus Hesselius

Statesman and scholar, who came to America as Penn's secretary; was secretary of the Province 1701-1717; member of the Council 1702-1747, and its President during period marked by a boundary "war" with Maryland.

GEORGE THOMAS 1738-1747

Pastel portrait—artist unknown

Able Colonial administrator, named Governor after visit to England as member of Leeward Islands Council. Worked out relations with Assembly, negotiated successful treaties with Indians.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS 1754-1756

Reproduced from Famous Families of New York, published 1902, by G. P. Putnam & Sons

Jurist and member of prominent family. Benjamin Franklin, who had aided his defense proposals, joined the Assembly in opposing the tax measures which led to Morris' resignation.

JAMES HAMILTON 1748-1754

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck
Copy of original by Benjamin West

First Pennsylvania Governor born within present U. S. limits. Hampered by conflicts between Proprietaries and Assembly, he smoothed Indian problems, strengthened military defenses.

WILLIAM DENNY 1756-1759

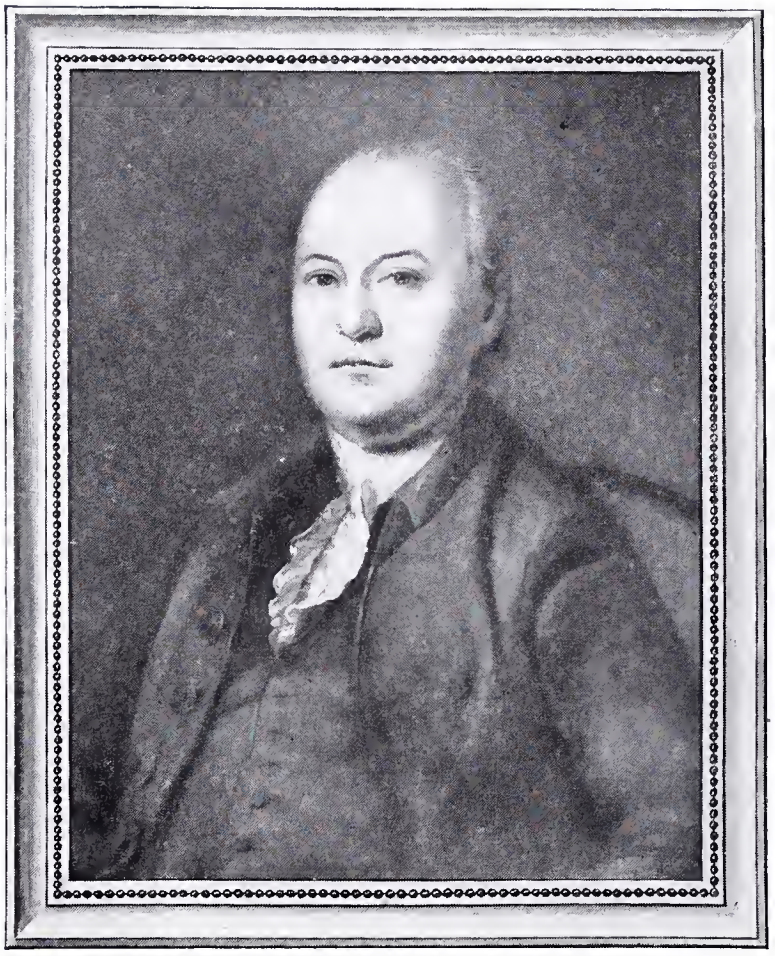
Copy by Chas. S. Bradford, from photograph by MacBeath, of original in Dilettante Club, London

Cooperated with General Forbes in preparing for French and Indian War Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. His adherence to Proprietors' tax policy brought conflict with Assembly. Proprietors removed him.

JOHN PENN 1763-1771 and 1773-1776

Portrait—Joseph Highmore

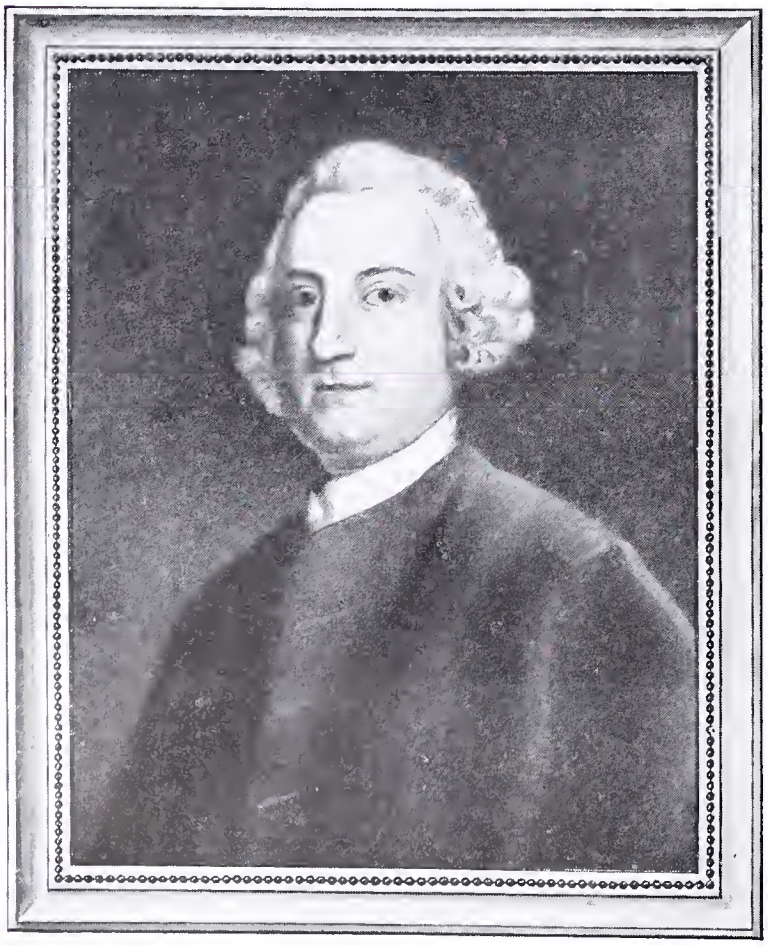
Grandson of William Penn. Successes of his governorship were the running of the Mason and Dixon Line (1767) and the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. During his second term the Revolution ended the Proprietary Government.



THOMAS WHARTON, JR. 1776-1778

Copy by James R. Lambdin of original by Charles Willson Peale

Merchant and patriot, first president of the Council of Safety set up to govern until the new Constitution went into effect. Then served as first President of Supreme Executive Council.



RICHARD PENN 1771-1773

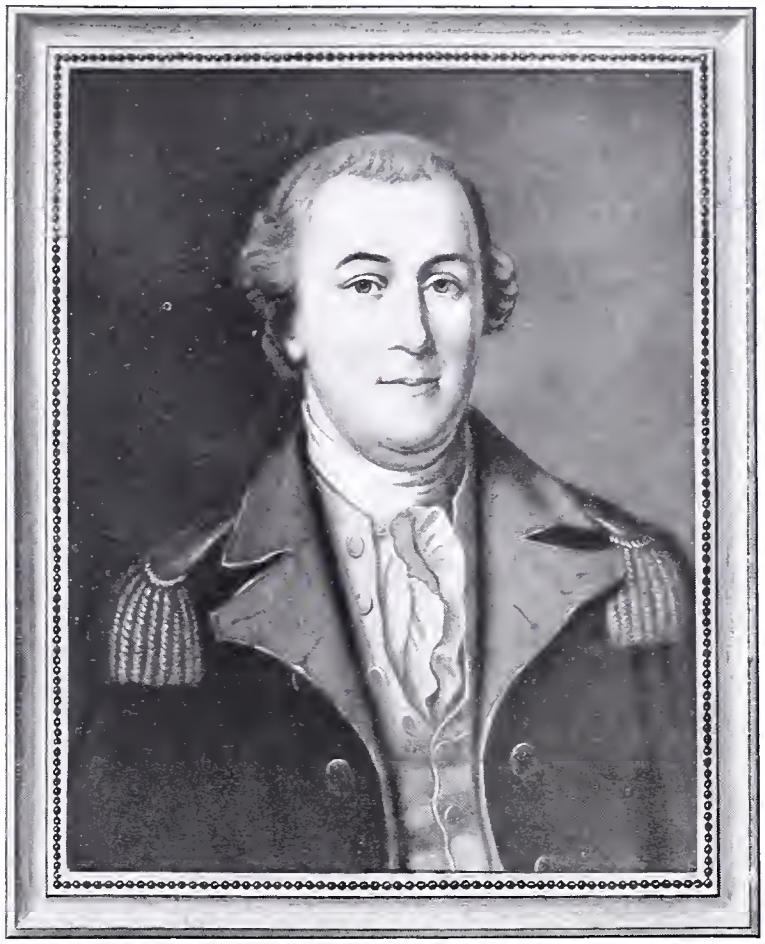
Portrait—Joseph Highmore

Younger brother of John Penn and most popular member of the family other than his grandfather, the Founder. The Colony prospered under him. Friendly to the American cause, he took "Olive Branch" petition to the king.

GEORGE BRYAN 1778 (May to December)

Portrait—J. Augustus Beck

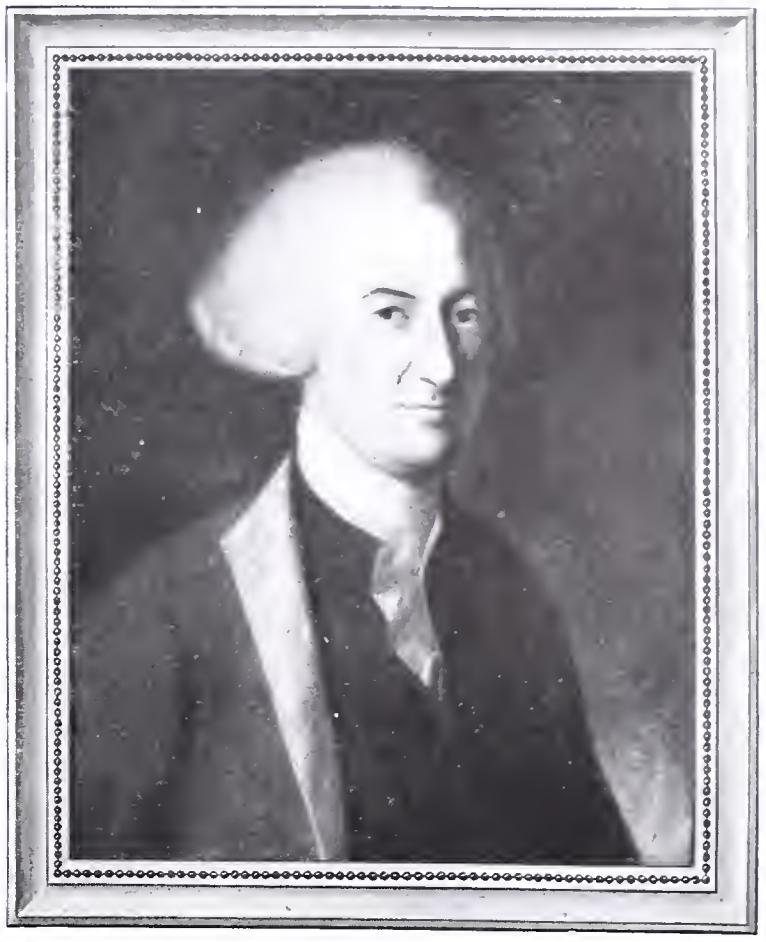
Holding office in the interim between Wharton's death and Reed's inauguration, he sent to the Assembly a message advocating emancipation of slavery. Later, as member of Assembly, he helped Gradual Emancipation Act.



JOSEPH REED 1778-1781

Copy by J. Augustus Beck of Original by Charles Willson Peale

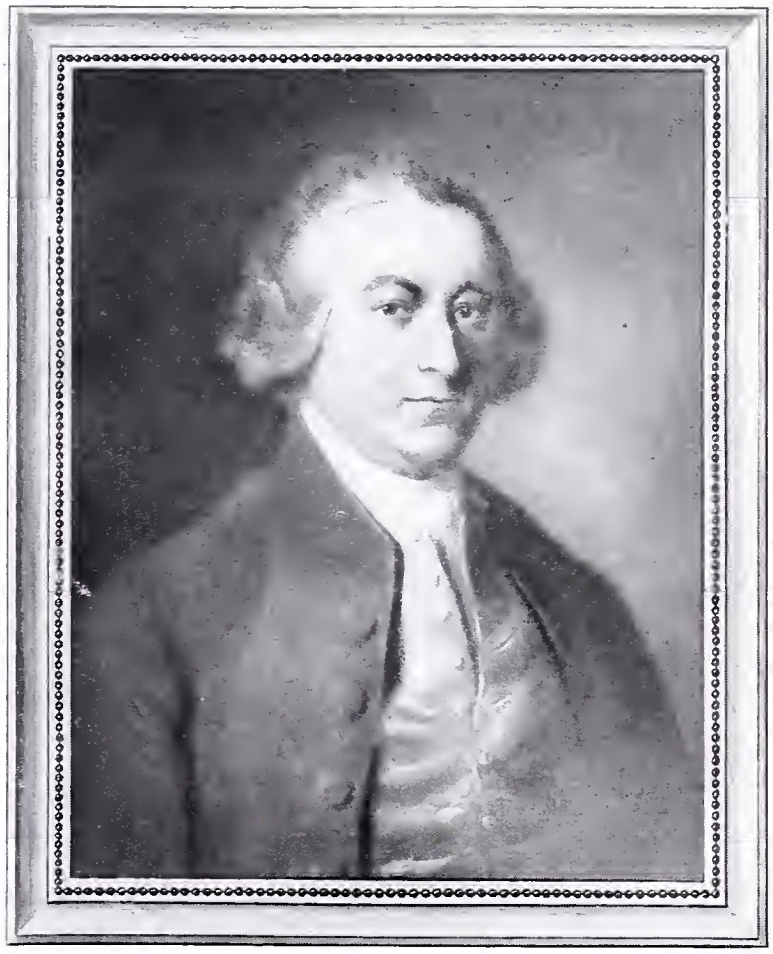
During his administration were passed the Divesting Act—depriving the Penn family of its proprietorship, but with substantial compensation—and the Gradual Emancipation Act, which eventually abolished slavery in Pennsylvania.



JOHN DICKINSON 1782-1785

Portrait—Charles Willson Peale

During the term of the writer-statesman, measures were taken to settle the Wyoming dispute, tax collections were improved, Donation Lands were provided for Revolutionary veterans, and treaties were made ending all Indian land claims.



WILLIAM MOORE 1781-1782

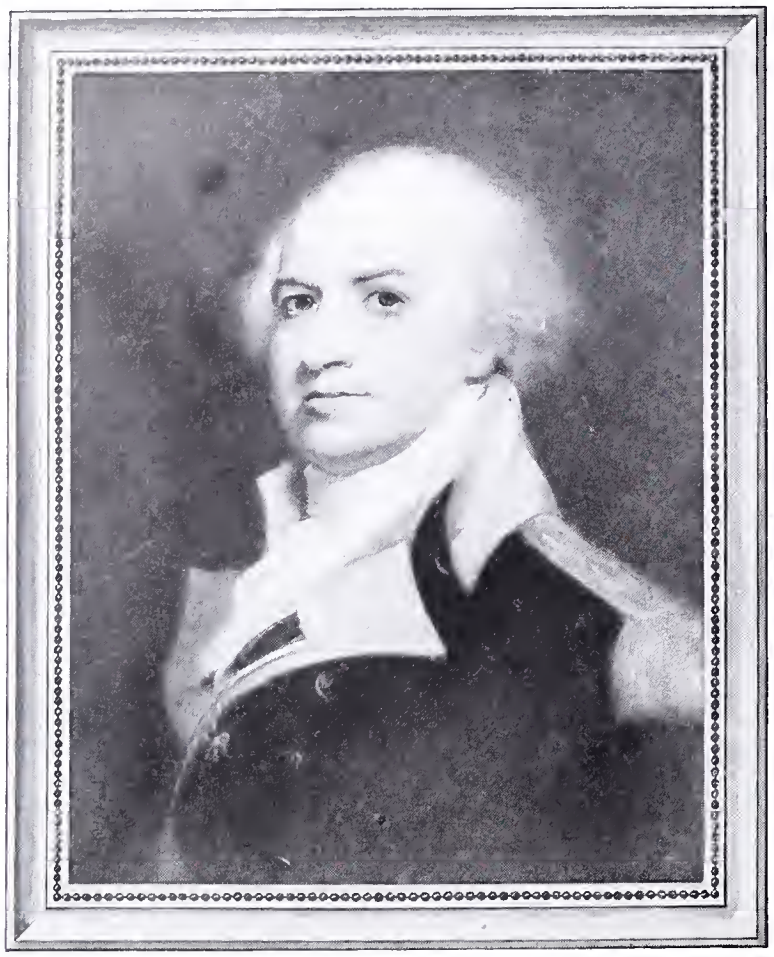
Copy by James R. Lambdin of Original by Charles Willson Peale

His administration saw the organization of the Bank of North America. A compromise choice for presidency of the Council, his moderation helped soften the political animosities of the period.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1785-1788

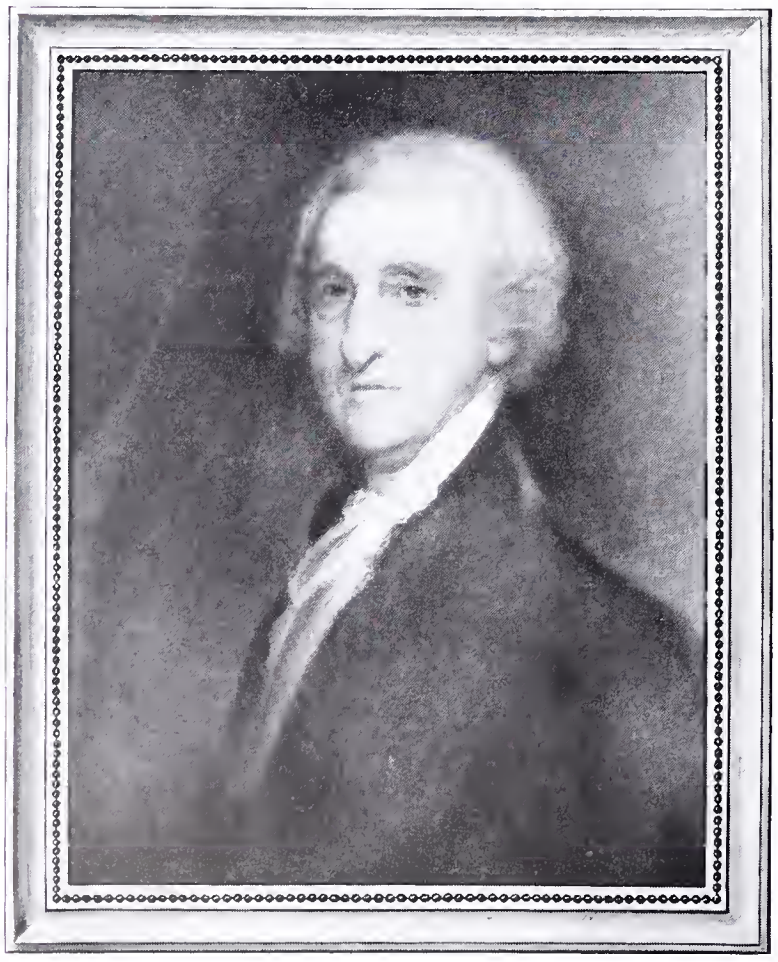
Portrait—Charles Willson Peale

In addition to his many services to the nation, Franklin served Pennsylvania—as Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety (1776-1777) and as President of the Supreme Executive Council.



THOMAS MIFFLIN 1788-1799
Copy by James R. Lambdin of Original by Gilbert Stuart
Last President of the Supreme Executive Council and elected first Governor under the Constitution of 1790, he developed internal improvements and navigation in the State, reformed judicial and penal system, and improved the militia.

SIMON SNYDER 1808-1817
Copy by James R. Lambdin from Original by Charles Willson Peale
Staunch advocate of state's rights and simplicity in government, the first man to rise from humble origin to Pennsylvania's highest office supported internal improvements and education, and aided in the War of 1812.



THOMAS McKEAN 1799-1808
Copy by James R. Lambdin from Original by Gilbert Stuart
Promotion of education and the furtherance of internal improvements marked the administration of the stately Governor who had previously been a leader in the Revolutionary movement and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM FINDLAY 1817-1820
Lithograph
First candidate for Governor selected by a nominating convention instead of the traditional caucus. One of the first to propose Harrisburg as State capital, as Governor he laid the cornerstone for the Capitol Building.

JOSEPH HIESTER 1820-1823

Frederick A. Spang

Like Findlay, a strong believer in democratic simplicity in government, he gave full support to education and industry. He began life as a farmer and store clerk, fought in the Revolution, and served in Congress.

GEORGE WOLF 1829-1835

Copy by James R. Lambdin from Original by Joseph Kyle

Passage of the Free School Act of 1834 during his administration links his name with the foundation of the public school system. He had served three terms in Congress before becoming Governor. Jackson named him Treasury Comptroller.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE 1823-1829

Portrait by Jacob Eichholz

The State Works of Pennsylvania, a system of combined rail and canal transportation, were started during the two-term administration of Shulze, who entered public life after poor health had forced him to leave the ministry.

JOSEPH RITNER 1835-1839

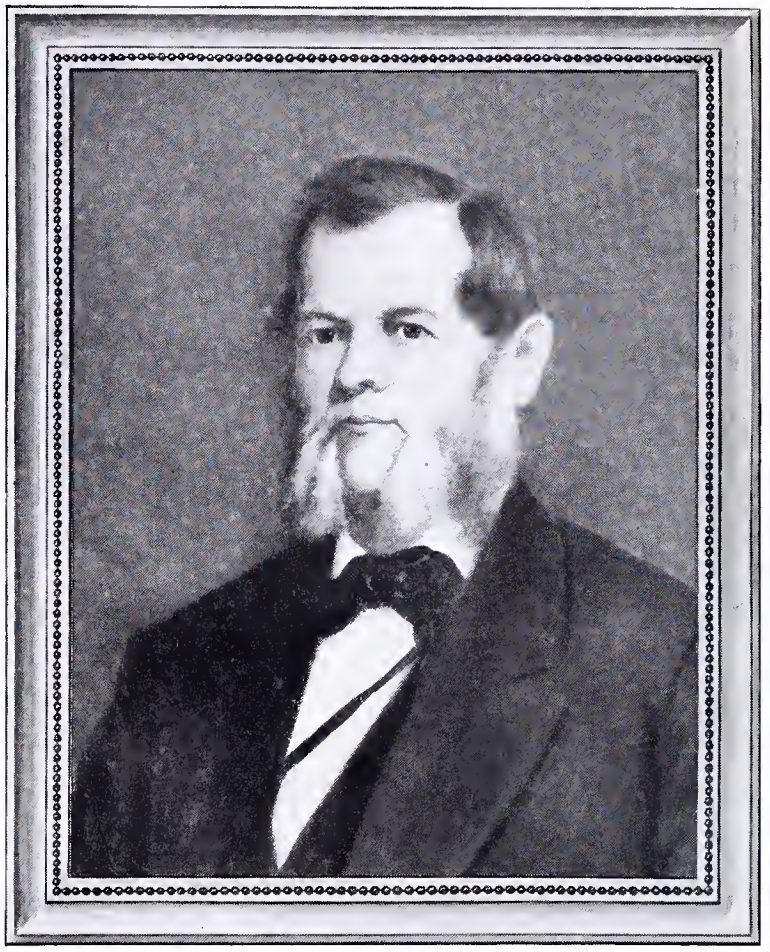
Copy by James R. Lambdin from Original by Jacob Eichholtz

Outstanding as the Governor who carried into execution successfully the Public School Act of 1834. A leader in the crusade for abolition of slavery. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER 1839-1845

Portrait by Edward D. Marchant

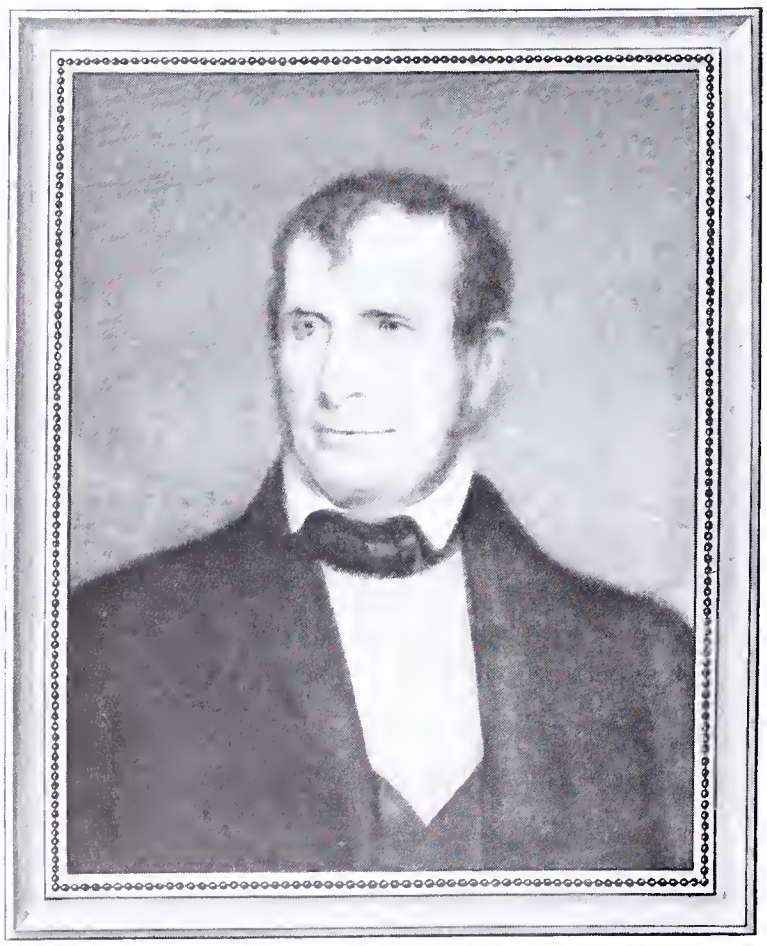
Despite trying conditions, his administration was notable for the improvement of transportation and the industrial development of the State. Contest of his election led to the famous Buckshot War. His brother was Governor of Michigan.



WILLIAM FREAME JOHNSTON 1848-1852

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

President of the State Senate and acting executive officer of the State following Shunk's resignation, he was named Governor in a special election. During his term, official publication of historical documents of Pennsylvania was inaugurated.



FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK 1845-1848

Portrait by James R. Lambdin

Devoted to the cause of the common people, he stressed economy in government. A self-taught farm laborer, he had held many important posts before election to the governorship. Ill health forced his resignation, 11 days before his death.

WILLIAM BIGLER 1852-1855

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

A newspaperman, he was elected Governor the same day his brother won that office in California. He was afterward elected to the U. S. Senate, and later became president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

JAMES POLLOCK 1855-1858

Copy by J. Augustus Beck from Portrait by Alexander Laurie

His administration was notable for the reduction of the State debt. After declining a second term, he was named Director of the Philadelphia Mint. It was at his suggestion that the phrase "In God We Trust" was placed on U. S. coinage.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN 1861-1867

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

Pennsylvania's great Civil War Governor, frequently consulted by Lincoln, called the conference of loyal Northern governors which crystallized Union support. Earlier, he had inaugurated the State normal school system. Congressman.

WILLIAM FISHER PACKER 1858-1861

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

An editor and publisher, and holder of several important State posts before his election, while in office he strongly upheld the principle of national unity during the period which saw the beginnings of the Southern secession movement.

JOHN WHITE GEARY 1867-1873

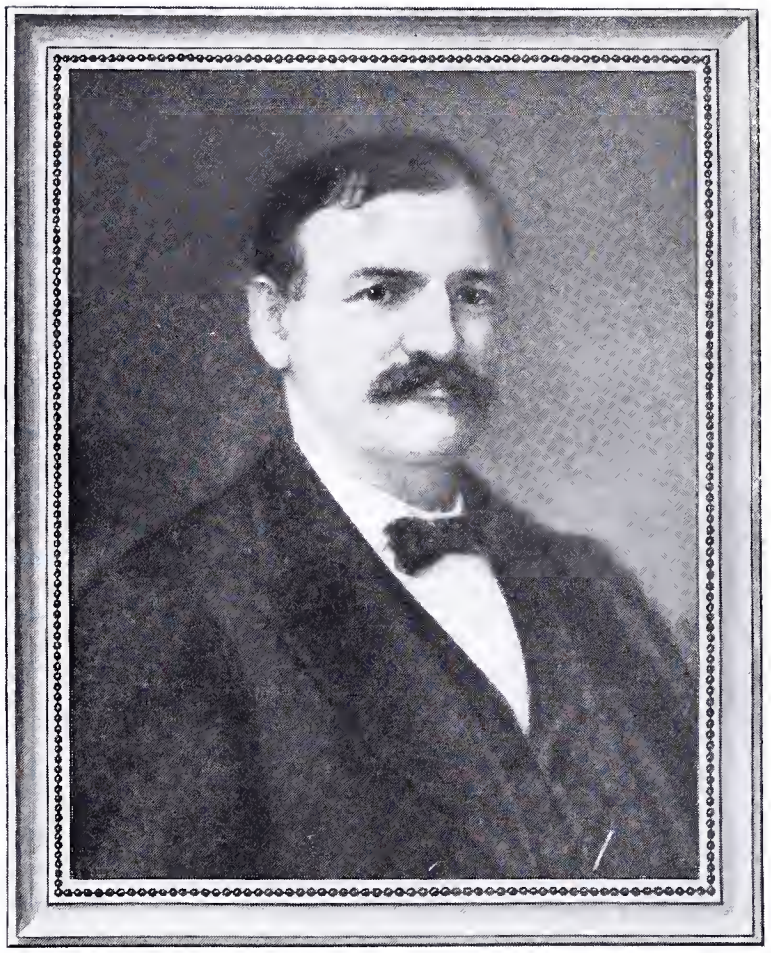
Portrait by Edward D. Marchant

Support of debt-reduction measures and reform of governmental methods marked the administration of the soldier-Governor who had led the assault on Chapultepec in the Mexican War. Held rank of major-general by brevet in Civil War.

JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT 1873-1879

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

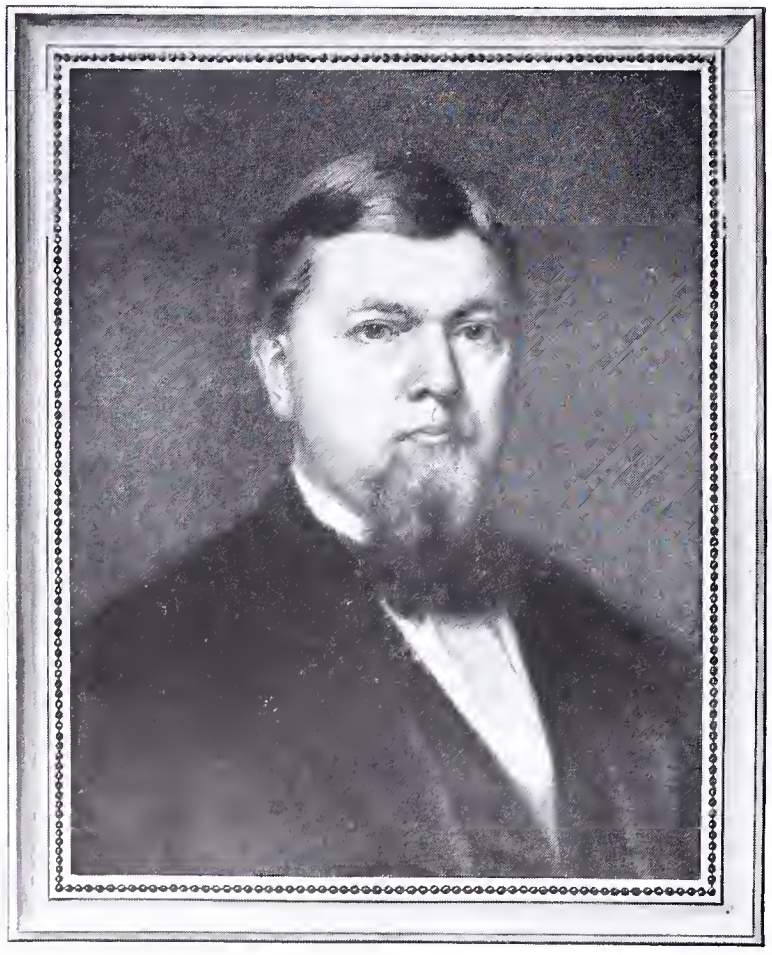
During the two terms of this Civil War veteran, the present State Constitution was adopted, the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was held, banking legislation was enacted, and the National Guard was organized.



ROBERT EMORY PATTISON 1883-1887 and 1891-1895

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

Only thirty-two when first elected, the youngest man to serve as Pennsylvania Governor was the first Democrat to hold the office after the Civil War. Not allowed, under the constitution, to succeed himself, reelected in 1891.



HENRY MARTYN HOYT 1879-1883

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

After serving with distinction in the Civil War, he held several posts, including a county judgeship, school director, collector of internal revenue, and chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, prior to his election.

JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER 1887-1891

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

A brevet Brigadier General in the Civil War, in which he suffered loss of a leg, the soldier-Governor strongly advocated industrial education and general educational advancement. Served as president of The Pennsylvania State College.

DANIEL HARTMAN HASTINGS 1895-1899

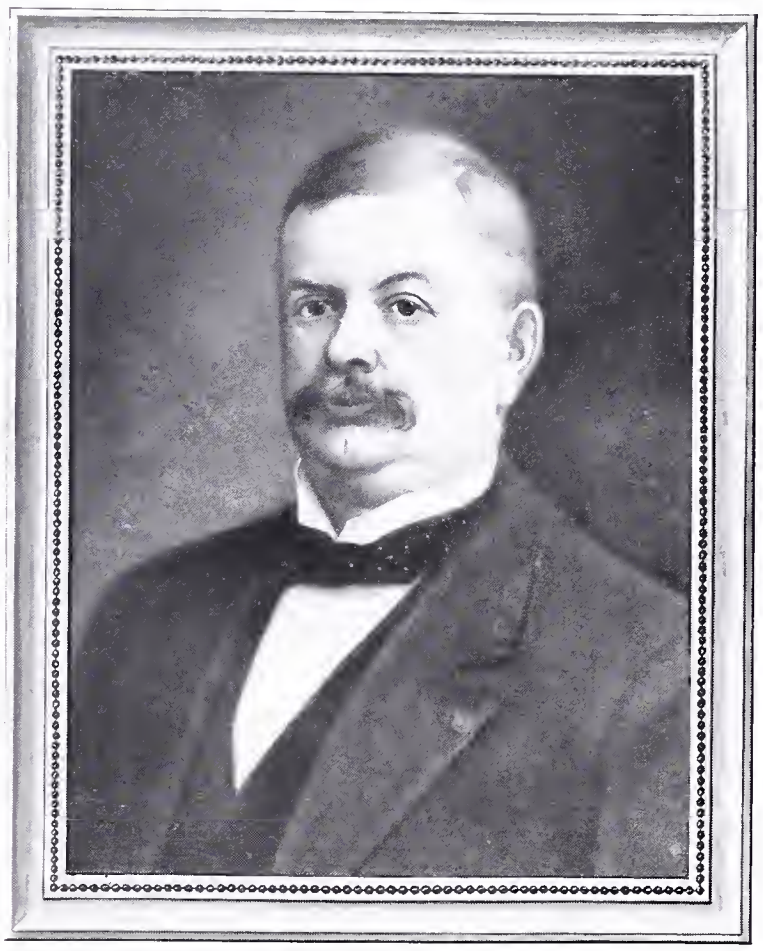
Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

Educator and publisher, he took an active interest in the National Guard and had served as Adjutant General of the Commonwealth under Governor Beaver. He was active in state and national politics.

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER 1903-1907

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

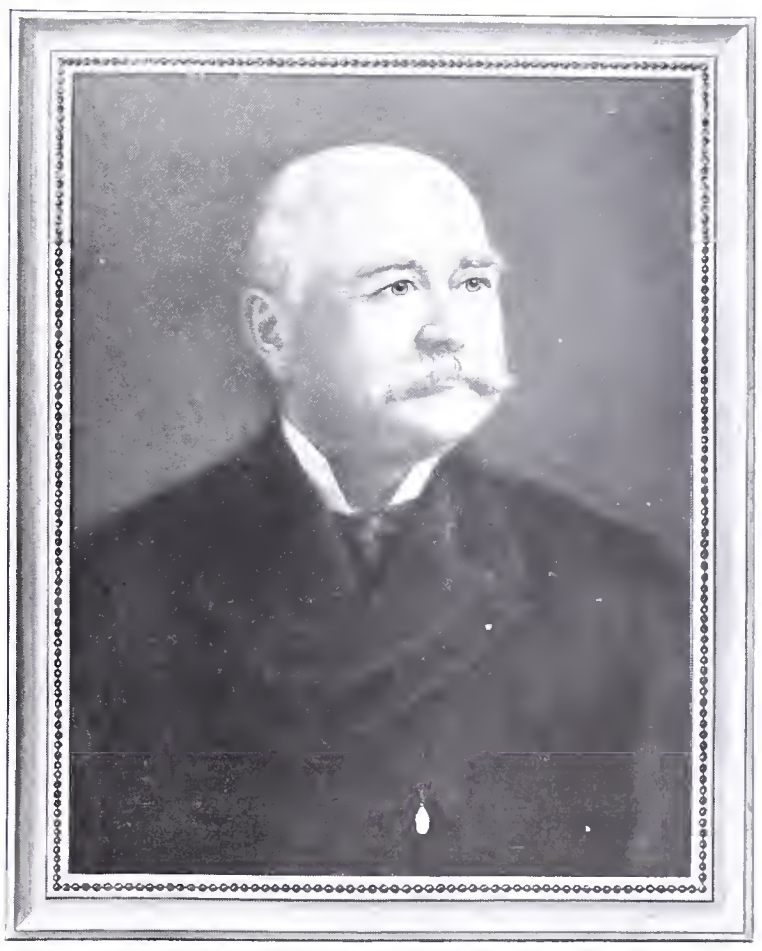
Last of the Governors who had served in the Civil War. During his term the State Police was organized, the new State Capitol dedicated, State Department of Health founded, Armories built, and the Greater Pittsburgh Act passed.



WILLIAM ALEXIS STONE 1899-1903

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

Serving his fourth term in Congress when elected Governor, his administration covered the period of the anthracite strike, which began in 1902. He rose from private to the rank of lieutenant while serving in the Civil War.



EDWIN SYDNEY STUART 1907-1911

Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

Elected after his achievements as Mayor of Philadelphia had won favorable attention, his administration was troubled by charges concerning the building of the new State Capitol. He courageously demanded full investigation.

JOHN KINLEY TENER 1911-1915

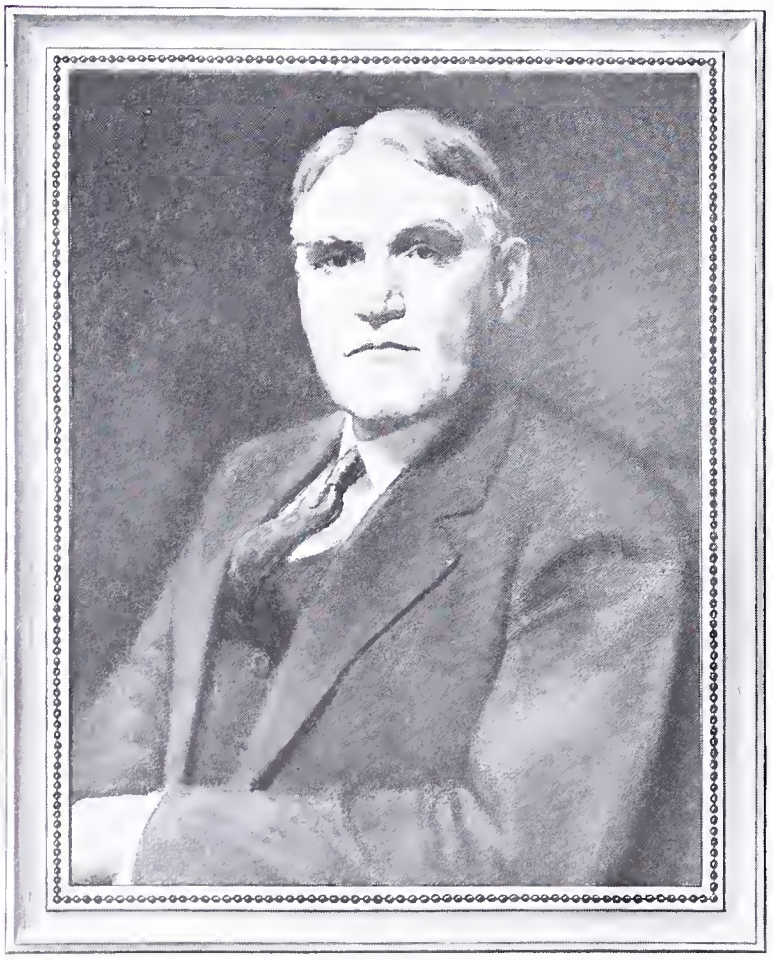
Portrait by J. Augustus Beck

His administration provided for extension and improvement of the State Capitol Park; created Department of Labor and Industry, Public Service Commission, Pennsylvania Historical Commission; began modern State highway plan.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL 1919-1923

Portrait by Clarence W. Snyder

Historian, publisher and industrialist, his term was noteworthy for passage of the Edmonds Act, improving the school system; creation of the Department of Welfare; reorganization of Insurance and Banking departments.



MARTIN GROVE BRUMBAUGH 1915-1919

Portrait by Clarence W. Snyder

Noted educator and World War I Governor, organized defense council and other measures to back the war. Achievements included passage of workmen's compensation laws, child labor legislation, and State Forest expansion.

GIFFORD PINCHOT 1923-1927 and 1931-1935

Portrait by Clarence W. Snyder

One of the first Americans to make forestry a profession, he made Pennsylvania a model for forest conservation programs. Administrative Code adopted during his first term reorganized administration of Commonwealth.

JOHN STUCHELL FISHER 1927-1931

Portrait by Clarence W. Snyder

A comprehensive plan for worthwhile public buildings, aid to education, and improvement of the State's highways marked the administration of this scion of Pennsylvania pioneers, who was an authority on the state's history.

ARTHUR HORACE JAMES 1939-1943

Portrait by Lawson Adams

Governor at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, he immediately began organization of the State for effective prosecution of the war and possible home defense. Created the Department of Commerce. Was a Superior Court Judge.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE 1935-1939

Portrait by Robert Susan

Minister to Austria when he was elected Governor, his administration effected the setting up of the teacher-tenure plan. He had served on the Mexican border in 1916 and with the Navy in World Wars I and II, and was active in business.

EDWARD MARTIN 1943-

Painted by Lawson Adams

Military career dating from 1898, experience in public office and business, helped him meet problems faced when he became Governor in 1943. Economical financial program, veterans aid, progressive measures marked term.

IMPORTANT DATES IN

1608. Captain John Smith meets the Susquehannocks, making first recorded European contact with Pennsylvania Indians.

1609. August 28. Henry Hudson, exploring for the Dutch, enters Delaware Bay.

1615. Etienne Brulé, French explorer, enters Pennsylvania and starts down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake, first known white man to reach the interior of Pennsylvania.

1616. Captain Hendrickson, in Dutch ship *Onrust*, discovers the Schuylkill River.

1623. Dutch build Fort Nassau opposite site of Philadelphia, first recorded settlement on the Delaware.

1624. December 21. King Gustavus Adolphus issues commission for incorporation of Swedish West India Company to establish colony on the Delaware.

1633. Dutch purchase lands on Schuylkill from Indians, first Indian purchase in Pennsylvania, and erect Fort Beversrede, first European building in Pennsylvania.

1638. Expedition of Swedish West India Company under Peter Minuit builds Fort Christina near present Wilmington.

1641. Men from Connecticut make first English settlement in Pennsylvania on Schuylkill River.

1643. Governor Johan Printz establishes capital of New Sweden on Tinicum Island, first Swedish settlement in Pennsylvania; site preserved by State as historic shrine.

Printz erects grist mill on Cobb's Creek, first industry in Pennsylvania.

1644. October 14 (October 24, New Style). William Penn is born.

Swedes found Upland (now Chester), oldest town in Pennsylvania.

1646. September 4. First church in Pennsylvania consecrated by Reverend John Campanius at Tinicum.

October 28. Catherine Hanson is first person buried in church cemetery.

1653. Iroquois begin war on Erie Indians and destroy the tribe.

1655. September 15. New Sweden is surrendered to the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant.

1664. October 11. Dutch settlements on Delaware taken over by English under Sir Robert Carr.

1673. Dutch retake settlements on Delaware.

1674. February 19. Delaware settlements returned to English by Treaty of Westminster.

July 11. Duke of York appoints Sir Edmund Andros governor of the Delaware settlements.

1675. Susquehannocks crushed by Iroquois Indians.

1680. June 1. William Penn's petition for a grant of lands in America is referred to the Privy Council.

1681. January 25. Boundaries established for Penn's new province.

March 4. King Charles II signs charter for Pennsylvania.

April 10. Penn commissions William Markham deputy governor.

August 3. William Markham summons council of nine men at Upland (now Chester), beginning government of Pennsylvania.

September 13. First court of new province held at Upland.

1682. April 25. Penn issues First Frame of Government for his province.

July 15. Markham makes first purchases of land from Indians for Penn.

September 1. Penn sails for Pennsylvania on the *Welcome*.

October 24. Penn reaches Delaware Bay.

October 28. Penn lands at New Castle.

October 29. Penn reaches Pennsylvania soil at Upland, and changes its name to Chester.

December 4. First Assembly meets at Chester.

December 7. "The Great Law" is enacted.

1683. April 2. William Penn issues Second Frame of Government.

August 20. Francis Daniel Pastorius and his colony arrive to found Germantown.

Caleb Pusey House built in Chester, oldest building still standing in Pennsylvania.

1684. August. William Penn leaves his province for England.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PAST

1685. William Bradford publishes an almanac in Philadelphia, believed to be the first in Americe.

1688. February 18. Germantown Soeiety of Friends eondemns slavery at its Monthly Meeting, first reeorded vote against slavery in Americe.

1690. William Rittenhouse builds first paper mill in Americe on the Wissahiekon.

1692. Penn deprived of his province by English sovereigns.

1694. August 20. Pennsylvania restored to William Penn.

1699. Deeember 1. Penn returns to his provinee.

1701. Oetober 25. Charter issued to the City of Philadelphia.

Oetober 28. Penn grants the Charter of Privileges, the constitution under whieh Pennsylvania was governed until 1776.

Penn returns to England.

1703. Three lower counties, now the State of Delaware, establish separate Assembly from Pennsylvania.

1716. Thomas Rutter establishes first iron works in Pennsylvania on Manatawny Creek, Berks County.

1718. July 30. William Penn dies in England.

1719. December 22. First newspaper in Pennsylvania, third English newspaper in Americe, the *American Weekly Mercury*, published by Andrew Bradford.

1723. Oetober. First paper money issued in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin arrives in Philadelphia.

1731. Library Company of Philadelphia founded, first in Americe.

1732. Conrad Beissel founds Ephrata Cloisters.

1737. September 19-20. "Walking Purehase" of land from the Indians is made.

1741. February 13. *American Magazine or Monthly View* issued in Philadelphia, first magazine in Americe.

Johann Klemm, of Philadelphia, eonstruets the first Americen organ.

1742. First Americen singing soeiety established at Bethlehem.

1743. American Philosophical Society founded in Philadelphia.

1747. Franklin organizes the Associators for the defense of Philadelphia.

1748. May 24. School for girls opened at Lititz, now Linden Hall Seminary.

November. James Hamilton beeomes first American-born governor of Pennsylvania.

1749. Celoron buries lead plates in western Pennsylvania to claim the territory for the king of France.

1751. May 11. Pennsylvania Hospital, the first in America, ehartered in Philadelphia.

1752. Mareh 25. First insuranee company in America chartered, the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses From Loss by Fire.

June 15. Franklin proves that lightning is eleetricity.

1753. Deeember 11. George Washington brings message from the Governor of Virginia to the Freneh at Fort LeBoeuf, warning them to leave.

1754. April 17. French eapture William Trent's fort at the Forks of the Ohio, and begin ereetion of Fort Duquesne.

May 28. Washington kills Freneh officer, Jumonville, in a skirmish, first bloodshed of Freneh and Indian War.

July 4. Washington surrenders Fort Neeessity to the Freneh.

First water-pumping works in America established at Bethlehem.

1755. July 9. General Braddoek, marehing to eapture Fort Duquesne, is ambushed and defeated by the Freneh and Indians.

Oetober 16. First Indian massaeres in Pennsylvania at Penn's Creek began period of Indian attacks following Braddoek's Defeat.

1756. September 8. Colonel John Armstrong begins offensive against the Indians by eapturing and destroying the village of Kittanning.

1758. November 28. General John Forbes takes possession of Fort Duquesne, blown up by the Freneh, and names the site Pittsburgh in honor of the English Prime Minister.

IMPORTANT DATES IN

1763. May 9. Indians attack Detroit, beginning Pontiac's War.

June 18. Indians capture Fort LeBoeuf and move on to attack Presque Isle and Fort Pitt.

August 5-6. Colonel Henry Bouquet defeats the Indians at Bushy Run, crushing their power.

December 30. Mason and Dixon begin their survey of Pennsylvania's southern boundary.

1765. November 7. Merchants of Philadelphia protest against the Stamp Act.

First medical school in America established at the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania).

1767. April 24. First play written by an American, *The Prince of Parthia*, by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, is produced in that city.

November 10. First of John Dickinson's *Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer* appears, urging moderation on the English government.

1768. July 30. Mass meeting at the State House in Philadelphia adopts non-importation agreement.

November 5. Treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix settles boundary dispute with the Indians.

1769. June 3. Transit of Venus observed in Philadelphia by David Rittenhouse, inventor of the first practical planetarium.

Connecticut men make first permanent settlement in the Wyoming Valley, resulting in the Yankee-Pennamite wars.

1774. September 5. First Continental Congress meets in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia.

1775. May 10. Second Continental Congress meets in the State House, Philadelphia.

June 15. Congress in Philadelphia appoints Washington commander-in-chief.

June 30. Pennsylvania organizes a Committee of Safety.

July 19. First boat of the Pennsylvania Navy, the *Experiment*, launched.

1776. May 8. Pennsylvania Navy meets British fleet in action.

June 18. Constitutional convention called by provincial conference of committees of correspondence.

July 4. Declaration of Independence adopted at Philadelphia.

July 11. Constitutional convention meets and assumes control of state's government.

September 26. Provincial Assembly adjourns, ending proprietary government.

November 28. General Assembly meets, beginning independent State government.

First arsenal of the United States established at Carlisle.

1777. June 14. Congress adopts national flag at Philadelphia.

September 11. Washington defeated at the Battle of Brandywine.

September 27. British under Howe enter Philadelphia; Congress meets at Lancaster.

September 30. Congress meets at York.

October 4. Washington attacks British at Germantown.

December 18. Washington's Army takes up winter quarters at Valley Forge.

1778. June 18. British evacuate Philadelphia.

June 27. Congress leaves York to return to Philadelphia.

July 3. British and Indians attack Connecticut settlers in Wyoming Massacre.

Washington called "Father of His Country" in German almanac printed at Lancaster.

1779. May 26. General John Sullivan arrives at Easton to begin his expedition to subdue the Six Nations.

1780. March 1. General Assembly votes gradual emancipation of Negro slaves.

July 17. Philadelphia businessmen form Bank of Pennsylvania to supply Continental Army.

1781. January 1. Pennsylvania Line mutinies against lack of pay.

February 20. Congress appoints Robert Morris Superintendent of Finance.

December 31. Congress charters Bank of North America, oldest bank in United States.

1782. July 13. Hannastown, county seat of Westmoreland, destroyed by Indians.

December 30. Trenton Decree awards Wyoming Valley to Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PAST

1784. September 21. First successful daily newspaper in United States, *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, is published in Philadelphia.

October 23. Last Indian lands in Pennsylvania purchased at Fort Stanwix.

1785. Benjamin Rush establishes first dispensary in America.

First American city directory published in Philadelphia.

1786. July 27. John Fitch demonstrates his steamboat on the Delaware.

July 29. First newspaper west of the Alleghenies, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, begins publication.

1787. September 17. United States Constitution completed by Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

December 12. Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution.

1789. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, elected first Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

1790. September 2. State Constitutional Convention adjourns and proclaims second State constitution.

Philadelphia becomes the capital of the United States.

1791. Bank of the United States established in Philadelphia.

1792. February 1. Charter issued to Young Ladies Academy of Philadelphia, first girls' school incorporated in Pennsylvania.

March 3. United States cedes Erie Triangle to Pennsylvania.

April 9. Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike incorporated to build first macadamized road in America.

1793. January 9. Jean Pierre Blanchard makes first balloon ascent in America at Philadelphia.

March 4. Washington inaugurated president for a second term in Philadelphia.

1794. Western Pennsylvania farmers protest against tax on liquor in Whiskey Rebellion.

General Anthony Wayne defeats the western Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

1798. America's first national song, "Hail Columbia," written by Joseph Hopkinson of Philadelphia.

1799. March 20. Governor Mifflin calls out militia to suppress "Hot Water Rebellion" in southeastern Pennsylvania, protesting against Federal taxes.

November. State Capital removed to Lancaster.

1800. Federal capital removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

1804. Stage-coach line established between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, first public transportation system to the West.

1805. Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts establishes first public art museum in Independence Hall.

1808. February 11. Judge Fell at Wilkes-Barre burns anthracite coal in open grate, demonstrating its value as a domestic fuel.

1811. October 29. First steamboat leaves Pittsburgh for New Orleans.

1812. April-May. State capital moved to Harrisburg.

Colonel George Shoemaker sells first Schuylkill anthracite in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities chartered, first trust company in United States.

1813. September 10. Battle of Lake Erie won by Oliver Hazard Perry.

1819. Philadelphia Savings Fund Society chartered, first savings bank in United States.

1820. Lehigh Canal, from Mauch Chunk to Easton, opened.

1822. Schuylkill Canal opened.

1823. March 31. First railway act in America passed by General Assembly.

1824. December 2. Historical Society of Pennsylvania organized.

1826. July 4. Ground broken for Pennsylvania Canal.

1829. August 6. First locomotive in America to run on rails operated at Honesdale.

Delaware and Hudson Canal opened from Honesdale to Kingston, N. Y.

1830. Shipbuilding firm of William Cramp and Sons organized in Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT DATES IN

1831. January 8. First successful American locomotive completed by Matthias Baldwin in Philadelphia.

June. First underground anthracite mine opened at Carbondale.

First building and loan association in the United States formed in Frankford.

1833. April 4. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad chartered.

December 6. National Anti-Slavery Society founded in Philadelphia.

1834. April 1. Free School Law enacted.

Pennsylvania canal and railroad system opened between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

1838. October 26. Third State constitution adopted.

1840. Corning and Blossburg Railroad opened, first bituminous railroad in America.

1841. Commercial manufacture of coke begun in Connellsville district.

1842. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad reaches Pottsville, first anthracite railroad in America.

1845. October 8. First "T" rail in America rolled at Danville.

1846. April 13. Pennsylvania Railroad chartered.

Lehigh Valley Railroad chartered.

1847. American Medical Association formed in Philadelphia.

1848. James Gowen establishes first agricultural school at Mount Airy.

1850. March 11. Female Medical College of Pennsylvania incorporated, first such institution in United States.

State judiciary made elective.

1852. Pennsylvania State Teachers Association organized at Pittsburgh.

1853. Pennsylvania Railroad reaches Pittsburgh, providing all-rail transportation from Philadelphia.

1854. February 2. Act of Assembly consolidates City of Philadelphia.

1855. First normal school established at Millersville for training of teachers.

1856. February 22. Republican Party holds conference at Pittsburgh to call first national convention.

June 17. First Republican national convention to nominate candidates meets in Philadelphia.

1857. March 4. James Buchanan, only president from Pennsylvania, inaugurated.

1859. August 29. Colonel Drake drills first oil well, near Titusville.

1861. January 15. Governor Andrew G. Curtin, first Republican governor, takes office and firmly supports the Union.

April 18. Camp Curtin established at Harrisburg as training center; five Pennsylvania militia companies reach Washington to become the "First Defenders" of the national capital after surrender of Fort Sumter.

1862. September 22-24. Loyal War Governors' Conference at Altoona upholds President Lincoln.

October 10. Confederates raid Chambersburg.

Bethlehem Iron Company erects ironworks.

1863. July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg decides the Civil War.

November 19. Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address, dedicating battlefield as national cemetery.

1864. July 30. Confederates burn Chambersburg.

1872. November 12. Fourth State Constitutional Convention meets to write present State Constitution.

1873. September 16. Failure of Jay Cooke and Company, Philadelphia bankers, starts nation-wide depression.

1876. Centennial International Exhibition held at Philadelphia to celebrate hundred years of independence.

1877. June 21. Ten "Molly Maguires" hanged at Pottsville and Mauch Chunk.

July 20. Great Railroad riots begin at Pittsburgh, spreading later to Scranton and Reading.

1881. November. First labor convention leading to organization of American Federation of Labor meets in Pittsburgh.

1883. July 4. Thomas A. Edison opens first three-wire electric-light plant in world at Sunbury.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PAST

1886. First successful electric street-car system in America opened in Scranton.

1888. Pittsburgh Reduction Company, now the Aluminum Company of America, founded at Pittsburgh.

1889. May 31. Johnstown is destroyed by a disastrous flood.

1891. June 19. Secret ballot adopted in Pennsylvania.

1895. May 16. Governor Hastings signs Compulsory Education Law.

State Superior Court established.

1897. February 2. State Capitol burned.

1898. Pennsylvania National Guard mobilizes at Mount Gretna for war with Spain.

1900. Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra organized.

1901. United States Steel Corporation is formed.

1905. May 2. Pennsylvania State Police created.

July 19. First all-motion picture theater in world opened in Pittsburgh.

1906. October 4. New State Capitol dedicated.

1911. May 31. Sproul Highway Act signed, establishing State highway system.

1915. Workmen's Compensation Act passed.

1917. November. First Pennsylvania troops sail for Europe in World War I.

1920. November 2. Radio Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, makes first scheduled radio broadcast in world.

1923. Administrative Code reorganizes State government.

1926. July 1. Delaware River Bridge opened at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia holds Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

1929. Fiscal Code reorganizes State's financial affairs.

1936. March 17. Central Pennsylvania suffers heavy damage from flood.

1940. September 16. Pennsylvania National Guard begins mobilization for national emergency.

October 1. Pennsylvania Turnpike opened, nation's first super-highway.

October 16. Pennsylvania holds first registration for Selective Service.

1941. March 18. Army Reception Center opened at New Cumberland.

April 17. State Council of Defense established by proclamation of Governor Arthur H. James.

December 7. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor kills Chief Boatswain Edwin J. Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's first winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II.

Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps (later the Pennsylvania Guard) created.

1942. January 5. First rationing program set up by State Defense Council.

June 23-25. First State-wide blackouts.

1943. July 1. Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot completed.

1944. May 28-31. Conference of Governors.

1945. August 14. Governor Edward Martin proclaims two-day holiday, celebrating end of World War II.

November 1. State Council of Defense is dissolved.

UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES in PENNSYLVANIA

Albright College	*Reading*
Allegheny College	*Meadville*
Beaver College	*Jenkintown*
Bryn Mawr College	*Bryn Mawr*
Bucknell University	*Lewisburg*
Carnegie Institute	*Pittsburgh*
Cedar Crest College	*Allentown*
Chestnut Hill College	*Philadelphia*
College Misericordia	*Dallas*
Dickinson College	*Carlisle*
Drexel Institute	*Philadelphia*
Dropsie College	*Philadelphia*
Duquesne University	*Pittsburgh*
Elizabethtown College	*Elizabethtown*
Franklin and Marshall College	*Lancaster*
Gannon College	*Erie*
Geneva College	*Beaver Falls*
Gettysburg College	*Gettysburg*
Grove City College	*Grove City*
Haverford College	*Haverford*
Immaculata College	*Immaculata*
Juniata College	*Huntingdon*
Lafayette College	*Easton*
LaSalle College	*Philadelphia*
Lebanon Valley College	*Annville*
Lehigh University	*Bethlehem*
Lincoln University	*Lincoln University*
Marywood College	*Scranton*
Mercyhurst College	*Erie*
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	*Philadelphia*
Moravian College and Theological Seminary	*Bethlehem*
Moravian College for Women	*Bethlehem*
Mount Mercy College	*Pittsburgh*
Muhlenberg College	*Allentown*
Penna. College for Women	*Pittsburgh*
Penna. Military College	*Chester*
Penna. State College	*State College*
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	*Philadelphia*
Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art	*Philadelphia*
Philadelphia Textile Institute	*Philadelphia*
Rosemont College	*Rosemont*
Seton Hill College	*Greensburg*
St. Charles' Seminary	*Overbrook*
St. Francis College	*Loretto*
St. Joseph's College	*Philadelphia*
St. Vincent College	*Latrobe*
Susquehanna University	*Selinsgrove*
Swarthmore College	*Swarthmore*
Temple University	*Philadelphia*
Thiel College	*Greenville*
University of Scranton	*Scranton*
University of Pennsylvania	*Philadelphia*
University of Pittsburgh	*Pittsburgh*
Ursinus College	*Collegeville*
Villa Maria College	*Erie*
Villanova College	*Villanova*
Washington & Jefferson College	*Washington*
Waynesburg College	*Waynesburg*
Westminster College	*New Wilmington*
Wilson College	*Chambersburg*

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Bloomsburg
California
Cheyney Training School
Clarion
East Stroudsburg
Edinboro
Indiana
Kutztown
Lock Haven
Mansfield
Millersville
Shippensburg
Slippery Rock
West Chester

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Alliance Junior College	*Cambridge Springs*
Bucknell University Junior College	*Wilkes-Barre*
Hershey Junior College	*Hershey*
Johnstown Junior College of the University of Pittsburgh	*Johnstown*
Mt. Aloysius Junior College	*Cresson*
Scranton-Keystone Junior College	*La Plume*
Valley Forge Military Junior College	*Wayne*
Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College	*Williamsport*
Wyomissing Polytechnic Institute	*Wyomissing*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bolles, Albert S. *Pennsylvania, Province and State: A History, 1609-1790.* Philadelphia: J. Wanamaker, 1899. 2 volumes. (A scholarly, authentic, and valuable work.)

Cornell, William M. *The History of Pennsylvania from the Earliest Discovery to the Present Time.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1854. 357 p.

Day, Sherman. *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia: G. W. Gorton, (1843). 708 p. (Still useful, though not altogether reliable.)

Donehoo, George P., editor. *Pennsylvania: A History.* New York: Lewis, 1926. 7 volumes.

Dunaway, Wayland F. *A History of Pennsylvania.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1935. 828 p. (A college textbook.)

Egle, William H. *An Illustrated History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Civil, Political and Military, from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time.* Harrisburg: W. C. Goodrich, 1876. 1186 p. (One of the best of the early histories of Pennsylvania.)

Ferree, Barr. *Pennsylvania: A Primer.* New York: L. Scott, 1904. 256 p. (A high school textbook.)

Fisher, Sydney G. *The Making of Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1932. 380 p.

———— *Pennsylvania: Colony and Commonwealth.* Philadelphia: H. T. Coates, 1898. 442 p.

Fortenbaugh, Robert, and **H. James Tarman.** *Pennsylvania: The Story of a Commonwealth.* Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Book Service, 1940. 621 p. (A high school textbook.)

Godcharles, Frederick A. *Pennsylvania: Political, Governmental, Military and Civil.* New York: American Historical Society, 1933. 5 volumes.

Gordon, Thomas F. *The History of Pennsylvania, from its Discovery by Europeans to the Declaration of Independence in 1776.* Philadelphia: Carey and Lea, 1829. 628 p. (A standard work.)

Jenkins, Howard M., editor. *Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal: A History, 1608-1903.* Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Historical Publishing Association, 1903. 3 volumes. (One of the best longer histories of Pennsylvania.)

Keith, Charles P. *Chronicles of Pennsylvania from the English Revolution to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1688-1748.* Philadelphia: (Patterson and White), 1917. 2 volumes. (Valuable for the period.)

Lowe, Orton. *Pennsylvania: A Story of Our Domain, Our Chronicles, Our Work.* Boston: R. G. Badger, (c. 1927). 229 p.

Pennsylvania Writers' Project. *Pennsylvania Cavalcade.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942. 462 p.

Pennypacker, Samuel W. *Pennsylvania, the Keystone: A Short History.* Philadelphia: Christopher Sower, 1914. 316 p.

Proud, Robert. *The History of Pennsylvania, in North America, from the Original Institution and Settlement of that Province, under the First Proprietor and Governor, William Penn, in 1681, till after the Year 1742. . .* Philadelphia: Zachariah Poulson, 1797-1798. 2 volumes. (Long the standard history of colonial Pennsylvania and still useful.)

Sharpless, Isaac. *. . . Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1900. 385 p.

Shimmell, Lewis S. *A History of Pennsylvania.* Harrisburg: Meyers, 1900. 344 p. (Elementary text, with numerous biographical sketches.)

Swank, James M. *Progressive Pennsylvania: A Record of the Remarkable Industrial Development of the Keystone State. . . .* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1908. 360 p. (Authoritative and reliable work for economic phase of Pennsylvania history.)

Watson, John F. *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time.* Philadelphia: E. L. Carey and A. Hart, 1898. 3 volumes. (Poorly arranged, but the material is most valuable.)

Weygandt, Cornelius. *The Plenty of Pennsylvania.* New York: H. C. Kinsey, 1942. 327 p.

DESCRIPTION AND PLACE NAMES

Donehoo, George P. *A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania. . . .* Harrisburg: Telegraph Press. (c. 1928). 290 p.

Espenshade, A. Howry. *Pennsylvania Place Names.* State College, Pa.: Pennsylvania State College, 1925. 375 p.

Pennsylvania Writers' Project. *Pennsylvania, a Guide to the Keystone State.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1942. 660 p.

MARYLAND
STATE LIBRARY

County Maps by State Department of Highways.

Majority of photographs by State Department of Commerce and State Department of Highways. Others by Chambers of Commerce, County Commissioners, The Pennsylvania State College and Newspapers.

Reproductions of portraits of Governors and Chief Executives of Pennsylvania made from paintings in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

of this publication may be procured from
Bureau of Publications
Department of Property and Supplies
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
at
$2.00 per copy

MARYLAND
STATE LIBRARY

PERRY FLAGSHIP THE NIAGARA AT ERIE

USS WOLVERINE FIRST IRON WARSHIP 1843

GENERAL WAYNE BLOCKHOUSE ON THE BLUFFS AT ERIE HARBOR

ERIE

CRAWFORD

PYMATUNING LAKE

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

DRAKE OIL WELL MEMORIAL PARK FIRST PRODUCING WELL IN AMERICA, TITUSVILLE, 1859

THIEL COLLEGE GREENVILLE

MERCER

VENANGO

FRENCH FORT MACHAULT 1754

CORNPLANTER INDIAN GRANT

WARREN

WHITE PINE TREES 400 YEARS OLD

FOREST

COOK FOREST STATE PARK

OIL WELLS

CLARION

SITE OF NUMEROUS EARLY IRON FURNACES

JEFFERSON

PUNXSUTAWNEY INDIAN VILLAGE

Mc KEAN

FAMOUS BUCK TAIL REGT ORGANIZED HERE

ELK

ST MARY'S

GERMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT

EMPORIUM HOME OF GEN'L McNARNEY

CAMERON

POTTER

HARRIS STATE PA

STATE PARK

ELM AT

JERSEY SHORE

TIADAGHTEN

CLEARFIELD

CHINKLACAMOOSE SITE OF HISTORIC INDIAN TOWN

28TH DIVISION MEMORIAL SHRINE

BOALSBURG

CLIN

LAWRENCE

MORAVIA - SITE OF ZEISBERGER MISSIONARY TOWN

FIRST SETTLEMENT HARMONY SOCIETY IN AMERICA

BUTLER

KITTANNING DELAWARE INDIAN TOWN

ARMSTRONG

INDIANA

HOME OF GOV. JOHN FISHER 1927 - 1931

OLD ECONOMY AT AMBRIDGE

BEAVER

BRADY'S BEND BLAST FURNACE

PITTSBURGH - BIRTHPLACE OF STEPHEN FOSTER

OLD BLOCKHOUSE PART OF FORT PITT

ALLEGHENY

INDIAN CEREMONIAL HUT IN BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD PARK

WESTMORELAND

LOG ACADEMY AT CANONSBURG - PARENT OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE 1780

BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM McGUFFEY OF McGUFFEY'S READER FAME

WASHINGTON

CAMBRIA

BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT E PEARY AT CRESSON

DISCOVERER OF NORTH POLE

FORT ROBERDEAU 1777

BLAIR

HUNTINGDON

STANDING STONE MONUMENT

THE NARRS

LEWISTOW

MIFFLIN

FRIENDSHIP HILL

FAYETTE

HOME OF ALBERT GALLATIN

FORT NECESSITY

GREENE

GARARD'S FORT 1782

ROUTE OF INDIANS INTO PENNA.

GREAT CROSSINGS AT SOMERFIELD

SOMERSET

FT. BEDFORD

ESPY HOUSE 1794

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

OLD COVERED BRIDGE

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

BEDFORD

FULTON

PRES. BUCHANAN'S BIRTHPLA

FRANKL

MASON DIXON MARKER

PENNSYLVANIA'S
Pageant of County History

TIOGA

1840
ONE OF EARLIEST RAILROADS

BRADFORD

FORT SULLIVAN

ASYLUM INTENDED FOR MARIE ANTOINETTE

WYALUSING ROCKS

SUSQUEHANNA

HOME OF GALUSHA GROW FATHER OF "THE HOMESTEAD ACT"

THE "STOURBRIDGE LION"

FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE ON RAILS IN U.S.

WAYNE

WALLENPAUPACK LAKE

LACKAWANNA

WORLD'S ANTHRACITE COAL CENTRE

"CELESTIA" – LAND DEEDED TO GOD

SULLIVAN

NICHOLSON HIGHEST CONCRETE BRIDGE IN THE WORLD

WYOMING

LYCOMING

WILLIAMSPORT, ONCE CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

WILKES - BARRE
SCENE OF MASSACRE 1778

FT. DURKEE - 1769

EARLY DUTCH SETTLEMENT

PIKE

MONROE

TEEDYUSCUNG INDIAN LEADER LIVED IN THIS AREA

CHATHAM RUN
COUNCIL GROUND FOR INDIANS

WHITE DEER GUN BARRELS BORED HERE BY WIDOW SMITH 1777

C. SHOLES PIONEER INVENTOR OF TYPEWRITER LIVED IN DANVILLE

MONTOUR

COLUMBIA

CATAWISSA QUAKER MEETING 1787

LUZERNE

CARBON

CENTRE

UNION

SNYDER

HOME OF GOV. SIMON SNYDER

SITE OF FORT AUGUSTA

NORTHUMBERLAND

SCHUYLKILL

FT. ALLEN 1756

NORTHAMPTON

BETHLEHEM GREAT MORAVIAN CENTER

FIRST ANTHRACITE COAL

ALLENTOWN LIBERTY BELL HIDDEN HERE 1777

FORT PATTERSON

JOHN HARRIS MANSION

BERKS

LEHIGH

DELAWARE CANAL

BUCKS

NEW HOPE ARTIST COLONY

"PENNSBURY" WILLIAM PENN'S MANOR

CORNWALL FURNACE 1741

COLEBROOKDALE FURNACE
FIRST IRON FURNACE IN PENNSYLVANIA

MONTGOMERY

GOV. JAMES A. BEAVER 1887-1897
GOV. WILLIAM BIGLER 1852-1855

PERRY

LEBANON

DAUPHIN

VALLEY FORGE
WINTER 1777-78

AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH BUILT IN 1743

FIRST WROUGHT IRON CANNON MT. HOLLY GAP

DR BENJAMIN RUSH ONE OF FIRST DICKINSON COLLEGE TRUSTEES
PRES. JAMES BUCHANAN STUDIED HERE

LANCASTER

TOBACCO

THE CLOISTERS AT EPHRATA

FIRST "FRANKLIN" STOVE CAST HERE

WARWICK FURNACE 1742

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE BARRACKS OLDEST MILITARY POST IN UNITED STATES

YORK

PHILA.

CONTOUR PLOWING IN AMERICA STARTED HERE

YORK CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1777-78

ADAMS

BIRTHPLACE OF CONESTOGA WAGON

CHESTER

DELAWARE

PENNS LANDING AT UPLAND (CHESTER) 1682

INDEPENDENCE HALL
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNED HERE JULY 4, 1776
PHILADELPHIA

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK

WRIGHTSVILLE

EARLY FERRY ACROSS SUSQUEHANNA

LONGWOOD GARDENS

DELAWARE RIVER